ENGLAND's
GAZETTEER.

VOL. III.

GAZETTEER:

OR,

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

OF

ENGLAND.

ENGLAND'S GAZETTEER;

OR,

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION

OF ALL THE

CITIES, TOWNS, AND VILLAGES, IN THE KINGDOM.

SHEWING THEIR

SITUATIONS,	CUSTOMS,
MANUFACTURES,	PRIVILEGES,
TRADES,	PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS,
MARKETS,	CHARITABLE AND OTHER
FAIRS,	FOUNDATIONS, &c. &c.

And their Distances from LONDON, &c.

With a descriptive Account of every COUNTY, their Boundaries, Extent, natural Produce, &c.

INCLUDING THE

CHIEF HARBOURS,	CANALS,	HILLS,
BAYS,	FORESTS,	VALES, and
RIVERS,	MINES,	MEDICINAL SPRINGS.

With other Curiosities both of Nature and Art:

POINTING OUT

THE CAMPS, CASTLES, AND OTHER REMAINS OF ROMAN, DANISH, AND SAXON ANTIQUITY.

TO WHICH IS ANNEXED,

ANTONINUS's ITINERARY, with the Direction that the Roman Military Roads take thro' the Kingdom, with the Names of their Stations.

And a copious Introduction on its ancient and modern Divisions, Rise and Course of its Rivers, &c. Taxes, Revenues, Trade, Militia, &c.

BY PHILIP LUCKOMBE.

VOL. III.

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MDCC XC.

GAZETTEER

OF

ENGLAND AND WALES.

SA

SABBINGTON, *Bucks*, W. of Tame in Oxfordshire.

Sabretts, *Essex*, near Great Baddow.

Sabridgeworth, or *Sawbridgeworth*, *Hertf.* W. of the Stort, S. of Bishops-Stortford, in the road to London.

Saccam, or *Sawcomb*, *Hertf.* N. W. of Wadesmill.

Sacy, or *Sawsey-Forest*, *Northamp.* 4 miles S. of Northampton, is about 1 mile and a half long, and 1 mile over, and divided into three principal walks, where the neighbouring villages have right of commonage, and 24 coppices, which are cut down in their turn, at 21 years growth. Here is a fine harbour for game for the gentry of the county.

Sadbergh, *Durh.* on a rivulet that runs into the Tees near Stockton.

Saddington, *Leic.* N. W. of Harborough.

Saddle-Back, *Cumb.* a mountain 1016 yards higher than the sea.

Saddle-Tor, *Devon.* near the hills between Chegford and Ashburton.

Saddleworth, *York*, W. Riding, on the borders of Lancashire and Cheshire.

Safforn-Garden, *Essex*, by Horndon.

Saffron-Walden. See *Walden.*

Saham, *Norf.* a manor in Shipdam, 1 mile N. W. from Watton. The town is valued to the land-tax at 1074l. 6s. 8d. and has a free-school.

Sages, *Gloc.* in the parish of Slimbridge.

Saint, a river in Caernarvonshire, which runs into the Menau at Caernarvon.

SAINT ANN'S HILL, *Wilts*, near the Devizes, with one fair on Aug. 6.

Saint Bride's, *Cumb.* on the N. side of the river Calder, near Egremont.

Saintbury, *Gloc.* 2 miles W. from Campden.

Saint-Clare, *Caermar.* near Newcastle.

SAINT DECUMAN'S *Som.* with one fair on Aug. 24.

Saint Dionisius's Priory, *Hants*, it is situated upon the west side of the river Itching, near 2 miles above the town of Southampton. It was built by Henry I. about the year 1124. Some of the walls are still standing; on its site is now a farm-house, at which were some time ago to be seen many stone coffins entire, then used for troughs and other domestick uses.

Saint Godwale, *Worcest.* a chapelry to Stokeprior.

SAINT HARMON, *Radnor.* S Wales, with one fair on Aug. 15.

Saint Helen's Isle, *Dorset.* See *Owre.*

SAINT JOHN'S BEDWARDINE, *Worc.* near Worcester, on the W. of the Severn, a parish with a fair the Fri-

day before Palm-Sunday, being distinct from the liberty of the city of Worcester.

SAINT LAWRENCE, *Kent*, with one fair on Aug. 10.

SAINT MARGARET's, *Kent*, with one fair on July 31.

SAINT MARGARET's *Wilts*, near Marlborough, with one fair on July 31.

SAINT MARY CRAY, *Kent*, with one fair on Sept. 10.

SAINT NINION, *Northumberland*, near Fenton, with one fair on September 27.

Saint Philip's and *Saint Jacob's*, *Glos.* near Briſtol.

SAINT STEPHEN's, *Cornwall*, with three fairs on May 12, July 31, and Sept. 25.

Salbridge or *Sawbridge*, *Warw.* has a bridge over the Leam, S. W. of Willoughby. Several Roman urns were found here in a well in 1689.

Salcomb, *Devon*, near the Channel, between Branſcomb and Sidmouth. In the civil wars here was a fort, called Charles-fort, bravely defended againſt the parliamentary forces, by Sir Edmund Forteſcue, though he was at laſt forced to capitulate.

Salcomb-Haven, *Devon*, in the channel, S. W. of Dartmouth.

Salcot-Verley, *Eſſex*, near Toleſhunt and Weſt-Merſey.

Salcot-Wigborough, *Eſſex*, a hamlet of Great Wigborough, being only ſeparated by a creek from Salcot-Verley; they are ſuppoſed to have been once but one town, only the difficulty of paſſing the creek might induce the lord of Verley to build for his tenants that pile, which, though only deemed a chapel to Wigborough-Magna, makes much the greateſt appearance. This is reported to have been heretofore a market-town.

Sale, *Cheſhire*, N. E. of Altrincham

Saleby, *Linc.* N. of Alford.

Sulehurſt, *Suſſ.* W. of Ewhurſt.

Saler's-Hope, *Heref.* N. of Roſs.

Saleſbury, *Hertf.* N. E. of Shenley.

Saleſbury, *Lanc.* N. of Blackborn.

Salford, *Bedford.* N. of Aſpley-Guiſe.

Salford, *Lanc.* near Mancheſter.

Salford, *Oxf.* N. W. of Chipping-Norton.

Salford, *Som.* on the Avon, between Bath and Briſtol.

Salford-Abbots, or *Little*, *Warw.* S. W. of Bitford, a hamlet of Salford-Priors.

* SALISBURY, *Wilts*, 83 miles from London, roſe from the ruins of Old Sarum, and is a large well-built clean city, by the conflux of the Bourn, Nadder, Willy, and Avon, the waters of the two laſt running through its ſtreets in canals. It is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe cathedral was begun anno 1219, by Biſhop Poor, who, having ſent for architects from abroad, it was ſo forwarded by his ſucceſſors, that it was finiſhed anno 1258, and conſecrated in preſence of King Henry III. and many of the nobility and prelates. The fabric, which coſt above 26,000l. is the moſt elegant and regular Gothic ſtructure in the kingdom, being built in form of a lantern, with its ſpire of free-ſtone in the middle, the talleſt in England, being 410 feet, which is as high again from the ground as the Monument in London. On the outſide there is no wall, only buttreſſes. Its windows are ſaid to be as many in number as the days of the year. There are eight bells, which are hung in a ſteeple erected by itſelf in the church-yard; the walls of the ſpire, which are little more than four inches thick, being judged too weak for ſuch a weight of metal; ſo that there is only one little bell in the church, which rings when the biſhop comes to the choir. The roof of the chapter-houſe, which is an octagon, 150 feet in circumference, bears all upon one little pillar in the center, which ſeems too feeble to ſupport it, and is therefore the more curious; ſo that it is ſuppoſed it can hardly be matched in Europe. Round the frieze, under the windows, the

hiſtory of the Old Teſtament is carved in ſtone. The cathedral ſtands in that formerly called Merrifield, now the Cloſe, without the liberty of the city, and is ſurrounded by genteel houſes of the canons, prebends, &c. &c. and boarding-ſchools for young gentlemen and ladies, there being more of the latter educated in this city than in any other in England. Here are three other churches, and a fine town-houſe in the market-place, which is ſpacious enough for the muſter of three or four battalions. The ſtreets are generally ſpacious, and built at right angles. The city was firſt incorporated by Henry III. and increaſed ſo, after the deſerting of Old Sarum, the building of the cathedral, and the turning of the weſtern road through this city, by a grant from Edward III. that it ſoon became one of the moſt thriving cities in England. It is governed by a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, deputy-recorder, 24 aldermen, and 30 common-councilmen, with a town-clerk, and three ſerjeants at mace. A fire broke out Oct. 15, 1780, which totally conſumed the council-houſe, which had been erected about 200 years; but the papers, pictures, and furniture were ſaved. It was begun to be rebuilt in October 1788, at the expence of Lord Radnor. In it was a picture of Queen Anne, drawn by the late Mr. Dahl, and purchaſed by the corporation from the October club, who put it up in the great room where they uſed to meet, till her death, at that called the Bell, now the Crown tavern, in King-ſtreet, Weſtminſter. Beſides the manufactures of flannels, druggets, and the cloths called Saliſbury-Whites for the Turkey trade here, it is noted for the manufacture of bone-lace and of ſciſſars; by all which commodities, and by its fairs, markets, boarding-ſchools, aſſizes, ſeſſions, and eſpecially the cathedral, this may be deemed as flouriſhing a city as any in the kingdom that depends entirely on a home-trade. Beſides 3 charity-ſchools, in which 170 children are educated and clothed, and taught to earn their bread, it has an hoſpital or college for 10 widows of poor clergymen. The ſaid hoſpital was built in 1683, by its biſhop, Dr. Seth Ward, who had before contributed very largely towards making the Avon navigable from hence to Chriſt-Church, which was begun in October 1675; and it was on this biſhop's petition to King Charles II. that the office of Chancellor of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, which had been originally annexed to the biſhops of this ſee, but veſted in the laity above 130 years, was reſtored to himſelf and his ſucceſſors in this ſee. The biſhop's palace here was ſold by the Parliament's adherents, after the civil wars, to one Vanling, a rich taylor of London, who pulled it down, and ſold the materials. It is ſaid, that no leſs than twenty-eight of its biſhops are interred in its cathedral. There is a remarkable monument in it of Lord Stourton, who having, in the reign of Queen Mary I. killed a gentleman and his ſon at his own table, and thereby forfeited the uſual grace of the crown to noblemen, to be beheaded, was executed at the gallows; and when his friends preſſed for his burial in this cathedral, the biſhop would not agree to it, unleſs, as a further infamy, they would conſent that the ſilken halter in which he was hanged ſhould be placed over his grave in the church, as a monument of his crime, which was done accordingly; and, where the halter uſed to hang, there is now a wire. This city has given title of Earl to ſeveral families, but now that of Marquis and Earl to that of Cecil. The navigation from Chriſt-Church could not be brought nearer than two miles from this city. The markets here are Tueſday and Saturday; fairs on Jan. 6. Tueſday after Epiphany, Lady-day, and the Monday before it, Whit-Tueſday, Thurſday after Michaelmas, Oct. 2,

and Dec. 29, befides the fortnight fairs for cattle, from ten days before Chriſtmas to Lady-day. Here were formerly ſeveral religious houſes. Its cathedral had at firſt 50 prebends, now reduced to 41. In that part of the ſuburbs called Harnham, a college was built by its biſhop anno 1260, where ſeveral ſcholars ſtudied univerſity-learning, who retired hither by reaſon of diſturbances that had happened at Oxford. March 10, 1772, as ſome labourers were making a road near the college, they diſcovered ſeveral human ſkeletons, one of which had a helmet faſtened under his chin, which by the form is ſuppoſed to be as antient as the reign of William Rufus. It weighed fifteen ounces; an iron head of a ſpear was found at the ſame time, which meaſured ten inches in length and two in breadth. There are no vaults in the churches, nor cellars in the whole city, by reaſon of ſprings; for the water often riſes up in the graves that are dug in the cathedral, and is ſometimes two feet high in the chapter-houſe.

Saliſbury-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Walthamſtow.

Saliſbury-Plain, *Wilts*, extends 25 miles E. to Wincheſter, and 28 W. to Weymouth; and in ſome places it is from 35 to 40 in breadth. There are ſo many croſs roads in it, and ſo few houſes to take directions from, that the late Earl of Pembroke's father planted a tree at the end of every mile from hence to Shaftſbury, for the traveller's guide. That part of it about the city is a chalky down, like Eaſt Kent. The other parts are noted for feeding numerous flocks of ſheep, ſome of which contain from 3000 to 5000 each; and ſeveral private farmers hereabouts have two or three ſuch flocks. By folding the ſheep upon the lands here, after they are turned up with the plough, they become abundantly fruitful, and bear very good wheat, as well as rye and barley. On this plain, beſides the famous monument of Stonehenge, 6 miles N. of the city, there are the traces of many old Roman and Britiſh camps, and other remains of the battles, fortifications, ſepulchres, &c. of the ancient inhabitants of this kingdom.

Salkelds, *Great* and *Little*, *Cumb.* N. of Penrith, are waſhed by the Eden. At the leſſer there is a circle of 77 ſtones, each 10 feet high, and at the entrance a ſingle one of 15 feet high, which the common people call Long Meg and her daughters. There is a free-ſchool at Great Salkeld.

Salley, *York*, W. Riding, in Craven, had an abbey.

Sallows, *Norf.* near Norwich.

Salmeſton, *Kent*, near Margate.

Salmondby, *Linc.* N. E. of Horncaſtle.

Salmon's, *Kent*, near Penſhurſt.

Salomon's-Bridge, *Suff.* N. W. of Petworth.

Salom-Wood, *Hunt.* near Old Weſton.

Salperton or *Cold-Salperton*, *Glouc.* 6 miles S. E. of Winchcomb, and 4 N. W. of Northleach.

Salſton, *Cumb.* in a vale near Gogmagog-hills.

Salt, *Staff.* near Ingeſtre.

* SALTASH, *Cornwall*, the firſt town in the county, is in the pariſh of St. Stephen, to which its church is a chapel of eaſe, 220 miles from London, and but a league from the dock of Plymouth, to which there is a ferry over the Tamar, called the Crimble paſſage. It is a corporation by charter of Charles II. conſiſting of a mayor and 6 aldermen, who are ſtiled the council of the borough, and, with the burgeſſes, may chooſe a recorder. The town belongs to the honour of Tidmorton-Caſtle, from which it derives ſeveral large privileges over its haven, viz. a court of admiralty, a yearly revenue from its own boats and barges, anchorage and ſoilage from all foreign veſſels, the profit of the Crimble-paſſage, and dragging of oyſters, except between Candlemas and Eaſter, with a coroner's inqueſt, arreſts, &c. The harbour is capable

of a ship of any burden. The inhabitants trade much in malt and beer. Here is a handsome market-house and town-house, with a free-school. The market is on Saturday; and fairs on Candlemas and St. James's days. The manor of this borough is vested in the corporation, who hold it of the duchy of Cornwall; and, on the payment of a fee-farm rent of 18l. a year, have all the toll of the markets and fairs. It was re-incorporated June 4, 1774, by the title of the Mayor and free Burgesses of the Borough of Saltash, which confirmed to them their ancient privileges. The list of representatives for this borough begins the sixth of King Edward VI. As this town lies so near Plymouth-dock, being at the mouth of the Ham-Ouse, it is much the better for the increase of the inhabitants of Plymouth-dock, who chuse to come to this market by water, rather than to walk for their provisions to Plymouth town by land; because the town-boat, in which they go, brings home what they buy, and because provisions are much cheaper here.

Saltbox, *Suff.* near Chichester.

Saltburn, *York*, W. Riding, in Cleveland, near Rawcliff.

Saltby, *Leic.* on its course, near Belvoir, are frequent horse-races.

Saltcote, *Cumb.* between Newton-Marsh and Rabycote.

Salterford, *Notting.* in the forest, near Granby.

Saltergate, *York*, N. Riding, in Blackenmoor.

Saltern, *Devon*, S. of Budley, by Austerton-Point.

SALTFLEET, *Linc.* 164 miles from London, has a harbour on the ocean, with a market on Saturday. There are East, Middle, and West, or All-Saints, Clement, and Peter Saltfleetby, near the coast, S. E. from Saltfleet.

Salt-Hill, *Bucks*, 21 miles and an half from London, and 1 mile W. from Slough on the Bath road.

Salt-Hill, *Linc.* S. W. of Kirton.

Salthorp, *Wilts*, S. E. of Wotton-Basset.

Salt-House, *Norf.* between Holt and the sea.

Saltley, *Warw.* N. E. of Birmingham.

Saltmarsh, *York*, E. Rid. S. E. of Howden.

Salton, *York*, N. Riding, N. E. of Hovingham.

Saltorn-Load, *Norf.* a channel in the Marsh-land.

Saltrey-Abbey, *Saltrey-Breames*, *Saltrey-Grange*, *Saltrey-Judith*, *Saltrey-Mill*, and *Saltrey-Moins*, *Hunt.* S. and S. E. of Conington, at the first of which was an abbey, and the last has a toll-house. *Saltrey-Common* and *Drain*, are E. of Conington.

Saltrum, *Devon*, in the parish of Plymstock.

Saltwater, *Suff.* S. W. of Chichester.

Saltwater-Haugh, *Durh.* near that city is a remarkable salt spring, in the middle of the river Were, to be seen chiefly in the summer, when the water falls to the side of the channel. The water of this spring tinges all the stones near it with a red colour, and, when boiled, has produced a great quantity of bay-salt.

Saltwick, *Northumb.* near Stannington.

Saltwood, *Kent*, 1 mile N. W. of Hithe, had a castle, supposed to have been built in the time of the Romans. Some parts of it are yet standing, and it appears to have been a very strong place, the floor of the ruinous chapel is strongly vaulted: in the middle of the court is a large square well, which appears to be Roman. The sea formerly came up so near this place, as to overflow a part of it then a wood.

Salvington, *Suff.* in Terring parish.

Salutation, *York*, N. Riding, between Bedal and Danby-Wisk.

Salwarp, a river in Worcestershire, which runs into the Severn at Worcester.

Salwarp, *Worc.* by the river Sal-

warp, near Droitwich, has a charity-school. This parish is 10 miles in circuit.

Samborn, *Warwickſh.* near Great Coughton.

Samford, *Dorſet*, N. E. of Everſhot.

Samford, *Som.* S. W. of Bridgewater.

Samford-Arundel, *Som.* S. W. of Wellington.

Samford-Bret, *Som.* S. W. of Quantock-Hills.

Samford-Courtney, *Devon*, near the Ock, N. of Okehampton. Here began the inſurrection of the Devonſhire rebels, June 10, 1549, in the reign of Edward VI.

Samford-Dorcas, *Som.* N. W. of Milbourn-Port.

Samford, *Great* and *Little*, *Eſſex*, N. E. of Thaxted.

Samleſbury-Hall, *Lanc.* N. W. of Blackburn. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Samuet or *Sameſhouſe*, *Northumb.* W. of Holy-Iſland.

Samons, *Eſſex*, between the Thorndons and Tilbury.

SAMPFORD-PEVERIL, *Devonſh.* by the river Leman, N. E. of Tiverton, has fairs on April 21, and Aug. 29.

Sampford-Shiney, *Devon*, S. E. of Taviſtock.

Sampſon-Grange, *Kent*, half a mile from Margate.

Sampſon's-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Colcheſter.

Samſbury, *Lanc.* on the Ribble, N. E. of Preſton.

Sancred, *Cornw.* among the hills, W. of Penſance.

Sanctон, *York.* E. Riding, near Wighton.

Sand, *Devon.* near Sidberry.

Sandal, *York*, W. Riding, near Wakefield, had formerly a caſtle.

Sandal, *York*, W. Riding, near Kirk-Sandal.

Sanday, *Bedford*, near Temsford, where the Romans built a fort, which was afterwards defended by the Saxons. A great many urns, and Roman coins without number, have formerly been dug up here, in a field called Cheſterfield.

SANDBACH, *Cheſhire*, 163 miles from London, famous for its ale. It ſtands on the river Wheelock, which comes with three ſtreams from Mowcop-hill, and falls into the Dan a little above the town. Market on Thurſday. The fairs are on Eaſter-Tueſday, and the Thurſday after Sept. 10. Its church has a lofty ſteeple. The market-place has two ſtone croſſes with images. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Sandbeck, *York*, N. Riding, S. of Richmond.

Sandbeck, *York*, W. Riding, near Tickhall.

Sanderſted, *Surry*, near Croydon. From hence there is a delightful proſpect on the N. to Croydon, and on the N. W. to Harrow on the Hill, and ſome parts of Bucks and Berks, to Hampſhire, and over all Banſted-Downs.

Sandes-Fort. See Weymouth.

Sandford, *Gloc.* a hamlet to Cheltenham.

Sandford, *Berks*, near Abingdon, had once a priory.

Sandford, *Oxf.* near Great Tew, has a ſpring noted for healing old ſores.

Sandford, *Salop*, near Draiton.

Sandford, *Som.* near Churchill.

Sandford, *Weſtmor.* S. E. of Appleby, on one of the Roman ways, in the pariſh of Worcop; and near it

are some tumuli, and at a little distance the traces of a camp.

Sandgate-Castle, Kent, in Folkston parish, wherein Queen Elizabeth lodged one night, when she came to visit this coast, anno 1588, was built by Henry VIII. on the sea-shore, at the bottom of two hills, and has about 16 guns, to defend the fishing craft.

Sandhead, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Sandholm, York, E. Riding, on the Coulney, N. E. of Howden.

Sandhurst, Berks, near Blackwater.

Sandhurst, Glos. 3 miles N. from Glocester, has a charity school.

SANDHURST, *Kent*, by the Rother, 4 miles S. E. of Cranbrook, has a fair May 25.

Sandhutton, York, N. Riding, E. of Stockton-Moor.

Sandhutton, York, N. Riding, W. of Thrusk.

Sandiford, York, N. Riding, on the ocean, N. of Whitby.

Sandleford, Berks, by Newbury, had a priory.

Sandon, Essex, near Chelmsford.

Sandon, Hertf. 1 mile N. from Rushden, on a sandy hill, anciently belonged to the Saxon Kings.

Sandon, Northumb. S. of the Picts-wall, by Corbridge.

Sandon, Great and *Little, Staff.* N. E. of Trent, below Stone. It is situated on the S. E. side of the island, where there is a good landing-place. It is a very low square building flanked by four bastions, and encompassed by a ditch. It has been lately repaired at a considerable expence to the crown.

Sandown, Kent, a manor in the parish of Worth.

Sandown-Bay, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina, 3 leagues from Portsmouth.

Sandown-Castle, Isle of Wight, at the N. end of the bay, is the strongest in the island. In the church are some curious monuments.

Sandown-Castle, Kent, North of Deal, was erected by Henry VIII. for security of the coast. It consists of four lunets of very thick arched work of stone, with many portholes for great guns. In the middle is a great round tower, with a cistern at top, and underneath an arched cavern bomb-proof. The whole is encompassed by a fosse, over which there is a draw-bridge.

Sandridge, Devon, in Stoke-Gabriel parish.

Sandridge, Hertford, near St. Alban's.

Sandringhum, Norfolk, near Coughan.

Sandwal, Staffordshire, 5 miles from Wolverhampton, had a monastery.

* SANDWICH, *Kent*, 11 miles E. from Canterbury, and 67 from London, is one of the Cinque-ports, between Ramsgate and the South Foreland, at the bottom of its bay, near the mouth of the Stoure. It was formerly one of the chief ports of England, and walled round. It has still a wall on the N. and W. sides, and a rampart and a ditch on the others. It has suffered much by the Danes, &c. whose king, Canute, here slit the noses and cut off the hands of those Englishmen who were given as hostages to his father Swain. In 1217, it was burnt by the French, and again in 1457. It had two monasteries, and other religious foundations. It was first incorporated by the name of barons, and in the reign of Edw. III. by the stile of mayor, jurats, and commonalty. The mayor is chosen in the Guildhall, on the Monday after St. Andrew's day. Here are three churches, three hospitals, a custom-house, a quay, and a free-school, built out of the ruins of the Carmelite monastery. This was reckoned one of the Cinque-ports even in the reign of William the Conqueror. The members belonging to it are Fordwich, Deal, Walmer, Ramsgate, Reculver, Stonar, and Sar; and Brightlingsey, 8 miles from Colchester in Essex, is under the jurisdiction of its mayor. The

harbour has for many years been so choaked up with sands, and by a ship of great burden, of Paul IV. sunk in the channel, that here is not depth of water enough for vessels of a considerable size. The wool-staple was removed hither from Queenborough, in the reign of Richard II. and some Walloons, and Dutchmen, who fled hither in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, from persecution, set up the manufacture of cloth; but the chief trade of the town is in shipping and malting. The London markets are supplied from hence with the largest and sweetest carrots, and the seedsmen with most of their seeds, the soil being very good for all sorts of garden-stuff. Here are two charity-schools for 25 boys, and as many girls. The markets are Wednesday and Saturday; the fair December 4. The mayor carries a black knotted staff, whereas the mayors of the other Cinque-ports generally have white staves. Before the gates are two Roman tumuli; and, on the south side, by the shore, are six large broad Celtic tumuli, at equal distances. From hence to Hithe the French coast is visible all the way.

Sandwich and its *Bay*, *Dorset*, S. of Purbeck-Island. See *Swanwich*.

Sandy, *Som.* near Yeovil.

Sandy-Acre, *Derby*, E. of Derby.

Sandy-Hill, *Dorset*, near Corfe Castle in the Isle of Purbeck.

Sandy-Chapel, *Surry*, by Esher, in the road to Kingston.

Sandy-End, *Midd.* between Chelsea and Fulham.

Sandy-Lane. *Oxf.* between Islip and Wheatley, in the Worcester road.

Sandy-Lane, *Wilts*, in the Bath road, between Marlborough and Corsham.

Sandy-Way, *Chesh.* in the Vale-Royal, S. W. of Northwich.

Sandy-Well, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the parish of Dowdeswell, 3 miles from Cheltenham, where Mr. Tracey has a noble seat and park.

Sanctón, *Linc.* near Sawcliff.

Sanford, *Devon*, on the Credy, N. of Crediton.

Sanford, *Salop*, N. E. of Prees.

Sanford-Heath, *Oxf.* N. of Chipping-Norton.

Sanghall-Great, *Cheshire*, near Chester, where lived Mary Daines, in the last century, who, when she was 28 years old, had an excrescence over her right ear, which continued 32 years like to a wen; then grew to two horns, which, after 5 years, she cast; then grew two more, which she again cast in four years; and they were succeeded by two more.

Sanghall-Massey and *Sanghall-Parva*, *Chesh.* between Meoles and Overchurch.

Sanghton, *Chesh.* between Tatenhall and Chester.

Sankey, *Great* and *Little*, *Lanc.* near Warrington.

Santon, *Cumb.* near Penrith.

Santon, *Devon*, on the coast of the Severn-sea, in Branton parish, where many hundred acres have been overwhelmed with the sands.

Santon, *Linc.* opposite to Thornholm priory, near Spittle in the Street, is so called from the flying sands that have over-run and ruined above 100 acres of land, among which was a great Roman pottery, where have been found several Roman coins.

Santon, *Cumb.* in the parish of Irton, here is a charity school.

Santon-House, *Norf.* near Brandon-Ferry.

Santoste-Ferry, *Linc.* from Yorkshire to the isle of Axholm, had a monastery.

Sapcote, *Leic.* S. E. of Hinckley.

Saperton, *Derbysh.* E. of Uttoxeter.

Saperton, *Gloc.* the parish is parted from Bilsley by the Froom that runs into the Stroud, and is 8 miles in compass, 5 miles from Minchin-Hampton, 5 from Cirencester, and 14 from Gloucester. In 1759, a considerable number of Roman coins were found near this place, called

Larks Bush. Not far from it are the remains of a Roman camp. Near it on a hill is Beacon-Hill, under which the Stroud canal passes. The church is in the form of a cross with a small spire in the middle.

Sapington, *Kent*, near Betham.

Sapiston, *Suffolk*, N. W. of Ixworth.

Sapley and its *Park* and *Heath*, *Hunt.* N. of Huntingdon.

Sapperton, *Linc.* W. of Fokingham.

Sapy, *Upper*, *Heref.* N. of Bromyard.

Sapy, *Lower*, or *Sapy-Pitchard*, *Worcest.* N. of Bromyard, in the parish of Clifton, to which it is a chapelry.

Sardon, *Great* and *Little*, *Staff.* S. W. of Cank. Near the former is a Roman barrow.

Saresden, *Oxf.* in Churchill parish.

Sark, a river on the borders of Scotland, which runs into the Eden below Milner-hill.

Sark or *Serke*, is a small island in St. George's Channel, dependent on Guernsey. The air is serene and generally free from fogs and clouds; and though they have no physicians in the island, it is common to meet men of upwards of four-score years of age. It contains six fine springs, and the soil, though generally hot and sandy, is so fruitful as to afford all necessaries for its inhabitants, and particularly bears all kinds of roots, as turnips, carrots, &c. and is well stocked with apple-trees, of which is made excellent cyder. It also produces most kinds of grain, but not in any extraordinary quantity. Their pasture is short, though exceeding sweet, and therefore they have very fine mutton; but no more cows than are sufficient to supply them with milk and butter, for they have generally their cheese from England. The island also abounds in ducks, mallards, woodcocks, teal, and other wild fowl; and the cliff-pigeons at some seasons, almost cover the whole island. Of rabbits they have great plenty, and also of a variety of sea-fish. The trade here extends no farther than to Bristol, and some of the western ports; and the chief, if not the only, manufacture in the island is knitting of stockings, gloves, and waistcoats, in which the men, women, and children, are employed. These they trade with to the ports of England, and return with necessaries; for which purpose they have several small vessels.

Sarnesfield, and *Sarnesfield-Coffen*, *Heref.* near Webley.

Sarney, *North* and *South*, *Gloc.* near Cirencester.

Sarnfolgrin, *Caernarv.* in N. Wales, with one fair on June 27.

Sarre or Sarr-Street, *Kent*, in St. Nicholas parish in the isle of Thanet, it is said to have had anciently a haven; but now there only runs a small brook, with a bridge over it, by which is a passage to the island for carriages. It has a fair Oct. 14.

Sarret, *Heref.* N. of Watford.

* Sarum Old, *Wilts*, about 1 mile N. of New Sarum or Salisbury, has the ruins of a fort, which belonged to the ancient Britons; and is said also to have been one of the Roman stations. It has a double intrenchment, with a deep ditch. It is of an orbicular form, and has a very august look, being erected on one of the most elegant plans for a fortress than can be imagined. In the N. W. angle stood the palace of the bishop, whose see was removed hither from Wilton and Sherborn; but the bishop quarreling with King Stephen, he seized the castle and put a garrison into it, which was the principal reason for its destruction, as the see was soon after removed from hence to Salisbury in 1219, who founded a cathedral there. The area of this ancient city is situated on an artificial hill, whose walls were three yards thick, the ruins of which in many places in the circumference are still to be seen, and the tracks of the streets and cathedral church, may be traced out by the different colour of the corn growing

where once the city ſtood. Here ſynods and parliaments have formerly been held, and hither were the ſtates of the kingdom ſummoned to ſwear fidelity to William the Conqueror. Here alſo was a palace of the Britiſh and Saxon kings, and of the Roman emperors; but was deſerted in the reign of Henry III. for want of water, ſo that one farm-houſe is all that is left of this ancient city; yet it is called the Borough of Old Sarum, and ſends two members to parliament, who are choſen by the proprietors of certain adjacent lands.

Saterleigh, Devon, on the Bray, S. W. of South Moulton.

Saterthwait, Lanc. in the N. W. angle of it, between the river Foſſe and Thuſton.

Satridge, Hertf. N. E. of Thundridge.

Satron, York, N. Riding, E. of Swaledale.

SAUBRIDGEWORTH, *Hertfordſh.* with two fairs, on April 23, and October 19, and a market on Wedneſday.

Savernake-Foreſt, Wilts, S. E. of Marlborough, the only privileged foreſt for hunting that is poſſeſſed by a ſubject. It is about 12 miles in compaſs, plentifully ſtocked with large deer, and adorned with many delightful walks and viſtas, cut through its woods and coppices, 8 of which viſtas meet like the rays of a ſtar in a point, near the center of the foreſt.

Saveſton, Hampſh. N. E. of Quarley-Hill.

Saugbe, a river in Caernarvonſhire, which runs into the Iriſh-ſea, South of Ticmor-Point.

Saviour's, St. Cornw. near Foy.

Saviour's, St. Cornwall, on the brow of the hill, near Padſtow-Haven.

Saul, Gloc. 4 miles from Newnham, 6 from Durſley, and 9 from Gloceſter. The church is a perpetual curacy in the Deanery of Gloceſter. The church is a low building with an embattled tower at the end.

Saul, or *Sell, Norf.* between Aleſham and Foulſham.

Saulden, Bucks, in Murſley pariſh, near Fenny-Stratford.

Sauldon, Devon. N. E. of Stratton, and near the Tamar.

Saunby, Notting. S. W. of Gainſborough, is a ſmall but rich town. Several eſtates in this pariſh belonged anciently to religious houſes. The inhabitants uſed to live moſtly on their dairies, there being little corn cultivated in the pariſh.

Savock, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Ribble near Lea.

Sauthy, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Muthuy near Llangadock.

Sawcemeres, Eſſex, 1 mile W. of Manuden-Church.

Sawcliff, Linc. S. E. of Burton on Trent.

Sawcot, Kent, near Cranbrook.

Sawdon, York, N. Riding, in Pickering-Foreſt.

Sawley, Derby, on the Trent, S. E. of Derby.

Sawley, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Rippon.

Sawley-Abbey, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Giſburn.

Sawſthorp, Linc. N. of Spilſby, on the ſame river.

Sawſton, Camb. at the bottom of Gogmagog-Hills, 7 miles S. E. of Cambridge.

Sawtree St. Andrew, Judith, and *All-Saints, Hunt.* E. of the Giddings.

Saxay, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Stokeſley.

Saxby, Leic. S. of Waltham in the Would.

Saxby, Linc. S. E. of Spittle in the Street.

Saxby, Linc. S. W. of Barton upon Humber.

Saxendale, Notting. Stone coffins are ſometimes dug out of pits here, which are uſed for troughs for their ſwine.

Saxham, Camb. near Newmarket-Heath.

Saxham, Great and *Little, Suff.* W. of St. Edmunſbury. Great Saxham-Hall, the ſeat of —— Mure, Eſq. was burnt to the ground by accident, May 17, 1779.

Saxilby, Linc. on the Foſs-Dike, N. W. of Lincoln.

Saxlingham, Norf. W. of Holt.

Saxlingham Nethergate and *Thorp, Norf.* W. of Loddon.

SAXMUNDHAM, or SAXLINGHAM, *Suff.* between Woodbridge and Yoxford, in the road to Haleſworth, with a market on Thurſday, and fairs on Holy Thurſday, and Sept. 23, is ſituated upon a hill, and has one large church, and a diſſenting meeting-houſe. The town conſiſts of about 400 houſes, which are in general pretty good ones; but the ſtreets are narrow, and not paved. No particular manufacture is carried on here, and the town contains nothing remarkable. It is 19 miles N. E. of Ipſwich, 36 S. W. of Yarmouth, and 89 N. E. of London.

Saxted, Suff. near Framlingham.

Saxthorp, Norfolk, N. W. of Aleſham.

Saxton, York, W. Riding, near Aberforth.

Saxulby, Leic. to the N. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Say's-Court, Kent, near Deptford.

Scadbury, Kent, in the pariſh of Chiſelhurſt.

Scadbury, Kent, S. of Graveſend.

Scadham, or *Stadham, Oxf.* near Chiſelhampton.

Scaggletborp, York, E. Riding, E. of New Malton.

Scalby, Linc. near Glonford-Briggs, had a charity-ſchool.

Scalby, York, E. Rid. W. of South Cave.

Scalby, York, N. Rid. near Scarborough.

Scalby-Caſtle, Cumb. 5 miles N. from Carliſle, which is chiefly ſupplied from hence with moſs for fuel. Here is a corn-mill on the river Irthing. Severus's wall paſſes here.

Scaldwell, Northamp. W. of Walgrave, has a charity-ſchool.

Scale, or *Scalls, Cornw.* near Senan and the Land's-End.

Scale, Hertf. near Hertford.

Scale, Lanc. in Amounderneſs.

Scale, Lanc. S. of Ulverſton.

Scaleby, Cumb. near Stanwix and Kirklinton.

Scalford, Leic. to the N. W. of Waltham on the Would.

Scalme-Park, York, W. Riding, between Sherborn and Selby.

Scamelſby, Linc. N. of Horncaſtle.

Scampton, Linc. 4 miles from Lincoln.

* SCARBOROUGH, *York*, N. Rid. 43 miles from York, and 221 from London, is a very ancient borough, ſheltered N. E. by a high ſteep rock, quite ſurrounded by the ſea, except on the W. ſide, where is a narrow ſlip of land. On this rock King Henry II. erected a noble large caſtle, now in ruins, into which Edward II. put his minion, Piers Gaveſton, to ſecure him from the reſentment of the nobility, whom he had inſulted; but they forced it ſurrender, and took him priſoner. The top of the rock is a plain of about 19 acres. The houſes of the town, which are well-built and ſtrong, are of a romantic ſituation, bending in form of a half-moon to the main ocean, and extending conſuſedly on the declining ſide of a rock. It is incorporated with two bailiffs, a recorder, and common-council, has a good trade, and a commodious quay, one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom, and a good number of veſſels, chiefly employed in the coal trade from Newcaſtle to London. It is the beſt place between Newcaſtle and the Humber for receiving ſhips in the ſtreſs of weather, that come from the Eaſtern ſeas, on this coaſt; and therefore the pier here is maintained at the public charge, by a duty upon coals from Newcaſtle and Sunder-

land; and the mariners have erected an hospital for the widows of poor seamen, which is maintained by a rate on vessels, and by deductions out of the seamens wages. Herrings are taken here in great numbers, from the middle of August to November; with which, and cod-fish, mackarel, turbots, and variety of other fish, they supply the city of York. The drying, pickling, and sale of the herrings, is a great advantage to the inhabitants. The wealth of this town must be chiefly ascribed to the numbers of people of all ranks that flock hither in the hottest months of the year, to drink its waters, which are purgative and diuretic, much of the same kind with those of Pyrmont in Germany. The Spaw-well, as it is improperly called, is a spring a quarter of a mile S. of the town, in the sands, at the foot of an exceeding high cliff, and rises upright out of the earth, near the level of the spring-tides, which often overflow it. It was discovered near 150 years ago. It is never dry, and yields 24 gallons of water in an hour. Its qualities are a compound of vitriol, iron, allum, nitre, and salt; and it is very transparent, something like a sky-colour. It has a pleasant taste from the vitriol, and an inky smell. The top of the cliff was 54 yards above the high-water mark, till Dec. 29, 1737, when it rent 224 yards in length from the main land, and 36 in breadth, and sunk, with the cattle feeding upon it, near 17 yards perpendicular. During this, the place under the cliff, where the people used to walk, rose 6 or 7 yards above its former level, for above 100 yards in length; on each side of the staith or wharf adjoining to the house, and the wells rising with it, the water failed, and the spring was lost for some time; but, on clearing away the ruins for rebuilding the wharf, it was, to the great joy of the town, recovered. Here are assemblies and balls, as at Bath and Tunbridge. The markets are on Thursday and Saturday; fair on Holy-Thursday. The proverb of a Scarborough warning, to denote a sudden surprize, took its rise from the seizing of its castle by one Thomas Stafford, in the reign of Queen Mary I. with a handful of men, when the town had no notice of his approach, and was therefore unprovided for its defence. There was a stately tower to the castle, which served as a land-mark to the sailors, but was demolished in the civil wars. In this town there were formerly three monasteries.

Scarcliff, *Derby*, near Bolsover.

Scarsbrick, *Lanc.* near Marton-Meer and the sea.

Scarle-North, *Linc.* S. W. of Lincoln.

Scarle-South, *Notting.* in the parish of Newark on Trent.

Scarning, *Norf.* S. W. of East Dereham.

Scarrington, *Notting.* between Normanton and Nottingham.

Scarsdale, *Derby*, a rich fruitful tract, in the N. E. part of it, though surrounded with barren rocks and mountains.

Scarthingwell, *York*, W. Riding, near Sherborn.

Scartho, *Linc.* S. of Grimsby.

Scasal, *Cumb.* by the sea, N. W. of Ravenglass.

Scafworth, *Notting.* by the Idle, E. of Bautre.

Scauden, *Northumb.* was part of the barony of Wark.

Scaupwick, *Linc.* S. of Nocton.

Scawsby, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Doncaster.

Sceehesley, *Leicestersh.* by Hinckley.

Scerborough, or *Scorborough*, *York*, E. Rid. N. E. of Wighton.

Schelley, *Suff.* N. E. of Horsham.

Schilcester, or *St. Oswald's*, *Northumb.* in the Picts wall, near Castle-Steeds, above the conflux of North and South Tyne.

Schilmington, *Northumb.* part of the manor of Heppal.

Scholesmore, *York*, W. Rid. S. W. of Bradforth.

Sehotton, York, W. Rid. was part of the barony of Wark.

Scilly-Islands and *Rocks*, in the mid-way between the British and Bristol Channels, are about 145 in number, and 66 miles from the Land's-End in Cornwall, to which they are supposed to have been formerly joined, but separated both from it and from each other by some violent irruption of the sea, which is here between 40 and 60 fathom deep. They were conquered by Ethelitan, one of the Saxon Kings. Scilly, which gives name to all the rest, was once the chief; but St. Mary's island, though only nine miles round, is the largest, as well as the most fruitful, and has a very good harbour, fortified by a castle, which was built by Queen Elizabeth. St. Mary's contains a greater number of inhabitants than all the rest put together, and those are also the richest. Likewise in this, and in two or three others of the largest islands, there are various antiquities, particularly the remains of the temple of the Druids, and ancient sepulchres. But the greatest ornament of this island is the light-house, of 51 feet high, and the gallery is four. The sash-lights are 11 feet 6 inches high, and 3 feet 2 inches broad. It stands on high land, and is a very fine column. Some of these islands stand very high, but others are covered with water at the spring tides. Some of them bear good corn, but most of them pasture. They abound with cranes, herons, swans, and other water-fowl, and have plenty of rabbits. Many vessels, by mistaking their reckonings in the night-time, have been here dashed to pieces, as was the much lamented fate of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's squadron, Oct. 22, 1707, as it was returning home from Toulon.

Sciredun, Devon, on the Dart, in the parish of Holm, or Holeland, between Dartmore and Ashburton. Its ancient tenure was to find the King three arrows, when he came to Dartmore to hunt.

Scoggerbar, Cumb. in the parish of Bootle, near the sea-shore.

Scole, *Norf.* has a fair on Easter-Tuesday.

Scoles, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Halifax.

Scornston, Norf. S. of Wursted.

Scorton, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Catterick.

Scoston, Notting. on the Ryton, N. E. of Worksop, part of the manor of Mansfield.

Scotby, Cumb. adjoining to Kirkbride.

Scotfield, Bedf. N. W. of Baldock.

Scotfield, Staff. N. E. of Tamworth.

Scotford, Lanc. S. of Lancaster.

Scotgrove, Kent, by Ash.

Scothorn, Linc. N. E. of Lincoln.

Scothorp, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Settle.

Scotland, Dorset, situated a mile N. of Corfe-Castle, in the Isle of Purbeck.

Scotland-Green, Midd. E. of Ponder's-End.

Scotney, Kent, near Lyd.

Scotney, Kent, near Lamberhurst.

Scots, Suff. near Aldborough.

Scots-Hall, Kent, in the parish of Leeds, near Canterbury.

Scotsland, Surry, S. E. of Godalming.

Scotswood, Northumb. 2 miles from Newcastle.

Scotter, *Linc.* has a fair on July 10.

Scotto, *Norf.* S. W. of Wursted, has a fair on Easter-Tuesday.

Scotton, York, W. Riding, near Knaresborough.

Scoulcotes, York, E. Rid. on the Hull, N. of Kingston.

Scowles, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck, whose ancient chapel is now converted to a barn.

Scrafield, Linc. E. of Horncastle.

Scraptoft, Leic. near Leicester.

Scraston-West, York, N. Rid. W. of Midlam.

Scrateage, Midd. by Osterley-House.

Scrauton, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Bedall.

Screven, *York*, W. Riding, near Knaresborough.

Screveton, *Notting.* near Sibthorp.

Scrivelsby-Hall, *Linc.* by the river Witham, near Horncastle. This manor is held by grand serjeantry, viz. to attend on the coronation-days, on a good war-horse, in presence of the sovereigns, to challenge any that disputes their right to the crown.

Scroby, *Notting.* in the parish of Sutton, just by Bautre, and in the road from London to York.

Scropton, *Derby*, by the Dove, S. W. of Derby.

Scrotby, *Norf.* S. of Winterton-Ness.

Sculpius, *Essex*, in Finchingfield.

Skutterskelf, *York*, N. Riding, in Cleveland.

Seaborough, *Som.* S. of Crewkern.

Seabraham, *Highbound* and *Lowbound*, *Cumb.* near Wigton.

Seachurch, *Essex*, near Canvey-Isle.

Seacroft, *York*, W. Rid. N. E. of Leeds.

* SEAFORD, *Sussex*, between Newhaven and Beachy-Head, is a small fishing town, built of stone and slate; yet it is a Cinque-port, and sent members to parliament from the 26th of Edward I. to the 21st of Richard II. from whence it sent no more till the reign of Edward IV. It was incorporated by Henry VIII. by the stile of bailiff, jurats, and commonalty of the town, parish, and borough of Seaford. The bailiff is chosen on Sept. 29, and by himself, or deputy, holds a court every fortnight. This place has suffered much by the depredations of foreign enemies. In 1560 it was attacked by the French, but they were repulsed by Sir Nicholas Pelham. This place is very famous for those delicious birds, the wheat-ears, which are so fat, that they dissolve in the mouth like jelly. Here is a charity-school. Fairs March 13, and July 25. It is 61 miles from London.

Seal, *Derby*, near Ashby de la Zouch.

SEAL, *Devon*, E. of Okehampton, was one of the corporations of this county that had charters, remaining in force at this day, by which it is liable to the expence of returning and paying members to parliament, but having made friends to the sheriff (in whose power it was chiefly to return what members he pleased) or pleading poverty, was excused.

SEAL, *Kent*, 2 miles N. of Sevenoke, whose liberty claims here, as the Duchy of Lancaster does over the manor. Its church was once a chapel to Kemsing. Fair June 6.

Seal, *Surry*, E. of Farnham.

Seal, *Suff.* near Stening, had a priory.

Seales, *Wilts*, near Mere.

Seamelly, *Linc.* N. E. of Horncastle.

Seamer, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Youre between Norton and Bainbridge.

SEAMER, *York*, N. Rid. N. W. of Stokesley, has a fair July 15.

Seamer, *York*, E. Rid. S. W. of Scarborough.

Seamer-Hall, and *Seamer-Beacon*, *York*, E. Rid. N. of Scarborough.

SEA-SALTER, *Kent*, near the sea, 4 miles N. E. of Feversham, is in no hundred, but has a constable of itself. Here are fairs March 25, June 24, September 29, and December 25.

Seascales, *Cumb.* in the parish of Gosforth.

Seasey, *York*, N. Riding, S. E. of Thrusk.

Seasin, *Staff.* W. of Wolverhampton.

Seatborn, *York*, E. Rid. in Holderness.

Seatmoorthow, *Cumb.* a small village in the parish of Brigham, lying upon Darwent, near Cockermouth.

Seaton, a river in Cornwall, rises in the high lands of St. Clare, about

4 miles N. E. of Leskard; and, after a course of near 12 miles, falls into the sea. At the influx of this river there formerly stood a town of the same name; but, as there are no remains of it to be seen, the whole has probably been swallowed up by the incroachments of the sea, which, if the tradition among the neighbouring inhabitants may be regarded, has been very considerable.

Seaton, Cumb. by the sea, S. of Ravenglass.

Seaton, Cumb. in the parish of Bootle.

Seaton, Camb. in the parish of Cammerton, from which it is about a mile N. W. on the top of a hill by the sea.

Seaton, Durh. in the parish of Scham.

Seaton, Northumb. by the sea, E. of Alnwick.

Seaton, Northumb. between Morpeth and the sea.

Seaton, York, E. Rid. N. W. of Holm, in Spalding-Moor.

Seaton, York, E. Riding, in Holderness, near Hornsey-Meer.

Seaton-Cary, Durh. by the sea, S. of Hartlepool.

Seaton-Delaval, Northumb. by the sea, N. of Tinmouth, where Lord Delaval has a most elegant seat, and a family mausoleum.

Seavenshale, or *Shewesfield-Castle, Northumb.* on the Picts wall, near Busy-Gap.

Seawell, Staff. N. E. of Wolverhampton.

Sebergham, or *Sebraham, Cumb.* near Dalston and Carlisle.

SECHY, or SEECHING, *Norf.* 93 miles from London; has a well-frequented market on Tuesday, and once a fortnight for the sale of fat bullocks. It is seated on a small navigable river, near which there are rich pastures for cattle. It is 4 miles S. of Kinsyn, and 26 N. of Ely.

Seckington, Leic. near Higham.

SECKINGTON, *Warw.* near Tamworth, famous for a battle anno 757, between Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbald, King of the Mercians. On the N. side of its church are the ruins of a fort, and near it an artificial hill, 43 feet high. Here is a fair, or wake, Nov. 2.

Secomb, Chesh. S. W. of Liverpool-Haven.

SEDBERGH, *York*, W. Riding, on the river Rother, N. of Kirkby-Lonsdale. Fairs March 20, and Oct. 29.

Sedbury-Park, York, N. Riding, near Richmond.

Sedcop, Kent, 3 miles beyond Eltham, near Chiselhurst.

Sedesterne, Norf. S. W. of Walsingham.

Sedgbarrow, Worc. S. of Evesham, surrounded E. S. and W. by Gloucestershire, joining to Worcestershire by a narrow neck of land, which leads to Elmley-Castle. Its church was built in 1331.

Sedgbrook, Linc. N. of Grantham, and on the same river opposite to Belton. Here is a charity-school.

Sedghill, Wilts, between Wardour-Castle and Gillingham-Forest.

SEDGFIELD, *Durham*, at some distance from the Tees, E. of Bishops-Auckland, was made a market-town anno 1312, with a fair. This was for some time neglected, but afterwards revived. Here is a good alms-house, well endowed, for 10 poor people. The rectory here is 700 or 800l. a-year.

Sedgford, Norf. by Snetsham.

SEDGLEY, *Staff.* near Dudley, S. of Wolverhampton, had a park. It is said, that a vast trade is carried on here, by not less than two thousand men and boys, in working plow, cart, and tire-irons, horse-lecks and shoes, bolts and hinges for doors, bars for windows, squares for trunks and coffins, staff-heads, buckles, and nails. In this parish is a fat shining coal, which some prefer before Cannel-coal. It burns with a silent bright flame into white ashes; and there are mines of it that lie 14 yards deep, insomuch that

some acres have been sold hereabouts for 100l. an acre, and one single acre was sold for 150l. 500l. worth of coal having been drawn up out of one shaft.

Sedgmoor, *Som.* a tract N. of the Parret, between King's-Weston and Bridgwater, is memorable for the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth and his party, in the year 1685, by the forces of King James II. with the loss of but 18 men. In the 10th year of William III. a statute passed for opening the ancient watercourses of this moor, and making new ones, to render it both more healthful and profitable.

Sedgwick-Park, *Suff.* 3 miles S. E. from Horsham.

Sedlescomb, *Suff.* 3 miles from Battel.

Seegrave, *Wilts*, near Chippenham.

Seen, *Wilts*, near Devizes, has a charity-school.

Segary, *Wilts*, on the Avon, S. E. of Malmsbury.

Seggerstonhaugh, *Durh.* N. W. of Durham.

Seggeswick, *Westmorl.* on the Can, S. of Kendal.

Seghill, *Northumb.* near Tinmouth, a Roman station.

Segnowels, *Bedf.* N. of Woburn-Abbey.

Segrave, *Leic.* S. E. of Loughborough.

Segshill, ar *Sexhill*, *Leic.* on the fosse-way, 7 miles N. of Leicester, is supposed to be one of the Roman tumuli, and now the centre of six parishes, the marks of whose bounds are set here.

Segton, *Lanc.* on the Alt, by Crosby.

Seham, *Durh.* by the sea, S. of Sunderland.

Seifincot, *Gloc.* 4 miles from Stow, 6 from Campden, and 27 from Gloucester, and was totally depopulated in the civil wars.

Seighford, *Staff.* N. W. of Stafford.

Seisden, *Staff.* S. W. of Wolverhampton.

Seiston, *Leic.* N. E. of Leicester.

Seiston, *Notting.* near Stoke.

Sekford, and *Park*, *Suff.* S. W. of Woodbridge.

Selaby, *Durh.* S. of Staindrop.

Selatton, *Salop*, N. W. of Oswestry.

Selborn, *Hampsh.* near Liphook, where a monastery was founded in the reign of Henry III. has three charity-schools, that were erected in 1705, for the poor children of this and three neighbouring parishes.

Selbury-Hill, *Wilts*, near the village of Kennet, and half a mile from Aubury, in the road from Marlborough to Bath, is a high round hill, raised by human hands, but for what purpose is unknown, and is the largest and most uniform barrow in this country, if not in all England.

SELBY, *York*, W. Riding, 6 miles from Sherborn, and 182 from London, is a small but populous trading town, on the Ouse, which brings up large vessels to it; so that here are several merchants. This being the birth-place of Henry I. his father, William the Conqueror, built an abbey here, whose abbots sat in parliament. In 1690, part of its old beautiful church, with half of the steeple, fell down suddenly; but it is since rebuilt. Its market is on Monday; fairs June 22, Oct. 10, and Easter-Tuesday.

Selham, *Suff.* S. W. of Petworth.

Selhurst, *Suff.* N. W. of Arundel.

Selleck, *Heref.* N. W. of Ross, on the same river.

Selleth-Hall, *Lanc.* W. of Kirkby-Lonsdale.

Selley, *Salop*, S. W. of Clun-Castle.

SELLINDGE, *Kent*, by the Stoure, 3 miles and a half N. W. of Hithe. Fairs May 21, and Oct. 11.

Selling, *Kent*, 2 miles and a half S. E. of Feversham.

Sellingthorp, *York*, E. Rid. near Drisfeld.

Selmston, *Sussex*, W. of Pevensey-Marsh.

Selfcomb, Suff. N. E. of Battel, has a mineral water like that at Tunbridge.

Selfey, Suffex, a peninsula on the Channel, S. E. of Thorney-Isle, encompassed with the sea, except on the W. where it is joined to the county by a slip of land, not above a stone's throw in breadth. The street of the town is a dry gravelly soil, and therefore not so unhealthy as many places so low and so near the sea. In the Saxons time it had a monastery, and was honoured with the see of a bishop, which the 22d bishop removed to Chichester. In Camden's time some remains of its ancient little city, in which the first bishops resided, were plainly visible at low-water. This peninsula has several fishing-houses towards the shore, where excellent cockles are gathered; and it produces the finest wheat.

Selside, or *Selfted-Hall, Westmorl.* N. of Kendal, whose chapel used to be in the manor-house, but is now 200 yards distant, with a chapel-yard adjoining. It belongs to Kendal parish.

Selston, Notting. S. W. of Mansfield.

Selwood, Som. was a wood in the E. part of the county, from which the neighbouring country was called Selwoodshire; and the chief town in it is to this day called Frome-Selwood. It began near this town, and extended to Bruham in length, which is about 15 miles, and was about 6 in breadth.

Selworthy, Som. between Minhead and Porlock.

Semeley, Wilts, near Wardour-Castle.

Semer, Suff. N. of Hadleigh.

Sempringham, Linc. near Folkingham. Its church is near a mile from any house in the parish, and is remarkable for its giving rise to an order of religious houses called the Sempringham order, but there are no remains of its ancient monastery left.

Senan, Cornw. 5 miles from St. Burien, is the most western parish in the kingdom, being 320 miles from London. It abounds with tin-works.

Senbury, Gloc. near Campden.

Sence, a river which rises in Leicestershire, and passing through Warwickshire, falls into the Anker oppofite Atherstone.

Send, Surry, near Woking, is divided into two tythings, Send and Ripley, that make both but one manor.

Sener-Caftle, Cornw. W. of Trevalgan, has rich copper-mines.

Senhampton, Gloc. near Winchcomb.

Sepulchre, St. York, E. Riding, Kingston upon Hull.

Sereby, Linc. near Glandford-Bridge.

Serlby, York, W. Riding, near Bautre.

Serleby, Notting. near Blithe.

Setchfield, Hampfh. N. W. of the New-Foreft.

Setcop, Kent, 3 miles beyond Eltham.

Sething, Norf. between Bungay and Norwich.

Setmurther, Cumb. is a chapel of eafe to Cockermouth.

SETON, *Devon*, by the sea, between Axmouth and Branscomb. It had once a fine harbour, till choaked up with the sand; after which the inhabitants procured a collection under the great seal, for cutting out another harbour; but it came to nothing. Fair on March 1.

Settefley-Paffage, Gloc. over the Severn to Chepstow.

SETTLE, *York*, W. Riding, 60 miles from York, in the road to Lancaster, and 240 from London, has a market on Tuesday; fairs Tuesday before Palm-Sunday, Thursday before Good-Friday, April 26, Aug. 18 to 21, and the first Tuesday after Oct. 27. It is a good town on the Ribble, at the foot of the hills which part this county and Lancashire.

Settlewood, Gloc. a hamlet in Hawkesbury.

Settrington, York, E. Riding, near New Malton.

Seven, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Derwent between Cotehouſe and Wickham.

Sevenhampton, Gloc. 5 miles from Cheltenham, 5 from Winchcomb, and 13 from Gloceſter. The church is in the form of a croſs, with a low embattled tower in the middle, and was built about 1448.

Seven-Hills, York, N. Rid. between Applegarth and New-Foreſt.

Seven-Miles-Dyke, Camb. 7 miles from Newmarket, runs between Great Wilbraham and Fulburn, to Balſham.

SEVENOKE, *Kent*, near the river Darent, a great thoroughfare in the road to Rye, 24 miles from London, had its name from ſeven very great high oaks near it, when firſt built, which have been long ſince cut down. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs July 10, and Oct. 12. Here is an hoſpital and ſchool, for the inſtruction of poor children, and the maintenance of old people. It was rebuilt in 1727. The ſtile of the corporation is the wardens and aſſiſtants of the town and pariſh of Sevenoke, and of Queen Elizabeth's free-ſchool here. This liberty has no court of record for pleas, but claims part of Kemſing, part of Lighe near Tunbridge, part of Seal, all Sevenoke, and part of Speldherſt; and the ſheriff directs his warrants to the bailiff of the liberty of Sevenoke.

Seven-Stones, Cornw. at the rocks between the Land's-End and Scilly.

Severn, a river which riſes near Plinnilliom-Hill in Montgomeryſhire, and before it enters Shropſhire, receives about 30 ſtreams, and paſſes down to Laudring, where it receives the Morda, that flows from Oſweſtry. When it arrives at Monford, it receives the river Mon, paſſing on to Shrewſbury, which it almoſt ſurrounds, then to Bridgeworth, afterwards it runs through the ſkirts of Staffordſhire, enters Worceſterſhire, and paſſes by Worceſter, then it runs to Tewkeſbury, where it joins the Avon, and from thence to Gloceſter, keeping a north-weſterly courſe, till it falls into the Briſtol Channel. It begins to be navigable for boats at Welchpool in Montgomeryſhire, and takes in ſeveral other rivers in its courſe, beſides thoſe already mentioned, and is the ſecond in England. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Derwent, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. A canal from Stroud-Water, a branch of the Severn, to join the Thames, has lately been undertaken, by which great undertaking of conveying a tunnel 16 feet high and 16 feet wide, under Sapperton-Hill and Hayley-Wood (very high ground) for two miles and a quarter in length, through a very hard rock, lined and arched with brick, is entirely completed, and boats paſſed through it the 21ſt of May, 1789. By this opening, a communication is made between the river Severn at Framilload, and the Thames near Lechlade, and will be continued over the Thames near Ingleſham, into deep water in the Thames below St. John-Bridge, and ſo to Oxford, &c. and London, for conveyance of coals, goods, &c. It is now navigable from the Severn to Themsford by way of Stroud, Cirenceſter, Cricklade, &c. being filled with water for that purpoſe near 40 miles.

Severn-Stoke, or *Stoke upon Severn, Worc.* N. of Upton, and formerly it had a fair.

Sevinghampton, Wilts, near Highworth.

Sevington, Kent, by the Stoure, 2 miles S. E. of Aſhford.

Sevington, Wilts, N. of Steeple-Aſton.

Sevington-Abbots, Mary and *Mi-*

chael, Som. near Ilminſter and South Petherton.

Sevion, or *Senion*, a river in Flintſhire, which falls into the Cluyd, near Rugland-Caſtle.

Sevynvey, a river in Pembrokeſhire, which runs into the Clethy near Llanhadon.

Sewards, Kent, near Lees-Court.

Sewardſton, Eſſex, in the pariſh of Waltham-Holy-Croſs.

Sewcot, Oxf. N. E. of Iſlip.

Sewdley, Gloc. a little below Winchcomb, on a brook that runs into the Avon, is a pariſh 6 miles in compaſs. The caſtle is for the moſt part pulled down. Its church was much defaced and damaged in the civil wars.

Sewerby, York, E. Riding, between Bridlington and Flamborough-Head, where, it is ſaid, the moſt goats are kept of any place in Britain.

Sewſtern, Leic. near Buckminſter.

Sexhow, York, N. Rid. N. of Wharlton-Caſtle.

Seyton, Rutl. was at the Conqueſt reckoned parcel of the manor of Barowden.

Sezay, York, N. Riding, S. E. of Thruſk.

Shabury, Salop, on the Rodden, S. E. of Wem.

Shacklwell, Midd. a hamlet of Hackney.

Shackleford, Surry, W. of Godalmin.

Shackl-ford, Surry, near Woking.

Shackſtones, Eſſex, E. of Chelmsford.

SHADBROOK, *Suff.* has a fair on Sept, 21.

Shadding field, Suff. 3 miles from Beccles.

Shadforth, Durh. E. of Durham.

Shadoxherſt, Kent, 3 miles and a half S. of Aſhford.

Shadwell, Salop, S. W. of Biſhops-Caſtle.

Shadwell, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Leeds.

* SHAFTON, or SHAFTESBURY, *Dorſet*, 10 miles from Blandford, 14 from Saliſbury, and 103 from London, in the poſt-road to Exeter, It ſtands in the northern extremity of the county, on the borders of Wiltſhire, on a high hill, difficult of acceſs, except on the E. with an extenſive proſpect over Dorſet, Somerſet, and Wilts. This town is ſuppoſed to have been built in the 8th century, and to have been enlarged by King Alfred, and had 12 churches, beſides a Benedictine monaſtery, in the Saxons time, but has now only three. St. Edward the Martyr was buried here. It had three mints before the Conqueſt, and, in the reign of Hery VIII. was the ſee of a ſuffragan biſhop. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. and is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, bailiffs, and a common-council. Here are about 320 houſes, many of which are of free-ſtone. Water is ſo ſcarce here, that it uſed to be ſupplied with it from Motcomb; but it was furniſhed with water more commodiouſly in 1718, by means of engines, which raiſed the water above 300 feet perpendicular, and conveyed to a large ciſtern in the middle of the town, from the diſtance of two miles. Yet even this is laid aſide, and they have dug ſeveral pits, in which they preſerve the rain-water; and the poor get their living to this day, by fetching it in pails, or on horſes. It has a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe. A neat town-hall in the corn-market, where the quarter-ſeſſions are held. Here is a free-ſchool, and two alms-houſes; and ſeveral remains of antiquity in different parts of the town. The market is on Saturday; fairs the eve of Palm-Sunday, Midſummer-day, and St. Martin's-day. There are ſome ſmall remains of the abbey-houſe. On the top of Park-Hill here, a fine plantation was made for the inhabitants to walk in. This borough has returned members from the very beginning of parliaments to this time, ſaving a defect in the

reigns of Henry VII. Henry VIII. and Edward VI.

Shakerley, *Lanc.* N. E. of Leigh.

Shakerſton, *Leic.* N. W. of Boſworth.

Shaklebury, *York*, N. Rid. S. W. of Rumbaldkirk.

Shalborn, *Wilts*, near Great Bedwin.

Shalcroſs, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Shalden, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Alton.

Shales, *Weſtmorl.* on the Burbeck, W. of Orton.

Shaley, *York*, W. Rid. N. W. of Halifax.

Shalfleet, *Hampſh.* Iſle of Wight, Weſt Medina, a pariſh which extends acroſs the iſland, and has an extenſive ſhore, on the N. ſide from Yarmouth to Newtown-Bay. In the church is ſome old painted glaſs.

Shalford, *Eſſex*, on Blackwater river, N. W. of Bocking.

Shalford, *Surry*, 1 mile from Guildford.

Shallington, *Berks*, E. of Farringdon.

Shallowford, *Staff.* by the Sow, N. W. of Stafford.

Shalmsford, *Kent*, near Chartham, has a bridge over the Stoure.

Shalmsford-Street, *Kent*, another manor in Chartham.

Shamley-Green, *Surry*, near Weſt Horſley.

Shanfield, *Suff.* S. of Beccles.

Shankling, *Iſle of Wight*, is a chapel to Bonchurch, though taken out of the pariſh of Brading. At a ſmall diſtance from this village is the Chine, a remarkably romantic ſituation, overgrown with ſhrubs and buſhes.

Shankton, *Leic.* 4 miles from Harborough.

Shap, *Weſtmorl.* at the ſource of the Loder, between Orton and Penrith, had once a famous abbey, built 1119, but is of no other note, except for ſome great ſtones, like pyramids, placed almoſt in a direct line, for a mile together, at 8, 10, and 12 yards diſtance, of ſuch immenſe weight, that carriages now in uſe could not ſupport them; and undoubtedly was a place of Druidical worſhip. Fair May 4. It is 273 miles from London. The church is a large ſquare building, with a ſquare tower. The abbey ſtood about a mile W. from the church, of which little exiſts but ruins, except the tower at the W. end of the deſtroyed church, and the ruins of an old bridge.

Shapwick, *Dorſet*, near Blandford, which formerly had a market and a fair. It is a tolerable large village, on the river Stour, 2 miles from Spettiſbury, and had formerly a priory.

Shapwick, *Som.* W. of Glaſtonbury.

Sharbrick-Hall, *Lanc.* N. W. of Ormſkirk.

Shardington, *Great* and *Little*, *Glouc.* The former a chapel to Badgworth.

Shareſhill, *Staff.* is a ſmall village belonging to the deanery of Penkridge, 2 miles from Cannock. At the N. and S. entrance of this place are ſeen two ſquare entrenchments, the area of the largeſt about one rood; they are generally ſuppoſed to have been Roman encampments, which their proximity to the Watling-ſtreet road ſeems to favour. The body of the church was rebuilt about 40 years ſince; only the tower and a few monuments were preſerved from the old church, which are of very old date, and on them are ſeveral curious inſcriptions.

Sharington, *Norf.* W. of Holt.

Sharlow, *Derby*, near the Dove, S. E. of Derby.

Sharnbrook, *Bedf.* near Balnhurſt.

Sharnburn, or *Sherborn*, *Norf.* E. of Sneliſham, whoſe church, the ſecond that was erected in the kingdom of the Eaſt Angles, was of wood, and therefore called Stock-Chapel.

Sharncote, *Wilts*, N. W. of Cricklade.

Sharnford, *Leic.* S. E. of Aſton-Flamvil.

Sharnhull, *Dorſet*, near Knoll and Buckland-Abbas.

Sharp, or *Thorncliff*, *Staff.* N. E. of Leek.

Sharpenho, *Bedf.* N. of the Sundons.

Sharperton, *Northumb.* near Harbottle-Caſtle.

Sharpham, *Som.* near Glaſtonbury, has a park.

Sharphill, *York*, W. Rid. on the Ouſe, to the S. E. of Selby.

Sharpnor-Caſtle, *Iſle of Wight*, on the N. W. ſhore, is turning to the W. from the rock called the Needle, and oppoſite to Hurſt-Caſtle in Hampſhire, to which it is not above 2 miles over, 1 mile to the W. of Yarmouth, and near Scome; built in the room of Worſley's-Tower.

Sharp's-Place, *Kent*, S. of Sevenoke.

Sharſted, *Kent*, by Doddington.

Shatſham, *Hampſh.* near Titchfield.

Shatteſbrook, *Berks*, W. of Windſor, had formerly a monaſtery.

Shatton, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Shaucomb, *Iſle of Wight*, S. W. of Weſtover.

Shaufleet, *Iſle of Wight*, S. W. of Newtown.

Shavington, *Cheſh.* near Webbenbury.

Shavington, *Salop*, N. W. of Dratton.

Shaulder, *Iſle of Wight*, by Newport-Haven.

Shaulſton, *Bucks*, N. W. of Buckingham.

Shawon, *Northumb.* N. W. of Alnwick.

Shaw, *Berks*, near Newbury and the river Lambourn. In the manor-houſe is ſhewn a hole in the wainſcot of a chamber, made by a bullet fired at King Charles, during his reſidence there, when the Parliament forces almoſt ſurrounded his troops. The church is remarkable for being roofed with Roman antique tiles, but in other reſpects reſembles a barn with a pigeon-houſe at the end. A linen manufacture has been lately attempted to be eſtabliſhed here.

Shaw, *Devon*, N. of Plympton.

Shaw, *Wilts*, N. of Swindon.

Shaw, *Wilts*, in the pariſh of Melkſham.

Shawborn, *Berks*, S. of Hungerford.

Shawcroſs, *Derby*, in the High-Peak.

Shawdon, *Northumb.* W. of Alnwick.

Shawel, *Leic.* S. of Lutterworth.

Shawford, *Hampſh.* on the Itching, 2 miles below Winchester.

Shawford, *Herf.* N. W. of St. Alban's.

Shawford, *Staff.* in Chebſey pariſh, S. E. of Eccleſhal.

Shaw's, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Lanercoſt. Here is a medicinal fountain, which breaks out from the foot of a rock, which from the beneficial virtues of its water is called Holywell. It is deeply impregnated with ſaline and ſulphureous particles, and on that account has a cathartic and emetic virtue. Perſons who are affected with cutaneous diſorders, reſort hither in great numbers in the ſummer months, and commonly go away relieved.

Shaxton, *Leic.* E. of Hog's-Norton.

Shay-Chapel, *Lanc.* S. E. of Rochedale.

Sheabridge, *Staff.* between Whitmore and Newcaſtle under Line.

Sheales, *Kent*, near Maidſtone.

Shields-North, *Northumb.* N. of the Tine, by Tinmouth, has a fort called Cliffords.

Shields-South, or *Shields*, *Durh.* S. of Tine, by Tynemouth-Bar, is very eminent for its ſalt-pans, above 200 in number, where great quantities of ſalt are boiled and made; and, on both banks of the river, are many convenient houſes for the entertainment of ſeamen and colliers, moſt of the Newcaſtle coal-fleet having their ſtation here uſually, till their coals are brought down in the barges and lighters from Newcaſtle. A very large Roman altar, of one

entire ſtone, was found ſome years ago near this place, and put into the hands of the learned Dr. Liſter, who, in his account of it ſent to the Royal Society, ſays it was erected to Marcus Aurelius Antoninus Caracalla, when he took upon him the command of the empire and the whole army (after his father's death at York) for his ſafe return from his ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Scots and Picts.

Sheane, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

Shearhampton, Gloc. in Henbury pariſh, a chapel to Weſtbury.

Shebbear, Devon, N. W. of Hatherleigh.

Sheeles, Wilts, in the pariſh of Mere.

Sheepcoat, Midd. near the Bedfonts.

Sheephall, Herif. S. E. of Stevenage.

Sheepſhead, Leic. near Belton.

Sheepſhide, Herif. S. W. of Biſhops-Hatfield.

Sheepy-Great, Leic. S. of Hog's-Norton, has two manors.

Sheepy-Little, Leic. a chapelry to Great Sheepy.

SHEERNESS, *Kent*, on a point of Sheppey-Iſland, where the Weſt Swale, or Medway, falls into the Thames; has a royal fort, raiſed by Charles II. in the room of that demoliſhed at Queenborough, which has a line of cannon facing the mouth of the Medway, with good apartments for the officers of the ordnance, navy, and garriſon, here being a yard and dock, as an appendix to Chatham; from whence the yard and garriſon uſed to be ſupplied with freſh water, till an excellent ſpring was lately diſcovered here.

Sheet, Hampſh. near Petersfield.

Sheffield, Suſſ. S. W. of Aſhdown Foreſt, by Fletching.

SHEFFIELD, *York*, W. Rid. 162 miles from London, a large thriving populous town, on the borders of Derbyſhire, has a fine ſtone bridge over the Don, and another over the Sheaf, and a church built in the reign of Henry I. It had a caſtle, built in the reign of Henry III. in which, or elſe in the manor-houſe of the park, Mary Queen of Scots was priſoner 16 or 17 years; but after the death of Charles I. it was, with ſeveral others, by order of parliament, demoliſhed. In 1673, an hoſpital was erected here, and endowed with 200l. a year. Here is a charity-ſchool for 30 boys, and another for 30 girls. This town has been noted ſeveral hundred years for cutlers and ſmiths manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of iron, particularly for files, and knives, or whittles; for the laſt of which, eſpecially, it has been a ſtaple for above 300 years; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in theſe wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and poliſhed ſteel. The firſt mills in England for turning grindſtones were alſo ſet up here. The houſes here look black, from the continual ſmoke of the forges. Here are about 600 maſter cutlers, incorporated by the ſtile of the cutlers of Hallamſhire (of which this is reckoned the chief town) who employ not leſs than 40,000 perſons in the iron manufactures, and each of the maſters gives a particular ſtamp to his wares. Here is a large market on Tueſday, for many commodities, but eſpecially for corn, which is bought up here for the whole Weſt Riding, Derbyſhire, and Nottinghamſhire. It has fairs on Tueſday after Trinity-Sunday, and Nov. 28. A new market place, erected by the Duke of Norfolk, is upon a moſt excellent plan of ſhambles, &c. ſtrongly incloſed; there are ſeveral other new good buildings of conſequence, ſuch as a large and elegant octagon chapel belonging to the hoſpital or almſhouſes, likewiſe a good aſſembly-room and theatre: we muſt not omit the large ſteam engine of immenſe conſtruction, lately finiſhed, for the purpoſe of poliſhing and grinding the various ſorts of hardware. The pariſh being very large,

as well as populous, Mary I. incorporated 12 of the chief inhabitants, and their ſucceſſors for ever, by the ſtile of the 12 capital burgeſſes of Sheffield, impowering them to elect and ordain 3 prieſts to aſſiſt the vicar, who were to be paid out of certain lands and rents, which ſhe gave out of the crown; and, ſince this ſettlement, two more chapels have been built in two hamlets of this pariſh, which are ſerved by two of the aſſiſtants, while the third, in his turn, helps the vicar in his pariſh-church. James I. founded a free grammar-ſchool here, and appointed 13 ſchool burgeſſes to manage the revenue, and appoint the maſter and uſher. A new chapel was built here lately, by the contributions of the people of the town, and of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. Water is conveyed by pipes into Sheffield, whoſe inhabitants pay but a moderate rent for it. In the neighbourhood there are ſome mines of allum. The remains of the Roman fortification between this town and Rotheram, which is ſix miles lower down the river, are ſtill viſible; and and here is alſo the famous trench of five miles long, by ſome called Devil's or Dane's-Bank, and by others Kemp-Bank and Temple's-Bank.

Sheffield-Mill, *Berks*, on the Kennet, 5 miles from Reading.

Sheffield-Place, *Suſſex*, the midway between Eaſt Grinſted and Lewes.

SHEFFNAL, *Salop*, 137 miles from London; market on Friday; fairs Aug. 5, and Nov. 22. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Shefford-Magna, *Berks*, 4 miles S. E. of Lambourn, 64 from London, 8 from Wantage, and 9 from Newbury, on the banks of the Lambourne ſtream. In the church-yard are the ruins of an old croſs.

Shelbred. *Suſſ*. W. of Fernhurſt.

Shelburgh, *York*, W. Riding, N. of Doncaſter.

Shelderton, *Salop*, S. W. of Onybury.

Sheldeſley, *Worc*. generally called Sheldeſley-Waliſh, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Teme, N. E. from Clifton.

Sheldeſley-Great, or *Beauchamp*, *Worc*. divided from the former by the river Teme. This pariſh abounds with beautiful landſcapes. The lands abound with hops and apple-trees, and here are worked a great number of forges.

Sheldicks, *Northumb*. S. of Alnwick.

Sheldon, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Sheldon, *Kent*, by Deal, is a chapel of eaſe to Norborn.

Sheldon, *Warw*. near Coleſhil. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Sheldon, *Wilts*, not far from Chippenham.

Sheldon-Moor, *Durh*. S. W. of Biſhops-Auckland, has a fine ſeam of coals.

Sheldwich, *Kent*, 3 miles S. of Feverſham, has a charity-ſchool.

Shele, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne below Butterhaugh.

Shele-Hall, *Northumb*. S. W. of Diſton.

Shelf, *York*, W. Rid. in the pariſh of Halifax.

Shelfhanger, *Norf*. N. of Diſſe.

Shelfield, *Staff*. N. E. of Bloxwich.

SHELFORD, *Bedf*. 41 miles from London, and about 3 S. of Stratton, ſtands between two rivulets, with a bridge over each, and a church, which is a chapel of eaſe to Campton. It has a market on Friday, and fairs Jan. 25, Eaſter-Monday, May 19, and Oct. 10.

Shelford, *Notting*. 2 miles from Bingham, is above half encompaſſed with the Trent. It had once a priory.

Shelford-Magna, *Camb*. N. W. of Linton, 5 miles from Cambridge.

Shelford-Eaſt, or *Parva*, *Camb*. S. E. of Shelford-Magna, 5 miles from Cambridge.

Shelhaks, *Salop*, N. E. of Knoking-Caſtle.

Shelland, *Suff*. by Stow-Market.

Shelley, *Eſſex*, is contiguous to Ongar, and parted only from Fyfield by the Rothing.

Shelley, *Suff.* S. of Hadleigh.

Shelley, *York*, W. Rid. near Bradforth.

Shellow-Bowel, *Eſſex*, S. of the Rodings, near Roxwell.

Shelſey-Beauchamp, *Worceſt.* See *Sheldeſley-Great.*

Shelſwell, *Oxf.* S. of Mixbury.

Shelton, *Bedf.* the moſt northern village in the county.

Shelton, *Norf.* on the Waveney, near Taſborough.

Shelton, *Notting.* between Bingham and Newark.

Shelton, *Salop*, W. of Shrewſbury.

Shelton, *Staff.* near Newcaſtle under Line.

Shelton, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Bedf.* near Tilbrook.

Shelvingborow, *Kent*, near Barham-downs.

Shelvington, *Dorſet*, both E. and W. are two hamlets in the pariſh of Portiſham.

Shelvock, *Salop*, between Shrewſbury and Oſweſtry.

Shelwich, *Heref.* near Hereford city.

Shelwood, *Surry*, S. W. of Reygate.

Shene, *Staff.* between the Manifold and the river Dove, to the S. of Longnor.

Shene-Eaſt, *Surry*, between Putney and Richmond.

Shene-Weſt, *Surry*, was by Henry VII. called Richmond, as it has been ever ſince.

Shenfield, *Eſſex*, ſo near to Brentwood, that it is only divided from it by the road from Billericay to Ongar.

Shengay, *Camb.* on the river Cam, oppoſite to Clopton, N. W. of Royſton.

Shenington, *Gloc.* near Tewkeſbury, ſuffered dreadfully by a fire in June 1721; 5 miles from Banbury, 6 from Shipton, 39 from Gloceſter. Part of Edgehill is in this pariſh. There is a proſpect from Sheenlow-Hill in this pariſh, that extends into the counties of Oxford, Warwick, Gloceſter, Northampton, Bucks, Worceſter, Salop, and Staffordſ. The church has a tower at the W. end.

Shenley, *Bucks*, 3 miles from Fenny Stratford, in the Cheſter road from London.

Shenley-Brockend, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Shenley.

Shenſton, *Staff.* E. of Walſal.

Shenton, *Leic.* near Boſworth.

Shenton, *Salop*, N. of Great Wenlock.

Shenton, *Salop*, N. W. of Draiton, has a park.

Shepardine, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Rockhampton, 3 miles W. from the church, on the bank of the Severn, N. of Oldbury, near Hill. Here was once a chapel, but which has long been converted to profane uſes, but ſtill retains the name of Shepardine-Chapel.

Shepemeadow, *Suffolk*, between Beccles and Bungay.

Sheperton, *Midd.* has a toll-bridge over the Thames to Walton, and is much reſorted to in the ſummer by the lovers of angling. Here is that called War-Cloſe, in which ſpurs, ſwords, and many men's bones have dug up; and, at a little diſtance W. part of a Roman camp is ſtill viſible.

Shepewaſh, *Linc.* S. E. of Lincoln.

Shepewaſh, *Northumb.* on the Wanſbeck, between Morpeth and the ſea.

Shepheard's-Buſh, *Midd.* between Kenſington-Gravel-Pits and Acton.

Shepheard's-Forſtall, *Kent*, near Sheldwich.

Shepherdſheath, *Camb.* 8 miles from Cambridge, between Orwell and Foulmere.

Shephove, *Hampſh.* S. of Odiam.

Shepiſter, *Devon*, near Mevy-Church.

Shepley, *Durh.* near Eggleton.

Shepley, *York*, W. Rid. W. of Barneſley.

Sheppey-Island, *Kent*, encompaſſed by the Eaſt and Weſt Swale, two branches of the Medway, that here fall into the Thames, and had its name from the ſheep formerly kept on it, which were remarkable both for their number and the fineneſs of their fleece. The Danes landed here twice, and plundered it, and once wintered their ſhips in it. Alſo, in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, Earl Godwin, &c. landed on this iſland, and harraſſed it much. It is 21 miles in compaſs, and yields plenty of corn; but is forced to buy wood at a dear rate from the continent. There are ſeveral hillocks in the marſhy parts all over the iſland, which the vulgar call Cotterels, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up in memory of ſome of the Daniſh leaders buried there. The paſſage hither from the main land is by the King's-Ferry. Moſt of the ſprings here are brackiſh; but lately a well was ſunk ſo deep, as to lie below the bed of the ſea, and to furniſh the garriſon at Sheerneſs with freſh water. A great number of marine plants grow in the ſalt marſhes, and therefore they are often viſited in the ſummer by the botaniſts. The iſland has one conſtable, who has the command of all its pariſhes.

Shepſcombe, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Painſwick, 3 miles from the church. In the reign of Edward VI. there were ſeveral inſurrections in the Weſt, at that time Sir Anthony Kingſton was lord of the manor. He cauſed a gallows to be erected for the inſurgents upon Shepſcombe-Green, and made a priſon at Painſwick, to ſecure all ſorts of offenders. And gave three eſtates, now called Gallows-lands, one to maintain the gallows, a ſecond to keep two ladders in readineſs, the third to provide halters; and that nothing in ſo neceſſary a buſineſs might be wanting, provided the tything-man of Shepſcombe ſhould be hangman, that he ſhould enjoy an acre of land in this tything for his ſervice.

Shepton, *Dorſet*, S. E. of Bridport.

Shepton-Beauchamp, *Som.* N. E. of Ilminſter.

Shepton-Mallet, *Som.* between Frome-Selwood and Glaſtonbury, 2 miles from Wells, and 115 from London; market on Friday; and a fair on Aug. 8. It is a town of above 1200 houſes, and 9000 ſouls, with ſome conſiderable clothiers, it being well watered with rivulets for their buſineſs; but it ſtands on hills, and the ſtreets are very narrow, ſteep, and irregular. It is governed by a conſtable.

Shepton-Montague, *Som.* S. of Bruton.

Shepwash, *Devon*, 209 miles from London, has fairs on April 10, Aug. 12, and Oct. 10.

Shepway, *Kent*, near Maidſtone.

Shepway-Croſs, *Kent*, one half mile E. from Limme-Church, between Weſtenhanger and Hithe. As it lies between the two extremes of the Cinque-ports, Sandwich and Haſtings, it is ſaid, it was therefore pitched upon formerly for ſwearing the Lord Warden of thoſe ports, at his entrance into the office, and for holding all pleas and great aſſemblies thereto belonging, privileges which now belong to Dover.

Sherburn, *Durh.* near Durham.

Sherburn, *Norf.* See *Sharnburn.*

Sherburn, *York*, N. Riding, S. W. of Scarborough.

Sherborn, *Dorſet*, 14 miles from Shaftesbury, on the borders of White-Hart-Foreſt, 118 miles from London, is an ancient town, in both the coach and poſt-road to Exeter, divided by the river Parret into two parts, called Sherborn and the Caſtle-town; in which latter are a church and a market. The fee of a biſhop was fixed here, in 704, by Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons; in which there ſat 25 biſhops ſucceſſively, till the 11th century, when, after being united with the biſhopric of Sunning, it was removed to Sarum; whereupon this county was made a part of that dioceſe, till Henry VIII. erected

a new ſee at Briſtol, to whoſe dioceſe it has belonged ever ſince. Soon after the tranſlation of the ſee, the cathedral was converted into an abbey; the church whereof, a moſt magnificent ſtructure both within and without, being the beſt in the county, and ſo much prized by the inhabitants, at the Reformation, that, it is ſaid, they bought it, and pulled down three churches and four chapels about the town to ſave it. A quarrel happened, in the reign of Henry VI. between the townſmen and the monks, when a great part of it was burnt, which the former were forced to repair. At the entrance of it lie Ethelbald and Ethelbert, two of our Saxon Kings, and, in one of its ailes, is a ſumptuous monument of John Digby, Earl of Briſtol (who died in 1698) which is reported to have coſt 1500l. In the tower are ſix bells, ſo big that they require near 20 men to ring them. This town was once the retiring place of William the Conqueror, and it belonged to ſome of his ſucceſſors for ſeveral centuries. Roger, the third Biſhop of Saliſbury, built a caſtle here, in that part ever ſince called Caſtle-town; but King Stephen, incenſed at the Biſhop's pride, ſeized it, and his ſucceſſors kept it until 1350, when it was recovered from the crown by Robert Wyvil, a biſhop of more courage than learning. This was the firſt caſtle that was formerly beſieged in the civil wars, and the laſt that held out for Charles I. It is now the property of Lord Digby, who has lately much improved the grounds round it. The markets here, which are plentifully ſupplied with all neceſſaries, are Tueſday and Saturday; fairs July 18 and 26, the firſt Monday in October, and the Wedneſday before Holy Thurſday. There are computed to be at leaſt 20,000 ſouls here, which is more than in any other town in the county. The inhabitants had formerly a good trade in the medley-cloth; but now buttons, bone-lace, and haberdaſhery wares are their chief manufactures, with which they ſupply all the Weſt. Here is a free-ſchool, founded by Edward VI. a fine alms-houſe, and a charity-ſchool. Though it never had repreſentatives in parliament, yet it ſent William Turpin, and two other deputies, to a council at Weſtminſter, in the 11th of Edward III. and it will ever be famous for the Prince of Orange's being met here by Prince George of Denmark, the Dukes of Ormond, Grafton, Marlborough, and many others of the prime nobility, on their deſerting King James II. at Saliſbury.

Sherborn, *Durh.* E. of Durham.

Sherborn, *Gloc.* 3 miles from North-Leech, 5 from Burford, 23 from Gloceſter, has large parks, with the Windruſh running N. and a little brook in the middle of it. Here are many excellent quarries of free-ſtone.

Sherborn, *Hampſh.* near Eaſt Wortham, had an alien priory. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Sherborn, *Oxf.* 6 miles from Wallingford, has the remains of a caſtle.

Sherborn, *Warw.* S. W. of Warwick, near a brook that joins the Avon.

SHERBORN, *York*, W. Rid. 181 miles from London, has a harbour for barges at the conflux of the Wherſe and Ouſe, is a populous town, noted for its cherry-orchards, and for an hoſpital and ſchool, founded by Robert Hungate, for 24 orphans, who are each allowed 5l. a year for their maintenance in lodging, boarding, clothing, &c. from 7 to 15 years of age, when they are ſent to the univerſity, or apprenticed to trades, for which there is a proviſion, which, including the maintenance of the hoſpital, amounts to 250l. a year. The market here is Saturday; fair Oct. 6. The Archbiſhops of York, to whom King Athelſtan gave this town, had formerly a palace here. There is a Roman way, very high raiſed, from hence to Aberford, which is 4 miles. There is a ſort of ſtones here, very ſoft when juſt taken out of the

quarries; but they afterwards grow very hard. In its neighbourhood grow great quantities of that fine plum for preſerving, called Wine-Sour, which cannot be cultivated in any other place. The inhabitants have lately applied themſelves to the culture of flax.

Sherborn-Monks, or *Weſt*, and *St. John's*, *Hampſh.* N. of Baſingſtoke.

Sherbroke, *Derby*, S. E. of Bolſover-Caſtle.

Sherdelow, *Bucks*, in Amerſham pariſh.

Shere, *Surry*, on the river Wey, near Albury. The town has been ſome ages famous for weavers of fuſtian, and had a yearly fair once on May-day, the charter for which it parted with, above 100 years ago, to Abinger.

Shereford, *Norf.* near Fakenham.

Sherenewton, *Monm.* W. of Chepſtow.

Sherenton, *Gloc.* E. of Gloceſter city.

Sherefby, *Leic.* N. E. of Lutterworth.

Sherfield, *Hampſh.* near Baſingſtoke.

Sherfield, *Hampſh.* W. of Rumſey.

Sherford, *Devon*, by the ſea, S. W. of Dartmouth.

Sherford, *Warw.* in Burton-Haſtings pariſh.

Sherford-Bridge, *Dorſet*, leads to Purbeck-Iſle, near it is a decoy.

Sheriff-Hales, *Staff.* N. W. of Tong-Caſtle.

SHERIFF-HUTTON, *York*, N. Rid. near York, and ſcarce 4 miles from the foreſt of Galtres, has the ſhell of a caſtle; fair Sept. 14, 15, and 16.

Sheriffs-Naunton, *Worc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Naunton, N. of Perſhore.

Shering, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Harlow, and near Hatfield-Broadoak, N. of a ſtream that runs from thence into the Stort.

Sheringham, *Norf.* by the Sea, W. of Cromer.

Sherington, *Bucks*, near Newport-Pagnel.

Sherington, *Warw.* N. E. of Brailes.

Sherington, *Wilts*, near the Wilybourn, E. of the Deverels.

Shermanbury, *Suſſ.* W. of Twineham.

Sherotton, *Durh.* near Hartlepool.

SHERSTON, *Som.* W. of Somerton, has fairs on May 12, and Oct. 2.

Sherſton, *Wilts*, S. W. of Malmſbury, on the Roman Foſſe-way, and appears to have been one of the Roman ſtations, by the ſilver coins often found at it, ſome of which are depoſited in Aſhmole's Muſeum at Oxford.

Sherſton, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Wakefield.

Sherſton-Rock, *Gloc.* in the Severn, near Ault-Paſſage.

Sherwell, *Devon*, N. E. of Barnſtaple.

Shete, a river in Kent, which runs into the Medway at Twyford-bridge.

Shetford, *Oxf.* near Swacliff.

Sheve, or *Shelve*, *Salop*, near Stiperſtones-Hill.

Sheviock, *Cornw.* a little below Trematon-Caſtle.

Shewing-Sheels, *Northumb.* between the military road and the wall, where are the remains of a Roman ſtation about ſixty yards ſquare.

Shibden, *York*, W. Rid. N. E. of Halifax.

Shibden, *York*, W. Riding, near Barden-Tower and Chace.

Shide, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Weſt Medina.

Shidfield, *Hampſh.* in the pariſh of Droxford.

Shifford, *Oxf.* between Bampton and the Iſis. A manuſcript in Sir Robert Cotton's library, ſays, King Alfred aſſembled a council, or parliament here, of all the chief men of the kingdom, and gave them

grave admonitions, touching the manners and government of the people.

Shilbottle, *Northumb.* between Warkworth and Alnwick.

Shilbrook, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Northwich.

Shilburnhaugh, *Northumb.* near Yarrow.

Shildon, *Devon*, near Columbſtock.

Shildraw, *Durh.* W. of Lumley-Caſtle.

Shillingford, *Berks*, in Benſington pariſh.

Shillingford, *Devon*, between Exeter and Chudleigh.

Shillingham, *Cornw.* near Trematon-Caſtle.

Shilling-Park, *Suſſ.* E. of Blackdown-Hill.

Shillingſton, *Dorſet*, near the Stour and Hamildon and Hodde Hills.

Shillington, *Durh.* N. E. of Darlington.

Shilton, *Berks*, two miles from Burford.

Shilton, *Devon*, in Modbury pariſh.

Shilton, *Notting.* S of Newark.

Shilton, *Oxf.* S. of Burford.

Shilton, *Warw.* formerly a hamlet to St. Michael's pariſh in Coventry.

Shilvington, *Northumb.* S. W. of Morpeth.

Shimpling, *Norf.* near Diſſe.

Shimpling, *Suff.* by Lavenham.

Shinfield, *Berks*, near Swallowfield.

Shingey-Hall, *Camb.* near Sawbridgeworth, 11 miles from Cambridge, is alſo called the manor of Marthams.

Shingham, *Norf.* between Swaffham and Downham.

Shingle-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Epping.

Shingles, *Iſle of Wight*, rocks in the ſea, before the W. corner of it.

Shingley, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Goudhurſt.

Shinkley, *Durh.* on the Were, near Durham.

Shinton, *Salop*, near Stotteſdon.

SHIPBORN, *Kent*, near Fair-Lawn, and 3 miles and a half S. W. of Wrotham, has a fair Sept. 1, that was granted in the reign of Edward I. and a church built 40 years ago.

Shipdam, *Norf.* N. E. of Walton.

Shipham, *Som.* N. of Axbridge.

Shiplake, *Oxf.* by the Thames, 2 miles S. of Henley, has excellent marble, and a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Shipley, *Derby*, near the Erwaſh, S. of Codnor-Caſtle.

Shipley, *Northumb.* N. of Alnwick.

Shipley, *Salop*, N. E. of Bridgnorth.

Shipley, *Suſſ.* W. of Grinſtead-Park.

Shipley, *York*, E. Rid. near the Sea, N. of Hornſey.

Shipley, *York*, W. Riding, N. of Bradforth.

Shipley, *York*, W. Riding, S. of Aldmonbury.

SHIPSTON UPON STOUER, *Worc.* 85 miles from London, W. of Edge-Hill, is a little neat town, with a market on Friday, and a fair June 22, and Tueſday after October 10. Camden calls this an ancient market for ſheep. It is only a chapelry to Teddington, from whence it is diſtant 2 miles, with Warwickſhire on the E. and on the W. Gloceſterſhire. Its manufacture of ſhaggs is now declined.

Shipton, *Berks*, near Abington.

Shipton, *Bucks*, near Quainton.

Shipton, *Dorſet*, a chapelry to Burton, from whence it is diſtant N. E. 2 miles. Near the road between Dorcheſter and Bridport, is a large barrow called Shipton-Hill; it ſtands on a hill, and at a diſtance reſembles a boat turned keel upwards, 749 feet long, 161 broad at the top, 147 high, in a ſlant line.

Shipton, *Hampſhire*, S. of Tidworth.

Shipton, *Salop*, N. E. of Purſlow.

Shipton, *Salop*, N. W. of Prior's-Ditton.

Shipton, *York*, E. Rid. N. W. of Wighton.

Shipton, *York*, E. Rid. near York.

Shipton, *York*, N. Riding, N. W. of York.

Shipton-Moigne, *Gloc.* 3 miles S. of Tetbury, 3 from Malmſbury, and 21 from Gloceſter.

Shipton-Montacute, *Som.* near W ncaunton.

Shipton-Olave and *Solace*, *Gloc.* E. of Dowdeſwell, 5 miles from Cheltenham, 14 from Gloceſter, on the Cotſwold-Hills.

Shipton under Whichwood, *Oxf.* N. E. of Burford.

Shipton upon Charwell, *Oxf.* N. E. of Woodſtock.

Shipwaſh, *Northumb.* in the pariſh of Bethall, where formerly the mother-church ſtood.

Shirborn, a river in Warwickſhire, which runs into the Sow at Whitley.

Shirehampton, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Weſtbury on Trin; here is a ſmall chapel where ſervice is performed once a fortnight.

Shire-Head, *Lanc.* in Amoundernefs, near the Sea.

Shire-Oakes, *Notting.* a hamlet of Worksop.

Shire-Oaks, *Staff.* between Walſal and Litchfield.

Shire-Oaks, *Wilts*, between Box and Coldaſton, where the Foſſe enters Somerſet.

Shire-Stones, *Cumb.* upon Wrenoſe, near the Fourneſe-Fells.

Shirland, *Derby*, in the pariſh of Alfreton.

Shirley, *Derby*, S. E. of Aſhbourn.

Shirley, *Surry*, E. of Croydon.

Shirtlington-Hall, *Northumb.* S. of Beltingham.

Shirwood-Foreſt, *Notting.* takes in almoſt all the W. part of the county, and was heretofore the famouus head-quarters of Robin-Hood, Little John, and their gang of thieves; it is now ſtripped of its woods, which were their ſhelter, and contains ſeveral fine parks and noble ſeats. In ſome parts of this foreſt they dig a ſort of coal, of the ſame nature as the pit-coal of Lancaſhire and Yorkſhire, but more unctuous and ſulphureous. For the reſt, the ſoil of it is not ſo fertile as ſome other parts of the county.

Shiſtock, or *Shuſtoke*, *Warw.* N. E. of Coleſhil. Its church was erected in the reign of Edward II.

Shitlington, *Bedf.* near Flitton.

Shitlington, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Wakefield.

Shitterford, *Staff.* W. of Kiddermiſter.

Shitteſtones-Hill, *Salop*, N. E. of Ludlow.

Shitterton, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Bere-regis, about a mile from whence is a Roman encampment, with an area of about 7 acres. Its form is a long ſquare with two ramparts and ditches. The length E. and W. 218 paces, the breadth 150. A little to the E. of it was a barrow, which contained bones and Roman coins. Near it is an obeliſk lately erected by Mr. Pleydel.

Shobden, *Heref.* N. of Pembridge, had an abbey.

Shobnal, *Staff.* near Burton upon Trent.

Shobrook, *Devon*, near Crediton.

Shobury, *North* and *South*, *Eſſex*, by the Thames mouth, oppoſite to the Buoy in the Nore, between Wakering and South Church. The manor-houſe of the North Shobury, which is alſo called Little Shobury, and ſtands near the church, was, in the reign of Edward IV. called Weſt-Hall. A point of land runs out into the ſea from hence, called Shobury-Neſs. It juts out into a nook, called Black-Tail-Point, here being a great ſhoal of ſand called the Black-Tail, which runs out near three leagues into the ſea due E. and has a maſt, or pole, ſet up at the end of it, by the Trinity-Houſe of London, as a ſea-mark. This is called Shoe-Beacon. From this ſand, all along to the mouth of Colcheſter-water, the ſhore is full of ſands, and deep channels between them, ſo full of fiſh, that the Barking ſmacks are

well employed here; and the ſhore ſwarms beſides with ſmall fiſhing-boats, belonging to the neighbouring coaſt, which come in every tide with what they take, and ſelling the ſmaller fiſh in the country, ſend the beſt and largeſt, upon horſes, which travel night and day, to London. Camden calls theſe two villages a city, to which the Danes retired, and fortified themſelves, when chaſed from Benfleet.

Shoclach, *Cheſh.* on the Dee, W. of Malpas, has a ſmall church, and had once a caſtle.

Shoſlet, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Eaſt Medina.

Shofton, *Northumb.* by the ſea, S. of Bamburgh.

Sholand, *Kent*, near Newnham.

Shooland, *Surry*, near Puttenham.

Shooter's-Hill, *Kent*, in the Dartford road, beyond Blackheath. Here begins a chalky ſoil, much overgrown with coppice-wood, which is cut for faggots and bavins, and uſed to be ſent by water in vaſt quantities to London, till coal-fires began to be made in the upper rooms of taverns. Before the road was widened on the E. ſide of this hill, which was in 1739, many more robberies were committed on it than ſince. On the top of it is a ſpring, which conſtantly overflows the well, and is not frozen in the ſharpeſt winters. There is a noble proſpect from hence, not only of the Thames, and great part of Kent, but of Suſſex, Surry, and Eſſex, and the great cities of London and Weſtminſter. To this place King Henry VIII. and his Queen, Catharine, came, in very great ſplendor, one May-day, from Greenwich, and were received by 200 archers, clad all in green, with a captain, perſonating Robin-Hood, who firſt ſhewed the King the ſkill of his archers in ſhooting; after which the ladies were conducted into the wood, and entertained with veniſon and wine, in arbours and booths, adorned with fine pageants, &c. A ſcheme was lately in agitation, to build a town here, and ſeveral houſes were erected, but it does not meet with encouragement.

Shootup-Hill, *Midd.* near Kilburn.

Shopland, *Eſſex*, contiguous to South Church, Prittlewell, Sutton, and Barling.

SHOREHAM, *Kent*, by the Darent, 4 miles N. W. of Sevenoke, has a charity-ſchool, and a fair on May 1. Here is an old houſe, called Shoreham-Caſtle, becauſe built with battlements.

* SHOREHAM-NEW, *Suſſex*, 58 miles from London, and 4 from Stening, ſtands at the mouth of the river Adur, where Ella, the Saxon, landed with ſupplies from Germany, with which he drove the Britons into the great wood, now called the Weald, and poſſeſſing himſelf of their country, eſtabliſhed the kingdom of the South Saxons. This, which roſe by the decay of Old Shoreham, N. of it, is a borough by preſcription, and has ſent burgeſſes to parliament ever ſince the 26th of Edward I. It was diſfranchiſed in 1772, for corruption and bribery, but reſtored ſoon after. Though moſt of the town has been waſhed away by the ſea, it is ſtill populous, has a good harbour for veſſels of conſiderable burden, and builds many ſhips for the ſervice both of the navy and merchants; and here is a collector, with the other officers of the cuſtoms. The pariſh-church, formerly collegiate, was lately repaired, and greatly beautified at the expence of the inhabitants, to whoſe credit, it is alſo obſerved, there is not one who receives alms. The market here is on Saturday; fair July 25.

Shorewell, *North* and *South*, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Weſt Medina.

Shorland, *Kent*, by Eaſtchurch, N. of the Iſle of Sheppey.

Shorland, *Kent*, in Pluckley pariſh.

Shorlet-Wood, *Salop*, near Bridgnorth.

Shorley, *Heref.* near the river Wadels, S. of Wigmore-Caſtle.

Shorley, *Northumb.* has a bridge over the South Tyne, near Ebchester.

Shorne, *Kent*, 3 miles and a half S. E. of Gravesend.

Shortgrave, *Essex*, 2 miles from Saffron-Walden. The hall was built in 1684, on an eminence, going from Newport to Cambridge.

Shortley, *Warw.* a member of Coventry, had a monastery.

Shotenden, *Kent*, near Lees-Court.

Shotery, *Warw.* W. of Stratford upon Avon.

Shotley, *Derby*, near Wirksworih, has a park.

Shotley, *Suffolk*, near Orwell-Haven.

Shotover-Forest, *Oxf.* lies upon and about Shotover-Hills, on the E. and N. E. sides of Oxford. It is remarkable for large timber, for the best ochre in the world, for a sort of earth which takes grease out of clothes, and for a kind of tobacco-pipe-clay, which is excellent for models of statues.

Shotover-Mill, *Surry*, near Haslemere.

Shottesbrook, *Berks*, near White-Waltham, where was a Benedictine monastery, now a farm-house, which had communication with the church.

Shottesham, *Suff.* between Woodbridge and its haven.

Shottesham All Saints, *St. Botolph's*, and *St. Martin's*, *Norf.* are on the side of Saxlingham. One of them has a good charity-school.

Shotteswell, *Warw.* near Warmington, N. of Hanwell in Oxfordshire, E. of Edgehill.

Shotton, *Durh.* N. W. of Staindrop.

Shotton, *Durh.* S. of Hardwick.

Shotton, *Northumb.* E. of Ogle-Castle.

Shotton, *Salop*, S. of Wem.

Shotwich, *Chesh.* on the Dee, N. W. of Chester, has the ruins of a castle of the Kings of England, inclosed in their park. From hence to Flintshire, the Dee is a mile over

Shotwick-Townlet, *Chesh.* 1 mile below Shotwick.

Shouldby, *Leic.* near Grimston and Saxilby.

SHOWLDHAM, *Norf.* S. E. of Seechy, had a monastery; fairs Sept. 19. Oct. 10.

Shoyswell, *Suff.* N. of Burwash.

Shranel, *Worc.* near Evesham.

Shrawarden, *Salop*, near the Severn, W. of Shrewsbury, had a castle.

Shrawley, *Worc.* W. of Ombersley, bounded on the E. by the Severn. On the S. E. of the churchyard is an old decayed chapel.

SHRAWTON, *Wilts*, N. W. of Stonehenge, on Salisbury-Plain, has a fair on Sept. 25.

Shredicot, *Staff.* N. W. of Penkridge.

Shrewley, *Warw.* in the parish of Hatton.

* SHREWSBURY, *Salop*, 114 miles from Bristol, 55 from Liverpool, 136 from York, 40 from Chester, 40 from Litchfield, 44 from Birmingham, 28 from Ludlow, 20 from Bridgnorth, 20 from Newport, and 156 from London, most delightfully situated on two eminences, with two bridges over the Severn at the foot of it, which encompasses it in the form of a horse-shoe. Its situation is nearly the center of the county. It has suffered several times by floods, particularly in Dec. 1740, when it even flowed into the chancel of the abbey-church; again in 1770, when the waters exceeded that in 1740 by a foot in height. In 1748 a dolphin was taken in the Severn, near this place, where that river produces excellent fresh-water fish. This town was originally built by the Britons, between 520 and 594. In 617 it was called Pengwerne-Powis, when a Prince of Powis and Earl of Chester resided here, in a palace which then stood where now the church of St. Chad stands. This was called a city in Alfred's reign, and Ethelred kept his Christmas here in 1006. It had a mint in the reign of Edward the Confessor, when

it had five churches. It was walled all round in 1102, and where the river does not fence it, it has a caſtle, built in 1068. It was a well-built and well-frequented place, ſo long ago as the Norman conqueſt, when 12 of the townſmen were bound to keep guard, when the Kings of England came hither, and as many to attend them in hunting. An abbey was founded here, whoſe abbot was mitred, and ſat in parliament. It was called St. Giles, or the Holy-Croſs. The governor and ſheriff of this town and county held out the caſtle for the Empreſs Maud, till King Stephen took it by ſtorm. In the reign of Henry III. part of this town was burnt by the Welch. In 1283 Edward I. held a parliament here. The Lords ſat in the caſtle, and the Commons in a barn. The court reſided at Acton-Burnell, where David, the laſt of the Welch princes was executed, and his body was quartered (the firſt inſtance of the kind) in 1283. King Richard II. held a parliament here, wherein he ſat with the crown on his head, in 1397, created ſeveral peers, and made Cheſter a principality. The corpſe of Henry Piercy, the younger, ſurnamed Hotſpur, who had rebelled againſt Henry IV. and who was routed and killed at a place in the neighbourhood, from hence called Battlefield, was taken out of his grave, by order of that King, and put between two mill-ſtones in Shrewſbury; after which, it was here beheaded and quartered: and his uncle, the Earl of Worceſter, being taken priſoner, was alſo beheaded in this town. Richard, Duke of York, and George Plantagenet, ſons of Edward IV. were born here. Henry VII. viſited this town in his route from Milford-Haven, and in remembrance of their aſſiſtance to him, frequently viſited it after his acceſſion to the throne, particularly in 1488, when he held the feaſt of St. George in St. Chad's church, when the whole expence, with the attendance of the Queen and Prince, amounted to 39l. 17s. 6d. Though it is acknowledged to be a healthy, as well as pleaſant place, yet the ſweating ſickneſs, which was ſo fatal throughout the kingdom, anno 1551, is ſaid to have firſt broken out here. King Charles I. formed that army here, which was ſtopped by the parliamentary forces at Edgehill, on its march to London. Mr. Camden ſays, that, in his time, this was a fine, populous, trading town, much enriched by the induſtry of the inhabitants, their cloth manufacture, and their commerce with the Welch, who brought their commodities to this place, as to the common mart of both nations. Near the Black-Raven inn, which is of note by being mentioned in the play of the Recruiting Officer, there is one of the largeſt ſchools in England. It was firſt founded and endowed by King Edward VI. by the name of the Free Grammar-School. Queen Elizabeth rebuilt it from the ground, and endowed it more largely. It is a fine ſtately fabrick, with a very good library, a chapel, and ſpacious buildings, not inferior to many colleges at Oxford and Cambridge; in which laſt Univerſity ſeveral ſcholarſhips are founded in its favour. Beſides hoſpitals, and St. George's, St. Chad's, and other alms-houſes, here are alſo ſeveral charity-ſchools, where 140 boys, and 40 girls are taught and part clothed. An orphan-houſe was opened here in 1759, and an elegant ſtructure erected in 1760, at the expence of the Foundling-Hoſpital in London, but no children having been lately ſent to it, the building is now uſed as a woollen manufactory. The building coſt 12,000l. The abbey was built in the year 1085, and dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, it was ſuppreſſed at the general diſſolution, of which nothing now remains but the W. part, from the croſs aile to the W. tower, and the ſtone roof of this part fell down. In a garden near it is St. Winifred's pulpit, a neat Gothic ſtone ſtructure, ſaid to be a maſter-

piece of the kind. St. Giles's church, is ſaid to be the oldeſt in the town, which church ſtands on the ſite of a palace, belonging to the Princes of Powis, burnt down by the Saxons. This church was deſtroyed by an accidental fire, 1393, but was rebuilt ſoon after. This building, which was a Norman Gothic ſtructure, was under repair in July, 1788, when its decayed tower ſuddenly fell down, while the workmen were gone to dinner, and in a great meaſure deſtroyed the whole of this venerable fabrick. St. Mary's, the other collegiate church, was founded by King Edgar, and is exempted from the juriſdiction of the biſhop. The ſpire of this church, which ſtands upon an elevated part of the town, and is ſeen at a great diſtance, has been ſeveral times damaged by high winds. St. Alkmond's church is alſo an old ſtructure, with an high ſpire, and is an irregular ſquare pile of Norman architecture. St. Julian's church is a modern ſtructure, built in 1748, except the tower. Beſides theſe churches, there have been ſeveral religious foundations in this town, and at preſent there are ſeveral Diſſenters' meeting-houſes. The market-days for corn, cattle, and proviſions, are Wedneſday and Saturday; and every Thurſday is the market for Welch cottons, freezes, and flannels, of which here are ſold as much as come to 1000l. a week, one with another. The fairs are, Saturday after March 15, Wedneſday after Eaſter-week, Wedneſday before Holy-Thurſday, July 3, Auguſt 12, Oct. 2, and Dec. 12. King Charles I. incorporated the bailiffs and burgeſſes of this town, by the name of Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgeſſes; and the government therefore conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſteward, town-clerk, 24 aldermen, and 48 common-council-men, who have their ſword-bearer, 3 ſerjeants at mace, and other inferior officers. The corporation has a power of trying cauſes within itſelf, even ſuch as are capital, except for high-treaſon. The burgeſſes qualified to chooſe its members of parliament are about 450. The ſtreets of this town are wide and large, and the houſes tolerably well built. It is ſaid, Charles II. would have erected this town into a city, and that the townſmen, refuſing this honour, were afterwards called *The Proud Salopians*. It was firſt paved in 1254, and it is now in conſequence of an act paſſed in 1756, well paved and lighted. In 1750 it contained 8141 inhabitants, and 1884 houſes, now conſiderably encreaſed. This town has been many years famous for its delicate cakes, and its excellent brawn. There is ſuch plenty of proviſions of all ſorts here, eſpecially ſalmon and other good fiſh, both from the Severn and the Dee, and the place itſelf is ſo pleaſant, that it is full of gentry, who have aſſemblies and balls here once a week all the year round, it being a town reckoned not inferior to St. Edmundſbury, or Durham, for mirth and gallantry, but is much bigger than both together; and it is obſerved, that more gentlemens coaches are kept here, than in any town in the N. W. part of the kingdom, except Cheſter; for the cheapneſs of proviſions draws many genteel families to the place. One great ornament of this town is that called the Quarry, from ſtones having been dug there formerly, but ſince converted into one of the fineſt walks in England. It takes in at leaſt 20 acres, on the S. and S. W. ſides of the town, between its walls and the Severn; it is ſhaded with a double row of lime-trees, and has a fine double alcove in the center, with ſeats, one ſide facing the town, and the other the river. There is a very noble gate upon the Welch bridge, over the arch of which is the ſtatue of Llewellin, their laſt Prince of Wales, this being the town where the ancient Princes of Powis-Land, or North Wales, uſed to reſide. The Eaſt-Bridge, or Stone-Bridge, was rebuilt in 1769, now called the New-Bridge, conſiſting of 7 arches, and is

410 feet in length. The caſtle is ruinous; but the walls, built ſoon after the Conqueſt, on that ſide of the town which is not encloſed with the Severn, are yet ſtanding, with their gates, though houſes are built on ſome part of them; and two bridewells, one for the town and the other for the county. Here is an infirmary for 60 patients, which was opened in April 1747. There is a town-houſe here, built in 1552, a low timber-building, in which the aſſizes, ſeſſions, and other courts are held; commodious but not elegant. Adjoining it is the green-room, where the aſſemblies uſed to be held; and near it the exchequer. Near the town-hall is the market-houſe, built in 1595, over which is held a market for Welch cloths. The croſs is a building, erected with arches ſupporting a reſervoir of water, from whence the town is ſupplied, and contains 1000 barrels of water. The preſent ſtructure was erected in 1755, of arched groin-work to ſupport the bed of the ciſtern. Here are ſeveral halls belonging to the trading companies. The inhabitants enjoy a theatre, which was formerly a palace, and built before 1326, and converted to the preſent purpoſe in 1765. They all ſpeak Engliſh in the town, though it is inhabited both by Engliſh and Welch; but, on the Thurſday's market-day, the chief language is Welch. The ancient road, called Watling-ſtreet, comes hither from London, and goes on to the utmoſt coaſt of Wales. It is raiſed very high above the ſoil, and ſo ſtraight, that it may be ſeen for 10 or 15 miles. A dreadful fire broke out here on April 1, 1774, which conſumed 50 dwelling-houſes, beſides barns, ſtables, &c.

Shrigleigh, *Cheſh.* in Macclesfield-Foreſt.

Shripney, *Suſſ.* W. of Yapton.

Shrivenham, *Berks*, near Highworth in Wilts.

Shropham, *Norf.* near Thetford.

* SHROPSHIRE, obtained its name from that given by the Saxons to Shrewſbury, which they called Scrobbeſberig, which ſignifies a town built on a woody hill. It is bounded on the N. by Flintſhire, in Wales, and Cheſhire; on the E. by Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire; on the S. by Worceſterſhire, Herefordſhire, and Radnorſhire, in Wales; and on the W. by the Welch counties of Radnor, Montgomery, and Denbigh. It extends about 47 miles in length from N. to S. 38 in breadth, and 210 in circumference. This county lies partly in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Hereford, and is divided into 15 hundreds, in which are contained 15 market-towns, 52 vicarages, 170 pariſhes, 615 villages, with about 22,380 houſes, and 113,680 inhabitants. It ſends 12 members to parliament; that is, two for the county, and two for each of the following towns, viz. Shrewſbury, Ludlow, Bridgnorth, Wenlock, and Biſhop's-Caſtle. The air of Shropſhire is ſalubrious, and not very ſharp, except on the hills. The ſoil is generally fruitful, eſpecially in the northern and eaſtern parts, which produce plenty of wheat and barley; but the ſouthern and weſtern, being mountainous, are leſs fertile, yet yield ſufficient paſture for ſheep and cattle. Under the ſurface are mines of lead, copper, iron, ſtone, and inexhauſtible coal-pits. Over moſt of the coal-pits lies a ſtratum of a blackiſh, hard, porous ſubſtance, containing great quantities of bitumen, which, being ground to powder in horſe-mills, and boiled in coppers of water, there ſwims on the ſurface a bituminous matter, which, by evaporation, is brought to the conſiſtence of pitch; or, by the help of an oil diſtilled from the ſame ſtone, and mixed with it, may be thinned to a ſort of tar; both theſe ſubſtances ſerve particularly for caulking of ſhips, as well, if not better, than pitch or tar, it being leſs liable to crack.

Shroughton, *Northamp.* 10 miles

W. from Buckingham, and 2 E. from Ayno.

Shroughton, or Ewrin-Courtney, *Dorſet*, E. of Sturminſter, a large pariſh, 2 miles from Child-Ockford, on the little river Ewern, which has a fair on Sept. 25. Here is a free-ſchool.

Shrubb's-Hill, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Egham.

Shuckborough-Lower, *Warw.* S. E. of Southam.

Shuckborough-Upper, *Warw.* E. of Southam, and S. W. of Wolfhamcote.

Shudely, *Gloc.* near Winchcomb.

Shugborough, *Staff.* E. of Stafford, has a horſe-bridge over the Trent, to Heywood, which is the longeſt in England. This vale abounds with almoſt every thing that nature or art could give to render it delicious.

Shullington, *Suſſ.* N. of Michelgrove.

Shurdington, *Gloc.* 5 miles from Cheltenham, 6 from Painſwick, and 6 from Gloceſter, pleaſantly ſituated under the W. ſide of that ridge of hills, which ſeparates the vale from the hill country. A brook runs from hence into the Severn, at Sandhurſt. On opening a barrow to dig for ſtone, in this pariſh, at 16 feet deep, a ſtone ſepulchre was diſcovered, containing a perfect ſkeleton, whoſe bones were firm and white as were the teeth. Over the head hung a helmet, which being corroded with ruſt fell to pieces on being touched. The chapel has a handſome ſteeple at the W. end.

Shurdington-Little, *Gloc.* near Badgworth, where is an elegant ſeat of Mr. Lawrence, called Greenway.

Shurdington-Great, *Gloc.* near the former, where Mrs. Cheſter has a fine houſe and grounds.

Shurlach, *Cheſh.* near Northwich.

Shute, *Devon*, S. W. of Axminſter.

Shutford, *Oxf.* S. W. of Banbury.

Shuthanger, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Turning.

Shutlinghaw-Hill, *Cheſh.* in Macclesfield-Foreſt.

Shuttend, *Staff.* near King's-Swinford.

Shuttington, *Warw.* near Seckington.

Shuttleworth, *Lanc.* N. E. of Blackborn.

Shuttleworth-Lower, *Cheſh.* three miles from Macclesfield.

Sibbene, *Northumb.* W. of Fetherſtonhaugh.

Sibberds, *Ferris*, *Gore*, and *Lodge*, *Oxf.* near Swacliff.

Sibberſcot, *Salop*, S. W. of Shrewſbury.

Sibbertſwood, or *Shebbertſwold*, *Kent*, 4 miles and a half N. E. from Elham.

Sibſon, *Hunt.* in the road from Cheſterton to Stamford.

Sibſton, *Leic.* S. W. of Boſworth.

Sibton, *Suff.* W. of Yoxford, had an abbey.

Sibthorp, *Hunt.* S. E. of Spaldwick.

Sibthorp, *Notting.* between Shelford and Normanton.

Sibton-Sheales, *Northumb.* near the Eaſt Allow river, S. W. of Hexham.

Sickling-Hall, *York*, W. Rid. W. of Wetherby.

Sicklington-Upper, *York*, W. Rid. in the pariſh of Thornhill.

Sidbury, *Devon*, N. of Sidmouth.

Sidbury, *Salop*, near North Cleburry.

Siddington, *Cheſh.* S. W. of Macclesfield.

Siddington, *Gloc.* 1 mile from Cirenceſter, 6 from Cricklade, and 18 from Gloceſter, on the banks of the Churn. It has a handſome chapel, and an unfiniſhed tower, and ſome painted glaſs.

Siddleham, *Suſſ.* N. of Selſey.

Side, *Gloc.* 7 miles from Cirenceſter, 4 from Biſley, and 10 from Gloceſter. It is ſeparated from Brimpsfield by a ſmall rivulet, one of the heads of the Froome.

Sidenhale, *Warw.* near Coventry.

Sidenham, *Kent*, 8 miles from London, in Lewiſham pariſh, where are the wells we mentioned at Dulwich.

Sidenham, *Oxf.* S. of Tame.

Sidenham-North, *Devon*, S. E. of Lifton.

Sidenham-South, *Devon*, N. W. of Taviſtock.

Sidewood-End, *Surry*, near Biſley.

Sidington, *Mary* and *Peter*, *Glouc.* by Cirenceſter.

Sidlam, *Surry*, near Reygate.

SIDLEY, *Suſſ.* near Bexill, has a fair on the firſt Monday after June 29.

Sidmanton, *Berks*, near Newbury, had a Roman camp.

Sidmanton, *Hampſh.* near Kingſclear.

SIDMOUTH, *Devon*, on the Channel, between Lyme and Exmouth, 162 miles from London, ſtands at the mouth of the river Side. It was a conſiderable port; but has been ſo choaked up by ſands, that no ſhips of burden can get in; yet it remains one of the chief fiſhing-towns in the ſhire, and furniſhes the eaſt parts of it with much proviſion. It has fairs on Eaſter-Tueſday, and the Wedneſday after September 1.

Sidney, *Surry*, near Awfold. Mr. (commonly called Dog) Smith gave 5l. a year to the poor of this hamlet for ever.

Sidney, *Suſſex*, near Cuckfield.

Siffiverneſs, *Hertf.* in Codicote pariſh, had a walnut-tree, in 1627, for which Mr. Penn, then Lord of the Manor, was offered 50l. It covered 76 poles of ground, and the weight of the boughs on each ſide cleft the trunk in twain. Mr. Penn had 19 loads of plank out of it; a gun-ſtock maker in London had as much as coſt 10l. carriage; and there were 30 loads more of roots and branches.

Sigelſthorp, *York*, E. Riding, by Hornſey-Mere.

Sighill, *Northumb.* S. W. of Seaton-Delaval.

Sigſton, *York*, N. Riding, 2 miles from Northallerton, had a caſtle.

Sike-Houſe, *York*, W. Riding, between Snath and Hatfield-Chace.

Silcheſter, *Hampſh.* to the N. E. of Kingſclere, on the borders of Berks, 3 miles from Aldermaſton, was, in the Romans time, a place of good repute, by the Britons called the city of Segont; though now here is only one farm-houſe and a church. The Britiſh hiſtorians ſay King Arthur was crowned here; after which it was demoliſhed, and nothing now remains but the walls, which are very high, compoſed of flints and ragg-ſtone, with ſome Roman bricks, and in a great meaſure entire, except where the gates ſtood, and out of them grow prodigious oaks, which ſeem as it were incorporated with the ſtones. Britiſh tiles and Roman coins are often dug up here. A military way from hence to Winchester is ſtill viſible; and another runs W. through the foreſt of Pamber, &c. by the village of Lichfield to the foreſt of Chute. On the N. E. ſide of it is a noble piece of antiquity, which was an amphitheatre, exactly like that at Dorcheſter; but has for time out of mind been a yard for cattle, and a watering-pond. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Sileby, *Leic.* N. E. of Mount-Sorrel, has a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Sileby, *Linc.* N. of Alford.

Sileſburn, *Warw.* on a brook, between Warwick and Aulceſter, had once a hermitage.

Silforth, *York*, N. Riding, E. of Pickering-Foreſt.

Silk, *Linc.* S. of Sleaford.

Silkeſton, *York*, W. Rid. S. W. of Barneſley.

Silkeſworth, *Durh.* S. W. of Weremouth.

SILLAND, *Dorſet*, has a fair on Dec. 6.

Silleth, *Cumb.* in Abby-Holm pariſh.

SILMISTON, *Suſſ.* has a fair on Sept. 19.

Silſden, *York*, W. Riding, near Holden-Beck, has a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Silſey, *York*, N. Rid. N. W. of Scarborough.

SILSOE, or SIVILSHO, *Bedfordſh.* between Luton and Bedford, has

fairs on May 12, and September 20.

Silton, *Dorſet*, near Mere.

Silton, *Dorſet*, at the N. W. extremity of the county, on the borders of Wilts and Somerſet, two miles and a half from Gillingham. In this pariſh the Stour enters this county.

Silton, *York*, N. Rid. near Sigſton-Caſtle.

Silverſide, *Cumb.* near Naworth-Caſtle.

Silverſtreet, *Hertf.* N. W. of Theobalds.

SILVERTON, *Devon*, near Bradninch, has fairs on Midſummer-day, and September 4. Its rectory is reckoned the beſt living in the county.

Silverton, *Northamp.* S. of Whittlewood-Foreſt.

Silvington, *Salop*, S. E. of Brown-Clee-Hill, has a charity-ſchool.

Simondley, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Simondſborough, *Dorſet*, near Bridport, is a very extenſive pariſh, on the river Simene. Its church is large, and very ancient built in the form of a croſs, at the interſection of which ſtands the tower. The living the beſt in the county.

Simondſburn-Caſtle, *Northumb.* S. W. of Swinburn-Caſtle.

Simondſhall, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Wotton-under-edge.

Simondſide, *Hertf.* by Hatfield.

Simondſide-Hill, *Northumb.* N. W. of Morpeth.

Simon-Seat, *York*, W. Riding, N. of Barden-Tower.

Simonſton, *Lanc.* near Hapton-Tower and Pendle-Hill.

Simonſwood, *Lanc.* a foreſt S. E. of Ormſkirk.

Simpſon, *Bucks*, near Fenny-Stratford.

Sinderby, *York*, N. Riding, W. of Thruſk.

Sindrop, *Northumb.* S. W. of Hexam.

Singleſcale, *Northamp.* by Thorney-Croſs and Can-Water.

Singleton, *Suſſex*, near Eaſt and Weſt Dean.

Singleton, *Great* and *Little*, *Lanc.* N. of Marton-Mere and Moſſe.

Sinkleborough, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Great-Horwood.

Sinklees, *Hertf.* near Watford.

SINNINGTON, *York*, N. Riding, near Kirkby-Morefide. Fair at Martinmas.

Sinodun-Hill, *Berks*, hangs over the Thames, near Brightwell, and had a caſtle of the Romans on it, which is ſuppoſed to have been ruined by the Danes. Roman coins have been often turned up here by the plough.

Sion-Houſe, *Midd.* near the influx of the Brent into the Thames, between Brentford and Iſleworth. It was built by Henry V. and was a houſe of monks, till he expelled them, and ſettled 60 nuns here; to whom he added 13 prieſts, 4 deans, and 8 lay-brethren, ſo that the whole number might equal that of the 13 apoſtles, St. Paul being reckoned for one, and 72 diſciples of Chriſt. This houſe was founded upon a piece of ground in that King's demeſne, which had belonged to the monks, aliens in the manor of Iſleworth, and pariſh of Twickenham; and appears, by the abuttings and boundings, to have been 1938 feet in length, and 925 in breadth. Queen Mary reſtored the nuns hither; who being turned out of it by Queen Elizabeth, ſhe reſtored the houſe to the poſterity of the Duke of Somerſet. King Henry VIII. died here. Queen Elizabeth ſometimes reſided here, as did the Princeſs Anne of Denmark, after ſhe was out of favour with King William. It is a noble, ſquare, ſtone building, finely finiſhed and furniſhed. It is now one of the ſeats of the Duke of Northumberland.

Sipleigh, *Devon*, on the river Dart, near Aſhburton.

Sipnam, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Burnham.

Sipſon, *Midd.* in the pariſh of Harmondſworth.

Siſerge, Weſtmorl. S. of Kendal.

Siſewell, Suff. in Leiſton pariſh, S. of Dunwich.

Siſingherſt, Kent, near Cranbrook, was anciently written Saxenherſt.

Siſland, Norf. near Lodden.

Siſon-Park, Rutl. near Grantham, the ſeat of Sir John Thorold, Bart.

Siſters-Kirks, York, E. Rid. near Conſtable-Burton, are the two little churches of Overthorn and Witherenſey.

Siſton, Gloc. 7 miles from Briſtol, 8 from Bath, and 36 from Gloceſter, in a pleaſant vale. A rivulet riſes here, which runs into the Avon, through Bitton the next pariſh. This pariſh comprehends part of Kingſwood. Tin ore has been found here. Here is a manufacture of braſs, and another of ſalt-petre.

Siſton, Gloc. in Kingſwood-Foreſt, where is St. Bridget's well, admired for its wholeſome water.

Sithny, Cornw. near Helſton.

SITTINGBORN, *Kent,* 1 mile from Milton, and 41 from London, being a great thoroughfare from Rocheſter to Canterbury, has many convenient inns; at one of which, viz. the Red-Lion, one Mr. Norwood treated King Henry V. and his retinue, at his return from France; when wine was but 2d. a quart, and every thing elſe ſo cheap, that the whole feaſt coſt but 9s. 9d. In the reign of Elizabeth this was made a mayor-town. It has fairs on Whit-Monday, and Oct. 10. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool. Juſt by this town there are the ruins of a fortification, called Bavard-caſtle, that was raiſed by King Alfred, when he was in purſuit of Haſtings, the Dane. The inſide and roof of the church was deſtroyed by fire, in 1763, which has been ſince repaired.

Sivers-Mount, York, E. Rid. near Acomb.

Sixill-Abbey and *Grange, Linc.* S. E. of Market-Raiſin.

Skakeltborp, York, E. Rid. near Old and New Malton.

Skale-Park, York, W. Riding, between Langſketh-dale and Netherdale.

Skalingdam, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Hinderwell.

Skaneſton, York, E. Rid. N. E. of New Malton.

Skargil, York, N. Rid. S. of Barnard-Caſtle.

Skarth-North, Lanc. by the Sea, S. W. of Dalton-Caſtle.

Skawton, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Helmeſley.

Skeby, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Richmond.

Skeffington, Leic. near Billeſdon.

Skefling, York, E. Rid. in Holderneſs, near Burſtal-Abbey.

Skegby, Notting. near Mansfield.

Skegby, Notting. S. E. of Tuxford.

Skegnes, Linc. N. E. of Wainfleet, was a great haven-town, with a caſtle and wall, till the ſea encroached upon it.

Skelderſkew, York, N. Riding, in Cleveland.

Skeldick, Linc. by the Sea, S. of Boſton.

Skell, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Youre, near Rippon.

Skellfleet, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Humber between Haxfleet and Bromfleet.

Skellingthorp, Linc. 2 miles W. of Lincoln, a manor of 520l. a year.

Skelmerch, Weſtmor. N. of Kendal, which had a chapel now no more; a ſtream of water runs through it, but ſome ruins of the quire remains.

Skelmerſdale, Lanc. S. E. of Ormſkirk.

Skelton, Cumb. N. W. of Penrith.

Skelton, York, E. Riding, on the Humber, S. E. of Howden.

Skelton, York, N. Riding, on the Ure, N. W. of Boroughbridge.

Skelton, York, N. Riding, on the river Marſk, W. of Richmond.

Skelton, York, N. Rid. S. of the Foreſt of Galtres.

Skelton, York, N. Rid. N. W. of York.

SKELTON-CASTLE, *York,* N. Rid. between Kirkleatham and the ſea, has a market on Saturday, and

a fair on WhitMonday, and two days after.

Skemmingrane, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Gisborough, near the sea.

Skendleby, *Linc.* N. E. of Spilsby.

Skenfrith-Caſtle, *Monm.* on the Mynwy, between Monmouth and Griſmond-Caſtle.

Skern, a river in Durham, which runs into the Tees at Croſtbridge.

Skernwood, *Northumb.* S. of Alnham.

Skethy, a river in Merionethſhire, which runs into the Iriſh ſea below Hirgum, W. of the Avon.

Skewers, *Hampſh.* near Baſing.

Skewes, and *Skiberio*, *Cornw.* S. of Helſton.

Skiborra, *Salop*, on the river Temde, S. of Clun-Caſtle.

Skidbrook, *Linc.* S. of Saltfleet.

Skidby, *York*, E. Riding, near Hull.

Skiddaw-Hill. *Cumb.* near Cockermouth, is reckoned the higheſt hill in England, there being a proſpect from it of Scruffeldt-Hill, in Galloway, in Scotland; and is 1090 yards above the ſea.

Skilgate, *Som.* E. of Dulverton.

Skiltes, *Warw.* N. W. of Henley in Arden, is a grange, which belonged to the priory of Studeley.

SKINBURNESS, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Boulneſs, near the Sea and Holm-Cultram, to whoſe abbey it once belonged. Fair on June 24.

Skinnand, *Linc.* near Boothby.

Skinninggrave, *York*, N. Riding, a fiſhing village near Whitby.

Skiplam, *York*, N. Riding, near Kirkby-Moreſide.

Skippon, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Wire, near Thornton.

Skipſey, *York*, E. Riding, by the ſea, N. of Hornſey, had once a caſtle.

Skipton, *York*, N. Riding, has a bridge over the Ouſe, in Topcliff pariſh, near Thruſk.

SKIPTON, *York*, W. Riding, 224 miles from London, is hid among precipices, in the midſt of that rough rocky country called Craven. It ſtands near the river Are, and is a pretty large well-built town, conſidering the way of building in that mountainous tract. It had once a caſtle. It has a plentiful market on Saturday, and fairs on March 23, Palm-Sunday, and Eaſter-eves, firſt Tueſday after Eaſter, ſecond Tueſday after ditto, third Tueſday after ditto, Whitſun-eve, Auguſt 5, Nov. 20 and 22. Here is a grammar-ſchool, to which a conſiderable parcel of books were given, ſome years ago, by Silveſter Petit, who gave a large and valuable library to the church. Here is alſo a ſchool, in which all the boys of the town are taught to ſing pſalms, by the pariſh-clerk, who is allowed a ſalary for it. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Skipwith, *York*, E. Riding, S. E. of York.

Skirbeck, *Linc.* near Boſton.

Skircotes, *York*, W. Riding, near Halifax.

Skirid-Vawr, *Monm.* a mountain near Abergavenny S. Wales, remarkable for the vaſt fragments that lie near it, and have broken from it, having left long perpendicular precipices more than 150 feet deep.

Skirlow, *North* and *South*, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderneſs.

Skirmingham, *Durh.* N. of Darlington.

Skirpenbeck, *York*, E. Riding, near Wilton.

Skirringham, *York*, E. Riding, on the Darwent, S. of New Malton.

Skirton, *Lanc.* near Lancaſter.

Skirwith, *Cumb.* in Kirkland pariſh, near Kirk-Oſwald.

Skolcotes, *York*, E. Riding, near Hull.

Skorborough, *York*, E. Rid. N.W of Beverley.

Skorton, *York*, N. Riding, 4 miles E. from Richmond.

Skotter, *Linc.* N. W. of Kirton in Lindſey.

Skoulton, *Norfolk*, E. of Watton. Here are about 50 families; and the town is aſſeſſed 606l. to the land-tax.

Skrekington, *Linc.* N. of Fokingham.

Skreleſby, *Linc.* near Horncaſtle.

Skremby, *Linc.* N. E. of Spilſby.

Skrenes, *Eſſex*, near Chelmsford.

Skrimmerſton, *Northumb.* 2 miles S. of Berwick.

Skulthorp, *Norf.* N. W. of Fakenham.

Skutterby, *Cumberl.* near Sollom-Moſſe.

Skyers, *York*, W. Riding, near Halifax.

Skyth, *Suff.* N. of Mendleſham.

Slad, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Painſwick.

Slad or *Slade*, *Gloc.* a hamlet to Miſerden, 3 miles N. W. of the village, towards Painſwick.

Sladborn, *York*, W. Rid. near Bowland-Foreſt. Fairs Feb. 14, April 15, Auguſt 1, and October 20.

Slade, *Devon*, in Hele pariſh, N. E. of Plympton.

Slaghwait, *York*, W. Riding, in the pariſh of Huthersfield.

Slaitburn or *Slandburn*, *York*, W. Riding, near Barneſley.

Slandberry, *Devon*, nean Barnſtable.

Slanford, *Nottingham*, near Edwalton.

Slape, *Dorſet*, near Netherby.

Slapton, *Bucks*, N. E. of Ayleſbury.

Slapton, *Devon*, on the Channel, S. W. of Dartmouth.

Slapton, *Northamp.* S. W. of Towceſter.

Slately, *Warw.* a hamlet of the manor of Kingſbury.

Slaugham, *Suff.* S. E. of Horſham. Fair Eaſter-Tueſday.

Slaughden-Vale, *Suff.* near Aldborough.

Slaughterford, *Wilts*, S. of Caſtlecomb, where was once a great ſlaughter of the Danes.

Slaughterford, *Upper* and *Nether*, *Gloc.* near Stow in the Would, the latter is 3 miles from Stow, 6 from Northleach, and 23 from Gloceſter, with a trout ſtream running through it, which falls into the Windruſh, and is one of the heads of that river. The church is ſmall and neat, having been lately freſh pewed and otherwiſe repaired. The river is ſituated very near it, and has ſeveral ſprings that riſe in the upper part, which run through it, and form a junction with that in the *Upper Slaughter*.

Slauſton, *Leic.* S. of Hallaton.

Sleaford, *Linc.* 14 miles from Lincoln, and 116 from London, ſtands near the ſource of a pretty little river, which runs ſo quick through the town, that it never is frozen; and within the town, and in the ſpace of two miles below, it drives five corn-mills, two fulling-mills, and one paper-mill, and then falls into the Witham. It is a very populous town, continually improving in its buildings, has a ſmall market place, and facing it is the church, a curious piece of Gothic workmanſhip, rich in ornaments, and well executed; but the ſpire remarkably broad at its baſe, which gives it a heavy appearance. Here is a conſiderable market every Monday, ſtored with all ſorts of cattle and proviſions. Fairs on Plow-Monday, Whit-Monday, Auguſt 12, and October 10. In the reign of Henry I. there was a caſtle in the S.W. part of the town, fit for entertaining a king, but only a part of its wall is ſtanding. There is a free-ſchool here, founded and handſomely endowed in 1603; and alſo an hoſpital for 12 poor men. Its markets on Monday after Epiphany, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, are equal to ſome great fairs. This is called New Sleaford, to diſtinguiſh it from Old Sleaford in the neighbourhood.

Slealy, *Northumb.* S. of Dilſton, by the Devil's river.

Sleape, *Salop*, S. of Wem.

Sleddale, Long, Weſtmor. N. W. of Kendal, whoſe chapel is in the middle of the dale, where is produced fine blue ſlate, and the chief ſpring of Wrangdale-head.

Sleddale, Weſt, Weſtmor. about a mile and a half from Shap, ſubject to rain.

Sledmere, York, E. Riding, W. of Kiſham.

Sleelmere, Weſtmor. N. of Kendal.

Sleep, Dorſet, near Corfe-Caſtle and the Iſle of Purbeck, 4 miles E. of Wareham.

Slegil, Weſtmor. S. W. of Appleby, in the pariſh of Morland.

Slekborns, Northumb. near Bedlington, has a coal-mine.

Sleningford, York, W. Riding, near the river Ure, S. E. of Maſham.

Slepe, Salop, on the river Terne, near High-Ercol.

Sleven, Cornw. between Mounts-Bay and the Land's-End.

Sleveſholm-Priory, Norf. in the pariſh of Methwold.

Slifield, Surry, in the pariſh of Worpleſdom, near Epſom.

Slimbridge, Gloc. a pariſh 20 miles in compaſs, bounded with the Severn and Cam, 6 miles from Berkley, 4 from Durſley, and 11 from Gloceſter. Here are about 1000 acres of land gained from the Severn.

Slimbridge-Street, Gloc. in the pariſh of Slimbridge.

Slindon, Staff. on the river Sow, near the Offleys.

Slindon, Suſſ. near Yapton.

Sline, Lanc. between Lancaſter and Ken-ſands.

SLINFORD, *Suſſ.* near Horſham, has a fair on Eaſter-Tueſday.

Slingley, Durh. N. W. of Durham, towards the ſea.

Slingſby, York, N. Rid. N. W. of New Malton, has a caſtle.

Slipin, Durh. 5 miles from Darlington.

Slipton, Northamp. near Boughton and Drayton.

Slough, Bucks, 20 miles and a half from London, and 2 from Windſor, in the Bath road from Colebrook to Maidenhead. It is a village, and almoſt full of inns. One part of it is in the pariſh of Stoke, and the other in that of Upton.

Slow-Houſe, Suſſ. near Cuckfield.

Slowley, Norf. S. of Wurſted.

SLOWLEY-HILL, *Warw.* near Arley and Aſtley, has a wake on Sept. 14.

Sluce, Suſſex, on the coaſt, near Pevenſey-Haven.

Slutter, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

Smalborn, Northumb. W. of Elſdon.

Smalborough, Norfolk, S. E. of Wurſted.

Smalbridge, Suff. in Bures pariſh, near Neyland.

Smalfield, Surry, W. of Lingfield.

Smallberry-Green, Midd. 8 miles and a half from London, between Brentford and Hounſlow.

Small-Brook, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

Small-Brook, Wilts, near Warminſter.

Small-Dale, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Small-Downs, Kent, between Thanet iſle and Deal.

Smalley, Derby, S. of Codnor-caſtle, has a chapel of eaſe to Morley, and a charity-ſchool.

Small-Hith, Kent, near Oxney iſle, is in Tenterden pariſh.

Smallmains, Kent, near Alkham.

Small-Viſe, Staff. a hamlet of Sandon.

Smallwood-Hall, Staff. North of Needwood-foreſt.

Smardale, Weſtmor. S. W. of Kirkby-Steven.

SMARDEN, *Kent,* by the Medway, 5 miles S. from Lenham, and 55 from London. Fair on Oct. 10.

Smart's-Green, Gloc. in Nibley pariſh.

Smavis, York, W. Riding, near Newton-Kyme and Tadcaſter.

Smedmore, Dorſet, in the Iſle of Purbeck, about a mile N. of the

channel. Here is a pleaſant ſeat of the Clavells, who have reſided in this county ever ſince the Conqueſt. Near this place is found the coal money. Its church is ſmall, plain, and very ancient.

SMEETH, *Kent*, 3 miles and a half from Aſhford, a chapel to Aldington. Fairs May 12, and September 10.

Smeeton, Leic. near Kibworth.

Smercote, Warw. in the pariſh of Bedworth.

Smeſtall, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Stoure above Sturton-Caſtle.

Smetenham, Cheſhire, N. W. of Congleton.

Smethcot, Salop, near Polverbach.

Smethels, Lancaſh. N. of Bolton.

Smethie, Derbyſh. N. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

Smethwick, Cheſh. not far from Sandbach.

Smethwick, Staff. N. W. of Birmingham.

Smeton, Great and *Little, York*, N. Riding, on each ſide of the Wiſk, to the N. of Northallerton.

Smeton-Kirk, York, W. Riding, S. E. of Pontefract.

Smitham, Surry, in the pariſh of Coulſdon, S. of Croydon, in a bottom.

Smithſby, Derbyſh. near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

Smith's-Hall, Eſſex, near Stondon-Maſſey.

Smith's-Hall, Kent, in Weſt-Farley.

Snailwell, Camb. 14 miles from Cambridge, near Newmarket.

SNAPE, *Suff.* S. of Saxmundham, had a monaſtery, and has a horſe-fair for 4 days from Auguſt 11.

Snape, York, N. Riding, in Well pariſh, N. of Maſham.

Snarehill-Houſe, Norfolk, E. of Thetford is deemed extra-parochial, and, with that called Thetford-Lodge, is all that remains of two villages called Great and Little Snarehill.

Snarford, Linc. between Market-Raiſin and Lincoln.

Snargate, Kent, 4 miles N. W. of New-Romney, has its church ſtanding in Romney-Marſh.

Snarſton, Leic. between Swepſton and Hog's-Norton.

SNATH, *York*, W. Rid. 8 miles from Pontefract, and 178 from London, near the conflux of the Aire and Dan, is a little town, but of good trade, by the navigation to it in boats. The market is on Friday, and fairs on the firſt Friday in April, Auguſt 10, and the firſt Friday in September.

Snave, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. W. of New Romney.

Snavewick, Kent, a manor near Snave.

Sneaton, York, N. Riding, near Whitby.

Sned, Salop, N. W. of Biſhop's-Caſtle.

Snelland, Linc. S. of Market-Raiſin.

Snelleſton, Cheſh. W. of Macclesfield.

Snellſhall, Bucks, a quarter of a mile from Whaddon-church, had a priory, of which there only remain ſome arches, that ſupport the N. ſide of a farm-houſe here, the whole having been pulled down in the reign of Henry VIII. and its four bells removed to Bradwell-church, on the biggeſt of which is this inſcription, *Vox Auguſtini ſonet in aure Dei.*

Snelſton, Derbyſh. near Aſhborn.

Snelſton, Rutl. S. of Uppingham.

Snenton, Notting. in the pariſh of St. Mary in Nottingham.

Snenton, York, N. Riding, S. of Pickering-Foreſt.

Snepe, Northumb. N. W. of Billingham.

Sneton-Thorp, York, N. Riding, between Newbiggin-Hall and Robin-Hood's-Bay.

SNETSHAM, *Norfolk*, 10 miles from Lynn-Regis. and 108 from London, upon the riſe of the little river Ingol, was once a royal demeſne, with many privileges. It has a market on Friday.

Sniboſton, Leic. S. E. of Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

Sniddle, *York*, W. Riding, S. E. of Pontefract.

Snilesworth, *York*, N. Riding, S. of Stokesley.

Snipehouse, *Northumb.* S. of Alnwick.

Snitter, *Northumb.* 1 mile from Rothbury, it is divided into 3 farms, fit either for feeding, breeding, or corn, and lies within 1 mile of coals.

Snitterby, *Linc.* S. E. of Kirton in Lindsey.

SNITTERFIELD, *Warwickſh.* N. of Stratford upon Avon. Fair July 16.

Snitterley, *Norf.* W. of Clay, had a monaſtery.

Snitterton, *Norf.* between Harpham and Lerling, had two pariſh-churches. There were alſo two gilds or monaſteries in this town. It is aſſeſſed to the king's tax at 420l. and has about 200 inhabitants. In the Confeſſor's time it was two towns, the ſouth part being called Snetterton, and the north part, where the demoliſhed church ſtood, Aſhby, both together being two miles long, and one broad.

Snodherſt, *Kent*, partly in Chatham, and partly in the limits of Rocheſter.

Snodland, *Kent*, by the Medway, 4 miles and a half N. W. of Maidſton.

Snore-Hall, *Norf.* near the river Wiſſey, S. of Downham.

Snoreham, *Eſſex*, joins to Lachingdon, to whoſe church the pariſhioners repair for divine ſervice and burials. Its church, though one of the lateſt erected, being cut down as a flower, and one of the firſt in theſe parts in ruins.

Snoring-Magna, *Norfolk*, near Walſingham.

Snoring-Parva, *Norfolk*, S. of Snoring-Magna.

Snotterton, *Durham*, near Staindrop.

Snowdell or *Snotthill-Caſtle*, *Heref.* near the Golden-Vale and the river Doier, has a quarry of excellent marble.

Snowden-Pool, *Staff.* W. of Patſhall.

Snowdon-Hill or *Plinlimmon*, a mountain in Caernavonſhire in Wales, 1300 yards above the level of the ſea, and, as it is generally ſaid, the higheſt in Wales, though it is not always covered with ſnow. On the top there are bogs, and two lakes full of fiſh, out of one of which a river falls down.

Snowſhill, *Gloc.* near Broadway, 7 miles N. E. from Winchcombe, 5 S. W. from Campden, and 23 N. E. from Gloceſter, the church is annexed to Stanton.

Snukebank, *Northumb.* between Alnwick and Rothbury.

Snyte, a river which riſes in Leiceſterſhire, and, paſſing through Nottinghamſhire, runs into the Dean at Shilton.

Soak, *Hampſhire*, near Wincheſter.

Sock, *Som.* 3 miles from Yeovil, where is a large pool, in certain paſtures, at which pigeons often drink; but cattle will not touch its water, even in a time of the greateſt drought. It has a brackiſh and loathſome taſte, looks, when put into a wine glaſs, like cyder when it is firſt clarified; and, if boiled, yields a thick vitriolic taſte.

Sockburn, *Durb.* on the Tees, 4 miles S. E. of Darlington.

Sockbridge, *Weſtmor.* on the Eimot near Penrith.

Sockneys, *Suſſ.* near Burwaſh and Salehurſt.

Sockſbury-Hill, *Suſſ.* N. E. of Rotherfield.

Socomb, *Kent*, N. W. of Wye.

Sodbury, *Durham*, near Darlington.

SODBURY-CHIPPING, *Gloceſter*, 7 miles from Marſhfield, 13 from Bath, 30 from Gloceſter, 12 from Briſtol, and 112 from London, is an ancient borough, which was formerly governed by a bailiff, made into a corporation, conſiſting of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and 12 burgeſſes, by Charles II. in 1681; but James II. by a proclamation in January 1688, ſuppreſſed it. It is a great thoroughfare in the road from Briſtol to Cirenceſter and Banbury, and has

many large inns, which have a great trade by the carriage of lime and coal into Cotſwold. The market is Thurſday; fairs on May 23 and June 24. The pariſh is 3 miles in compaſs, with a ſtream on the N. ſide, that runs into the Frome. It has a large church, which is a chapel of eaſe to Old Sodbury, and a free-ſchool. Here is the greateſt cheeſe-market in England, except Atherſton, in Warwickſhire. King Stephen granted the burghers of this place the ſame liberties as thoſe of Briſtol, and allowed every burgher commonage for a heifer, in the place called the Rodings. The bailiffs and burghers are ſtill empowered to diſtribute 88 cow-paſtures to as many of the inhabitants, and 8 acres of meadow, for their own lives, and thoſe of their widows; and as they fall, to grant them again in like manner.

Sodbury, Little, Gloc. 1 mile E. from Chipping-Sodbury. A ſmall part of this pariſh lies in the hill country, on the borders of which, on the brow of the hill, is a very ſtrong camp, of an oblong form, ſtill remaining as perfect as when originally made. It has a double agger, thrown up very high, except on the weſt ſide, where it overlooks the vale, and there it is ſingle, becauſe the hill is ſo ſteep that the camp was thought inacceſſible from that quarter. It is 320 yards long, and 200 broad. The interval or ditch between the aggers, is 22 yards wide, and the way into it is towards the eaſt. It is not known whether it is Daniſh or Roman, as no coins or any other things have been found to determine it. King Edward IV.th's army occupied it a little before the battle of Tewkeſbury. Its church is ſmall, and the inhabitants bury at Old Sodbury.

Sodbury, Old, Gloc. 1 mile N. E. from Chipping Sodbury. Its church is the mother church to Chipping-Sodbury.

Soham-Earls, *Suffolk*, near Monks-Soham, has a fair for lambs July 12.

Soham-Monks, *Camb.* 15 miles from Cambridge, and 71 from London on the E. of the river Cam, and near a fen, which was very dangerous to thoſe who went to Ely, before a cauſey was made through the marſhes. Here are the ruins of a church, which was epiſcopal, and burnt by the Danes, together with the inhabitants. The market is on Saturday; fair on April 28. It has a charity-ſchool, and had once a priory.

Soilwell, Gloc. a hamlet in Lidney pariſh.

Solbe, Selby, or *Selbe*, a river in the Iſle of Man, which empties itſelf into the Iriſh-ſea by Maller-Lough.

Solebay, Suff. See *Southwold.*

Soles, Kent, in Barfriſton pariſh.

Soleſby, Linc. N. of Alford.

Soley, Wilts, in the pariſh of Chilton-Foliot.

Solihul, *Warw.* 107 miles from London, between Alchurch and Meriden, has fairs on April 29, May 10, Oct. 10, and 12.

Sollam-Moſſe, Cumb. N. of Eſk, in that tract which is now reckoned Engliſh ground, though, before the Union of the two kingdoms, it was called bateable, or debateable ground, the inhabitants on both ſides always contending for it, and yielding it to neither. In 1543, the Engliſh, not above 300, under Sir Thomas Wharton, Lord Warden of the Weſt Marſhes, took above 1000 men priſoners here, for which, it is ſaid, King James V. died ſoon after of grief.

Solvath, Pembrokeſhire, S. Wales, a ſmall harbour or cove, ſurrounded with high and barren rocks not far from St. David's.

Solway-Firth, Cumb. This divides England from Scotland, and at low water is paſſable by carriages. In the middle the current is rapid, but with a guide perfectly free from danger.

Somborn, Upper and *Lower, Hampſhire*, near Stockbridge.

Somegill, a river in Radnorſhire, which runs into the Lug, below Preſteign.

Somerby, *Linc.* between Horncaſtle and Alford.

Somerby, *Linc.* near Grantham.

Somerby, *Linc.* near Gainſborough.

Somerby, *Linc.* near Glanford-Briggs.

Somercotes, *Derbyſh.* in Scarſdale, to the S. E. of Alfreton.

Somerfield or *Somerville*, *Kent*, near Sellindge.

Somerford, *Cheſh.* near Congleton.

Somerford, *Hampſh.* near Chriſtchurch. The Grange, which ſtands about 2 miles E. of Chriſt-church, was formerly a farm or grange of the monaſtery of that name. It conſiſts of a ruined brick houſe, apparently not older than the reign of Charles I. but probably erected on the ſite of a more ancient building. At the E. end of this houſe is an antique chapel, which by the initials I. D. cut on a ſquare ſtone window-block, ſeems as if it was built or repaired by John Draper the prior; the roof of this chapel is handſomely arched with wood; the building itſelf is of ſtone; in it is a place for keeping the holy water. Here are ſeveral large fiſh ponds, whence the priory was formerly ſupplied with fiſh.

Somerford, *Staff.* on the Penk, near Brewood.

Somerford, *Great*, *Wilts*, S. E. of Malmſbury.

Somerford, *Little*, *Wilts*, on the Iſis, near Cricklade.

Somerhill, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Tunbridge, 3 miles from Maidſton. There is a proſpect from it of above 50 miles.

Somer-Houſe, *Durh.* between Darlington and Staindrop.

Somerley, *Suff.* on the Yare, near Leoſtoff.

Somerley-Hall or *Somerleiton*, *Suff.* by Heringfleet.

Somerſall-Hall, *Derby*, in Scarſdale.

Somerſall-Herbert and *St. Peter's*, *Derbyſh.* near Boylſton.

Somerſcale, *York*, W. Riding, near Barden Tower and Chace.

* SOMERSETHIRE, is bounded on the N. by Glocesterſhire and the Briſtol Channel; on the E. by Wiltſhire; on the W. by Devonſhire; and on the S. by Devonſhire and Dorſetſhire. It is computed to be 68 miles in length, 47 in breadth, and 240 in circumference. It is ſituated in the dioceſe of Briſtol, and in that of Bath and Wells, is divided into 42 hundreds, and contains about 132 vicarages, 385 pariſhes, 3 cities, 31 market-towns, 56,000 houſes, 300,000 inhabitants, and ſends 18 members to parliament, viz. 2 knights of the ſhire, and 2 burgeſſes for the following towns: Briſtol, Bath, Wells, Taunton, Bridgewater, Minehead, Ivelcheſter, and Milborn-port. The air of this county is, in the lower grounds, univerſally mild, and generally wholeſome. The ſoil is various; the lower grounds, except where it is boggy, yield great quantities of corn and graſs; the hilly parts are leſs fertile, yet, in many places, by the help of art and induſtry, good crops of corn are raiſed, and, where they are moſt barren, they afford paſture for ſheep, though, where there are mines, the graſs is diſcoloured, and the ſheep that feed upon it are ſmall and big-bellied. The country about Taunton is exceeding rich, and affords the greateſt plenty of corn, graſs, and rich fruit for cyder. Within the mountains are mines of lead and lapis-calaminaris. The commodities produced by this county are therefore corn, cattle, lead, wood for dying, Chedder cheeſe, lapis-calaminaris, and Briſtol-ſtones. It is alſo one of the greateſt clothing counties in England: the manufactures are chiefly fine cloths, druggets, duroys, ſhalloons, ſerges, cantaloons, knit ſtockings, &c. in which vaſt numbers are employed.

Somerſham, *Hunt.* among the fens, 3 miles N. E. of St. Ives, had formerly a large palace of the Biſhops of Ely.

Somerſham, *Suff.* S. of Needham.

SOMERTON, *Som.* on a branch of the Parret, between Glaſtonbury and Martock, or Wells and Crewkern,

128 miles from London. It is a poſt town, and was once the moſt celebrated in the county, which from hence took its name. The Weſt-Saxon kings had a caſtle here, which Ethelbald, King of the Mercians, took by ſtorm. The conſtableſhip of it was reckoned a very conſiderable truſt; for King John of France, and ſtate priſoners of the higheſt rank, were committed to it; but time has quite demoliſhed it. The town is governed by a bailiff, choſen by the inhabitants, and has a hall for the petty ſeſſions. Here is an almſhouſe for eight poor people, and a free-ſchool by the fiſh-market. It is a very healthy place, though ſo near the moors, for it lies on a hard ſoil; but, in wet winters, people come from the Parret in boats to the very doors. Its chief ſupport is the markets, and fairs for cattle, fed on a neighbouring moor, where are 20,000 acres of good ground for grazing them, gratis, to ſuch as have a right of common, though it has been diſputed by the moſt noble family of Ancaſter, who had a grant of thoſe moors from Charles I. To this beaſt-market the butchers reſort from Briſtol, Bath, Wells, Frome, Saliſbury, Dorcheſter, and even from Wincheſter. The markets are on Tueſday for corn and and cattle, and every other Monday for lean cattle. It has fairs on Tueſday in Paſſion-week, Tueſday three weeks after ditto, Tueſday ſix weeks after ditto, and Tueſday nine weeks after ditto.

Somerton, Suff. N. W. of Melford.

Somerton-Caſtle, Linc. N. E. of Beckingham, near the river Witham.

Somerton, Eaſt and *Weſt, Norf.* near Winterton-Neſs.

Sommercotes, North and *South, Linc.* on each ſide of Saltfleet, have a charity-ſchool.

Sommeris, Bedf. 2 miles N. E. of Luton, where is the elegant gate-houſe of brick, now belonging to the park of Luton-houſe, and makes one of the beauties of that delightful ſeat.

Sopley, Hampſhire, 2 miles from Chriſtchurch.

Sopwell, Hertf. near St. Alban's and Tittenhanger, had a nunnery.

Sopworth, Wilts, S. W. of Malmſbury.

Soranks, Kent, in Stanſtede pariſh.

Sotby, Linc. N. W. of Horncaſtle.

Sotherton, Suff. near Blithborough.

Sotterley, Suff. near Beccles.

Souky, Lanc. near Warrington.

Sough-Hall, Cheſh. near Cheſter.

Soulby, Weſtmor. near Kirkby-Steven, to which pariſh it is a chapel of eaſe.

Souldern, Oxf. E. of Doddington.

Souldrop, Bedf. N. E. of Harrold.

Souley-End, Warw. between Aſtley and Bulkington.

Soutern-Caſtle, York, N. Riding, near York.

South, Suff. near Beachy-Head.

South-Acre, Norf. near Caſtle-Acre.

Southam, Gloc. in Cleve pariſh, rendered remarkable for the antique houſe belonging to this tithing. It is a low building in the ſtile of the age of Henry IV. The hall floor is of painted brick brought from Hales-Abbey, on which there are many curious devices. They are in high preſervation, and are valuable remains of that ſtructure.

SOUTHAM, *Warw.* has a market on Mondays, and one fair on July 10. It is ſeated in a fertile ſoil, and has a conſiderable market for cattle, though it is but an indifferent town. It is 13 miles S. of Coventry, 37 N. of Oxford, and 83 from London.

* SOUTHAMPTON, *Hampſh.* 73 miles from London, is the county-town, between the Alre or Itching river, on the E. and the Teſe or Anton on the W. that here fall into that arm of the ſea called Southampton-water, which runs up to it for ſome miles, and is ſo deep that ſhips have been built here of 1500 tons. Both rivers are navigable for ſome way up the country, from whence, eſpecially from the New-Foreſt, vaſt quantities of timber are

brought down, which lie on the ſhore here ſometimes for two miles in length, and are fetched by the ſhipbuilders at Portſmouth-dock, few ſhips being of late built at Southampton. This town, after being yielded by the Romans to the Saxons, was taken and greatly harraſſed by the Danes in 980; and here it was that their King, Canute, after he had become ſole monarch of England, being flattered by his courtiers, that he had power to check the tide, in order to convince them of the contrary, ſeated himſelf, at low-water, in his regalia, and commanded it not to touch his foot-ſtool; but it did approach, and, wetting his royal robes, obliged him to retreat, to the great mortification of his paraſites, and he would never ſuffer the crown to be placed on his head more, but cauſed it to be ſet on Chriſt's ſtatue at Wincheſter. This town was then called Hantun, and it has ſince been termed South Hanton, or Hampton, to diſtinguiſh it from North Hampton, Northampton, and others of that name. In the reign of Edward III. this old town was plundered and burnt by the French, after they had ſlaughtered the men and raviſhed the women; but another ſoon ſprung up, in a more commodious ſituation, fortified with double ditches, walls, watch-towers, and battlements, to which King Richard II. added a ſtrong caſtle, on a high mount, for defence of its harbour. The wall is formed of a very hard ſort of ſtone, reſembling thoſe little white ſhells like honey-combs, that grow on the back of oyſters. It ſeems to have been gathered near the beach of the ſea, which encompaſſes near half of the town. Here it was that King Henry V. muſtered his army, when he made his firſt expedition to France; and the Earl of Cambridge, Lord Scroop, and Sir Thomas Gray, whom he cauſed to be beheaded here, upon information that they intended to betray him, were buried here in that called the Chapel of God's Houſe, which is an hoſpital that is one of the principal ornaments of the town, and was founded by Philippa, wife to Edward III. for the maintenance of poor men and women, and ſcholars, with a warden. King Hen. VII. alſo founded a monaſtery here. Charles V. Emperor, embarked here on board the Engliſh fleet for Spain; and King Philip of Spain landed here, when he came to marry Queen Mary. It is ſaid, that formerly all the canary that came to England was obliged to be landed here firſt, which brought great trade and treaſure to this town; but the London merchants finding an inconvenience, by delay of the wine before it came to their hands, gave money to the corporation for their privilege, and had it brought directly to their port. In Camden's time this place was noted for the great reſort of merchants to it, for the number and neatneſs of its buildings, and for the wealth of its inhabitants; but it has loſt much of its trade. There are ſome merchants here, who carry on the French and Oporto wine trades; but their greateſt dealings are with Jerſey and Guernſey. There are others, indeed, who trade to Newfoundland for fiſh, which they carry to the Straits, &c. King Henry VI. made this borough (which had been incorporated by King Henry II. and King John) a county of itſelf, ſo that it is independent of the lord lieutenant of the ſhire. There is a fort near the quay, called the Tower, which was erected by King Henry VIII. in 1532. In Leland's time guns were mounted here for the defence of the harbour. At preſent it is converted into a priſon for felons formerly kept in the Bar Gate. For this purpoſe there are ſmall ſheds, adjoining to the tower, that have been run up ſince the year 1761. On the fore-ground is ſeen a ſmall platform, on which is a gun mounted on an uncommon carriage, ſaid to have been preſented to the town by King Henry VIII. There is one of the broadeſt ſtreets here in England; it is alſo three-quarters of a mile long, well-paved, and ends at the

quay, or dock, in which ships of considerable burden may ride. Here are no less than five churches for the natives, besides one for the French, and the chapel above-mentioned. According to its last charter, granted by King Charles I. the corporation consists of a mayor, 9 justices, a sheriff, 2 bailiffs, and 24 common-councilmen, and as many burgesses; and a collector, with other subordinate officers of the customs. The mayor is admiral of the liberties from South-Sea-Castle to that of Hurst. Besides a free-school founded by Edward VI. a charity-school was opened here in 1713, and a subscription completed of above 80l. a year for 30 boys, who are both taught and clothed. The markets are Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; the fairs on April 25 and Trinity-Monday. At St. Mary's hamlet, a little to the E. stood the old Roman town called Clausentum; the ruins reached on the one side as far as the haven, and on the other beyond the river Itching; and the trenches of a castle half a mile in compass, supposed to have been one of the forts erected by the Romans, to keep out the Saxons, are still visible in St. Mary's field; and divers Roman coins have been dug up here. This old town was destroyed by the French and Genoese pirates 1338. At the W. quay there is a bath. The town is supplied with good fresh water, which is conveyed in pipes from some distant springs into four publick conduits.

Southampton, *Hampsh.* near Overton.

Southampton-water, or *Trissanton-Bay*, *Hampsh.* is navigable for large ships, the water being from 3 to 10 fathoms deep at low water. Ships of burden go up to the quay at Southampton, and some up the N. W. branch as far as Redbridge.

South-Ash, *Kent*, near Ash, by Wrotham.

SOUTHBRENT, *Som.* has a fair October 10.

Southbridge, *Norf.* N.W. of Hingham.

SOUTHBROOK or WATERS, *Suss.* W. of Sedwick-park. Fair March 6.

Southburn, *York*, E. Riding, N. E. of Baynton.

Southbury-Hill, *Wilts*, near Everley-Warren, is the highest in the county, and has a Danish encampment on it.

SOUHTCAVE, *York*, has a fair on Trinity-Monday.

South Cary, *Dorset*, a mile W. of Wareham, where a paper-mill was erected in 1747.

South-Church, *Essex*, next to Prittlewell, is so called to distinguish it from some older church in the N. and, being on the shore, is therefore sometimes called Sea-Church.

South-Comb, *Dorsetshire*, in the parish of Comb-Keins, near E. Lulworth.

Southcot, *Berks*, near Reading.

Southcot, *Kent*, near Eynsford.

South-Downs, *Suss.* the most pleasant of the kind in all England, having a delightful prospect of the sea, and a carpet-road, as it were, of 13 miles, from Lewes to Brighthelmston.

South-End, *Essex*, N. E. of Dagenham.

South-End, *Glos.* in Nibley parish.

South-End, *Kent*, 2 miles N. of Chiselhurst, has a mill on the Ravensbourn.

South-End, *Lanc.* near the Pile of Foudray.

South-Mead, *Glos.* in the parish of Westbury on Trin.

Southerenby, *Cumb.* in the parish of Castle-Sowerby.

Southernton, *Linc.* near Dunnington, and 2 miles from the sea.

Southes, *Suss.* S. of Lewes, near the coast.

Southfield or *Banksfee*, *Glos.* a hamlet in Longborough parish.

Southfleet, *Kent*, so called to distinguish it from Northfleet, is 2 miles S. of Gravesend. It has a charity-school.

Southgate, *Midd.* a village situated on the verge of Enfield chace, about 2 miles to the S. E. of East-Barnet,

full of fine ſeats of the citizens of London.

South-Hams, *Devon*, a number of villages on the back of Torbay, famous for that noble rough cyder which is generally preferred to the ſoft, ſickly, Hereford redſtreak, and ſo near wine in taſte, that it has tempted ſome vintners and coopers in London, as well as in other cities and towns, to mix it with their Port wines. The ſoil here being a reddiſh ſand, produces alſo the beſt cabbages in England, and carrots not inferior to thoſe of Sandwich.

South-Harting, *Suſſ.* has fairs on the firſt Wedneſday in June, and October 28.

Southhaven-Point, *Dorſetſhire*, off Brankſey-Iſland, in Pool-Harbour.

Southhoo, *Hunt.* near Great and Little Paxton.

Southill, *Bedf.* 3 miles S. W. of Biggleſwade.

Southill, *Cornw.* N. of St. Ives.

Southlanes, *Suſſ.* in the pariſh of Eaſtbourn.

Southleigh, *Oxford*, 2 miles from Whitney.

Southmere, *Norf.* near Briſley.

South-Minster, *Eſſex*, has fairs three days before Eaſter, nine days before Whitſunday, September 22, and St. Michael's day.

Southold, *Midd.* in Hayes pariſh, and road to Uxbridge.

Southold or *Hole*, *Cornw.* near near Clovelley-Harbour.

Southolt, *Suff.* S. E. of Eye.

Southorp, *Glouc.* 8 miles S. E. from Northleach, and 5 from Burford in Oxfordſhire; the river Leck runs through it.

Southorp, *Northamp.* near Ulford.

Southorp, *Som.* between Ilminſter and Yeovil.

Southover, *Dorſet*, near Frampton, on the river near Tolpiddle.

Southover, *Suſſ.* near Lewes.

South-Park, *Suſſ.* in the pariſh of Hargrave.

South-Park, *Surry*, N. W. of Crowhurſt.

South-Reppo, *Norf.* has a fair on July 25.

Southrey, *Linc.* on the Witham, S. W. of Horncaſtle.

Southrey, *Norf.* near Holt.

South-Sea-Caſtle, *Hamſh.* near Portſmouth, built by Henry VIII.

South-Town, *Suff.* near Yarmouth.

* Southwark, *Surry*, being only parted from London by its bridge; though but a ſuburb of that great city, yet it contains 6 pariſhes beſides ſeveral meeting-houſes; and, for its extent, number of people, trade, wealth, hoſpitals, almſhouſes, charity-ſchools, &c. it is inferior to few cities in England. It is mentioned in hiſtory anno 1053, and was a diſtinct corporation, governed by its own bailiff till 1327, when a grant was made of it to the city of London; whoſe mayor was to be its bailiff, and to govern it by his deputy. Some time after this, the inhabitants recovered their former privileges; but, in the reign of Edward VI. the Crown granted it to the city of London, for 647l. 2s. 1d. and, in conſideration of a farther ſum of 500 marks paid to the Crown by the city, it was annexed to the ſaid city; and, by virtue of the ſaid grant, a great part continues ſubject to its Lord Mayor, who has under him a ſteward and bailiff; and it is governed by one of its 26 aldermen, by the name of *Bridge Ward Without*. The military government is by the lord-lieutenant of the county, and 11 deputy-lieutenants, who have under them a regiment of ſix companies, of 150 men each. Its markets are Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, and all plentifully furniſhed with all manner of proviſions. It is divided into two parts, viz. the Borough-liberty and the Clink or manor of Southwark. The firſt belongs to the juriſdiction of the Lord Mayor of London, who, by his ſteward, holds a court of record every Monday at St. Margaret's-Hill, for all debts, damages, and treſpaſſes within its limits; to which court belong three attornies, who are

admitted by his steward. There are also three court-leets held in the Borough, for its three manors, viz. the great liberty, the guildhall, and the king's manor; wherein, besides the other business usual at such courts, are chosen the constables, aleconners, and flesh-tasters. A court house, called Union-Hall, has lately been built in the new street called Union-street, which leads in a direct line from the High-street in the Borough, to Great Surry-street, Blackfriars-road. The Clink is under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Winchester, who, besides a court-leet, keeps a court of record (on the Bank-side, near St. Saviour's church) by his steward and bailiff, for pleas of debt, damages, and trespasses. There is a counter for the imprisonment of offenders in the bailiwick; and another for the Clink liberty. Besides these, there is the Marshalsea-prison, which is the county-gaol for felons, and the admiralty-gaol for pirates, in which is a court, first erected for trials of causes between the king's domestics, or menial servants, of which the knight marshal is president, and his steward judge, to whom belong four councellors and six attornies; and the court is held every Friday by him or his deputy, for debt, damages, and trespasses, in causes for 10 miles round Whitehall, excepting London. Here is also the King's-Bench-prison, the rules of which are above 2 miles in circuit, and comprise the greatest part of St. George's fields, now almost covered with new-erected buildings, from the ditch at the end of Great Surry-street, or Burrow's buildings, to the Fishmonger's almshouses in one direction; and from the Marshalsea-prison to the Dog and Duck in the other direction; with several irregular indentions in its circumference. In the King's-Bench-prison the allowance is somewhat better than that of the common prisons; for which reason, many debtors remove themselves hither by Habeas Corpus. It is properly a place of confinement in all cases triable in the King's-Bench-court. Here was formerly that called Suffolk-House, a palace built by the Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Henry VIII. where was afterwards a mint for the coinage of money, and consists of several streets, whose inhabitants formerly claimed a privilege of protection from arrests for debt, which has since been suppressed by the legislature, who have lately passed an act for establishing a court of conscience here, as well as in London, Westminster, the Tower-Hamlets, &c. for the better recovery of small debts. The Bishop of Winchester had formerly a palace here with a park (the same that is now called Southwark-park) which is since converted into warehouses and tenements, held by lease from the bishops of that see. In the times of popery here were no less than 18 houses on the Bank-side, licensed by the bishops of Winchester (under certain regulations confirmed by parliament) to keep whores, who were therefore commonly called *Winchester Geese*. Lately the Magdalen-House has been erected in St. George's Fields, and also the King's-Bench-prison; as well as the Surry work-house for vagrants, and where the principal roads meet an obelisk has been erected, pointing out the distance it stands from different parts of London, Westminster, and Blackfriars bridges. Near which is that public place of entertainment called The Circus; and near Westminster-bridge is another, called The Royal Grove, rivals to each other in their evening amusements; and nearly in the midway between them, is a neat public garden opened, called The Apollo Gardens; and nearly opposite the latter is that well-adapted charity, The Asylum, for Orphans; also near Blackfriars-bridge, the Leverian Museum, late Sir Ashton Lever's. Here are two hospitals, viz. St. Thomas's and Guy's, the noblest endowments of the kind perhaps in England. We have not room for particulars, for which we refer to Maitland's History of London, West-

minſter, and Southwark; yet muſt obſerve, that the founder of the latter was Thomas Guy, a bookſeller of London, but a native of Southwark, who, by printing and binding bibles, diſcounting ſailors tickets, and by South-Sea-ſtock, had amaſſed a vaſt eſtate, out of which, at his death, in 1724, he left about 200,000l. to finiſh and endow this hoſpital, beſides 150,000l. in other legacies and diſtributions. Though it is ſaid to be for incurables, *i. e.* for ſuch as are turned out of other hoſpitals for any ailments that are incurable (except lunacy) it is not ſo; for the founder, by his will, veſted his executors with a power of continuing the patients, or diſcharging them; and he uſed to ſay, he would not have his hoſpital made an almſhouſe. Dr. Gibſon mentions a very particular grant here of St. Mary Overy's church to the church-wardens for ever, with the tithes, to provide two chaplains at their pleaſure, who are neither preſented nor inducted; wherein it differs from all other churches in England.

Southwate, Cumb. near Keſwick.

Southwate, Lanc. on the Dudden, W. of Fourneſe-Fells.

SOUTHWATER, *Suſſex*, has a fair July 8.

Southweald, Eſſex, near Brentford, which commands an extenſive proſpect.

Southweek, Gloc. in the pariſh of Tewkeſbury.

Southweek, Hampſh. 5 miles N. from Portſmouth. King Henry VI. was married here to the Duke of Anjou's daughter. It has a great deal of moraſs about it; but a park riſes from the houſe to the higheſt point of Portſdown, where are two large clumps of Scots fir-trees, which are ſeen near 20 miles at land, and a good way at ſea: and, from the level on this ſpot, there is ſuch a view of Portſmouth town, harbour, and docks, and of St. Helen's, in the Iſle of Wight, with ſuch an unbounded proſpect of the ſea to the S. E. and of an extenſive vale on the land ſide, well planted and cultivated, bounded with hills ſpread with woods, and of the South Downs, covered with ſheep, that it may be reckoned one of the fineſt proſpects in England.

SOUTHWELL, *Nottingham*, 140 miles from London, ſtands on the Greet, that falls into the Trent, has its modern name from a well on the S. ſide of it, and is divided into two parts, viz. the Burridge, as it is called, for the burgage, which comprehends all that part between the market-place and the Greet; and the Prebendage, or liberties of the church. By ſome antiquarians it is ſuppoſed to be the Adpontem of the Romans. Its church, which is both parochial and collegiate, the only one that is ſo in England, except that of Ripon, is called a minſter, and ſuppoſed to have been founded anno 630. The middle of the weſtern part of the cathedral is of Saxon architecture, and ſaid to have been built in the reign of Harold, with windows circular at the top, ſmall, and ornamented. The pillars, large, plain, and ſingularly maſſive, with capitals ſparingly decorated; the arches ſimple, circular, and heavy; the roof of timber. The towers are of Norman conſtruction; the ſpires of wood covered with lead, which are ſuppoſed to have been erected on the towers about the reign of William Rufus, but the towers themſelves about 1023. Some of the windows have been altered to the Norman Gothic. The chapter-houſe is elegantly Gothic, built in 1377. The choir was built in the reign of Edward III. and is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. In 1780, the college or vicarage was rebuilt by ſubſcription. In 1784, a new library was erected; and the ſame year the parade, a moſt commodious walk, extended the whole length of the church yard, planted on each ſide with trees, was made on the North ſide of the church yard. In the church are ſeveral very ancient tombs, and many antiquities have been diſcovered in it. There belong to it 16 prebends or canons.

6 vicars choral, an organiſt, ſix ſinging-men, 6 choriſters, beſides ſix boys, who attend as probationers, a regiſter to the chapter, a treaſurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. It was ſurrendered at the diſſolution, but Henry VIII. refounded it, and appointed it a biſhop in 1534, and reſtored it to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and James I. The chapter has a peculiar juriſdiction over 28 pariſhes, to moſt of which it has the right of preſentation, beſides to others in Lincolnſhire and Yorkſhire. Here are viſitations twice a year, beſides two yearly ſynods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The civil government of its juriſdiction, to which about 20 towns are ſubject, is called the Soke of Southwell cum Scroby. The cuſtos rotulorum, and juſtices of the peace, who are nominated by the Archbiſhop of York, and conſtituted by a commiſſion under the great ſeal, hold their ſeſſion both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts diſtinct from the county. Its church, being reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham, Henry VIII. allowed it to be *ſedis archiepiſcopalis*; and here are the ruins of a very grand palace, demoliſhed in the civil wars, which belonged to the Archbiſhops of York, who had three parks here, which, though diſparked ſtill retains the name. In the little park is the lord's well, much uſed in the laſt century as a bath. Near the chapter-houſe is the holy-well, and a covered one called lady's-well. At the end of Weſthorp is St. Katherine's well, remarkable for its coldneſs. Here are the remains of ſeveral chapels and other religious foundations. The palace was ſituated near the S. ſide of the church, and even in its ruins retains much of its ancient grandeur, and, from them we may ſtill diſcover how ſpacious and magnificent it was, though the ſurviving ſpecimen is converted into a dwelling-houſe, and a room uſed by the juſtices for their ſeſſions. Here is a free-ſchool, under the care of the chapter, where the choriſters, with other boys of the town, are taught gratis. There are alſo two fellowſhips and two ſcholarſhips in St. John's college, in Cambridge, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Dr. Kenton, canon of Sarum, to be preſented by the maſter and fellows of the ſaid college, to ſuch as have been choriſters of Southwell-church. The market here is on Saturday, and fair on Whit-Monday. It muſt not be omitted, that its minſter was ſet on fire by lightning, in Nov. 1711, when the body of it was burnt to the ground, with its fine organ, and the bells melted, ſo that the damage was computed at near 4000l. Several Roman encampments are in the neighbourhood, viz. Hexgrave-Park, another at Combes, &c.

SOUTH-WICK, *Hampſh.* with one fair on April 5.

SOUTH-WICK, *Suſſ.* with one fair on May 19.

SOUTHWOLD, *Suff.* 8 miles from Haleſworth, 4 from Blithborough, and 104 from London, has a harbour S. of Eaſton-Neſs. It is a pleaſant populous town, ſtrong by ſituation, and defended alſo by ſome guns on the cliff. It is almoſt ſurrounded W. by the river Blythe, over which it has a draw-bridge, and by ſea S. eſpecially at high tide. It is a corporation town, governed by two bailiffs, &c. It drives a great trade in ſalt, old beer, herrings, ſprats, &c. the laſt of which are cured here, in the ſame manner as the herrings at Yarmouth. Its bay, called Solebay, has very good anchorage, and is ſheltered from the N. winds by that promontory called Eaſton-Neſs; for which reaſon there is a great reſort of mariners to it, which will probably be much greater, when its haven, that was long choaked up with ſand, is effectually cleanſed and opened, purſuant to an act of parliament, 1746-7. Here is a market on Thurſday, and fairs on Monday after Trinity-Sunday and Auguſt 24. This town in particular, as well as all the coaſt

from Harwich to Winterton-Ness, is noted for the first arrival of the swallows to this island, and for their departure, when they leave ours for other climates, not for warmth, but for finding their common prey, viz. the insects with which the air swarms in our summer evenings, till the cold weather comes in and kills them.

Southwood, *Hampshire*, between South-Sea-Castle and Thorney-Island.

Southworth, *Lanc.* N. of Warrington.

Southy-Bank, *Linc.* in Lower Holland.

Sow, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Trent at Tixall.

Sow, a river in Warwickshire, which runs into the Avon above Stoneleigh-Abbey.

Sowburrow, *Cumb.* near Penrith.

Sowberthwate, *Lanc.* N. of Dalton.

Sowcam, *Notting.* N. of Mansfield.

Sowe, *Warw.* on the river Sow, N. W. of Comb-Abbey.

Sowerby, *Cumb.* near Grayftock-Castle, in the forest of Englewood. Here is a free-school.

Sowerby, *Lanc.* in Amounderness.

Sowerby, *Westmor.* N. E. of Kirkby-Steven.

Sowerby, *York*, N. Riding, near Trusk.

Sowerby, *York*, W. Riding, has stately stone bridge over the Calder, S. W. of Halifax. A great quantity of Roman coins were turned up by the plough here, in 1678, as a votive altar had been before.

Sowerby-Temple, *Westmor.* near Kirkby-Thore.

Sowick, *Lanc.* N. W. of Preston.

Sowland, *York*, W. Riding, S. W. of Halifax.

Sowood, *Norfolk*, N. W. of Reedham.

Sowport, *Cumb.* near Longtown.

Sowrton, *Devon*, near the Ock, S. W. of Okehampton.

Sowterfield, *Cumb.* N. W. of Ireby.

Sowtham, *Warw.* N. of a stream near Napton. Market on Monday; fair on April 23 and 7 days after. It is a well-accommodated town, in the road from Banbury to Coventry, 78 miles from London. Here is a charity-school.

Sowthorp, *Linc.* W. of Stainfleet.

Sowthorp, *Linc.* near Kirton in Lindsey.

Sowton, *Devon*, near Exeter.

Sowton, *Salop*, between Prees and Wem, on the same river.

Sowton or *Sowtheram*, *Suss.* near Lewes.

Spade-Adam, *Cumberland*, near Bew-Castle.

Spadforth, *Notting.* in the parish of Clifton, near Newark.

Spalnes-Hall, *Essex*, in the parish of Finchingfield.

Spaldick, *Hunt.* has fairs on the Wednesday before Whitsunday, and Nov. 28.

Spalding, *Linc.* in Lower Holland, 10 miles from Deeping, and 104 from London, is a neat populous town, on the river Welland, that is navigable through it, and has a bridge over it with a small port, to which several barges belong, that are chiefly employed in carrying coals and corn. Vessels of 50 or 60 tons may come up to it. It has a large old church, and is tolerably well built round the market-place. Some almshouses have been lately rebuilt; it has a good market for hemp, and is chiefly surrounded by gardeners grounds. Part of a stone arch is the only remaining ruins of an old monastery; it has a large market-place, a free grammar-school for the inhabitants sons, and a charity school. The market is on Tuesday; fairs April 27, June 29, Aug. 30, Sept. 25, and Dec. 17.

Spaldington, *York*, E. Riding, N. of Howden.

Spaldwick, *Hunt.* N. E. of Kimbolton.

Spanby, *Linc.* N. of Fokingham.

Spargor, *Cornw.* W. of Penryn.

Spatham, *Norf.* S. of Repeham.

Sparkford, *Som.* near Queen-Camel.

Sparſholt, *Berks*, 5 miles from Wantage. Its church is in the form of a croſs, and in it are ſome very old and pompous monuments, one of which is of a Knight Templar, and another of oak, though very old the wood is quite perfect. The font, which is very old, is large, round, and made of Porphiry-ſtone. On the floor are ſeveral graveſtones with braſs figures, but their inſcriptions not legible. The door-caſes are with circular Saxon arches.

Sparſhot, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Winchester.

Spawnton, *York*, N. Riding, N. E. of Kirkby-Moreſide.

Speak, *Lanc.* on the Merſey, S. E. of Liverpool.

Spelbrook, *Hertf.* S. of Stortford.

Speldherſt, *Kent*, 3 miles S. W. of Tunbridge, whoſe wells are in its pariſh, which is, in a manner, all hills and dales, with deep vallies, and here and there craggy bare rocks. The church ſtands on an elevated ſituation, and is remarkable for the loftineſs of its ſhingled ſpire, but more ſo for the carving. Over the porch of its church, cut in ſtone, are the arms of the Duke of Orleans, who was taken priſoner at the battle of Agincourt, by Richard Waller of Gromebridge, at whoſe houſe he was kept near 25 years, during which he was a good benefactor to the repair of the church of Speldherſt.

Spelmonden, *Kent*, near Horſmonden.

Spelwell-Mount, *Northamp.* near Daventry.

Spen, *Durham*, on the Darwent, oppoſite to Gibſide.

Spene, or *Spenham-Land*, *Berks*, on the Kennet, 1 mile N. W. of Newbury. The former was the Spinæ of the Romans, out of the ruins of which roſe the latter, where are two or three good inns for travellers, in the Bath road from London. This alſo, which is generally reckoned a part of Newbury, to which it extends, is a place of ſome antiquity, and was formerly a town of conſiderable trade. Near the church is a remarkable diſtinct echo, and in it ſome old monuments.

Spennythorn, *York*, N. Rid. near Midlam, adjoining which are ſome ruins of a venerable pile.

Spernal, *Warw.* N. of Coughton, which was the mother-church.

Spetchley, *Worc.* 3 miles E. of Worceſter, where is a remarkable hill, and a good ſeat, its old park being deſtroyed. Its church has ſome monuments worth preſervation.

Speſbury, *Dorſet*, near Blandford, is a large pariſh, and has a charity-ſchool, and an ancient ſmall church.

Speton, and its *Cliff*, *York*, E. Rid. on the Ocean, N. W. of Flamborough-head.

Spexhall, *Suff.* near Haleſworth.

Spigurnel, *Warw.* near Milverton.

Spillbill, or *Spilſill-Court*, *Kent*, near Stapleherſt.

Spilſbury, *Oxf.* near Chadlington and Charlbury.

SPILSBY, *Linc.* 138 miles from London, has a market on Monday; fairs on the Monday before and after Whitſunday, Monday fortnight after Whitſunday, if it happens in May, otherwiſe no fair; ſecond Monday in July; and a charity-ſchool that was erected in 1716, for 24 boys and 16 girls, clothed as well as taught. From hence there is a turnpike-road to Boſton.

Spindleſton, *Northumb.* near Bamburgh.

Spinkhull, *Derby*, in Scarſdale.

Spinny-Abbey, *Camb.* near Soham, was a priory.

Spital-Gate, *Glouc.* a hamlet to Cirenceſter, lies on the N. and E. ſide of the town.

Spithead, a road between Portſmouth and the Iſle of Wight, where the royal navy frequently rendezvous.

Spittle, *Cheſh.* near Boughton.

Spittle, *Northumb.* between Berwick on the North, and coal-pits on the South.

Spittle, Northumb. near Hexham.

Spittle, York, E. Riding, between Bulmer and Flaxton.

Spittle, York, N. Rid. on Stainmore-Forest.

Spittle in the Street, Linc. between Gainsborough and Market-Raisin, and 10 miles N. of Lincoln, was part of the Roman causey, leading from London by Lincoln to the Humber, which the common people call the High-Street, it being cast up to a great height, and in some places 7 yards broad. Whether it be true or not, as tradition says, that here were formerly a city and a castle, there are two springs here, one called Julian's-Well, and the other Castleton-Well; and great quantities of Roman coins have been dug up in this village, from whence it is conjectured, that some Roman town stood by the highway. It is pleasant riding from hence to Lincoln, in a country wholly champaign, or heath, with military stones all the way, of which some are thought to be Roman, and the latter ones crosses to supply their place. Here is an hospital, said to be founded in 1308; and there was, no doubt, some mansion; because, hard by, a little breck runs through it. There are great foundations all around, some of which are supposed to be Roman. At present the village consists of two or three farm-houses, a chapel, an inn, and a sessions-house.

Spixworth, Norf. near Norwich.

Spodden, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Roche at Rochedale.

Spofforth, York, W. Riding, on a stream that runs to the Nyd, S. of Knaresborough, has a park W. of it. Here is a charity-school.

Spondon, Derby, S. E. of Derby, has a charity-school.

Sponebed, Glos. in the parish of Painswick.

Spons-Hospital, Warw. was a free chapel near Coventry.

Spoonbed, Glos. See *Sponebed.*

Spooner-Row, Norf. one mile and a half S. W. of Winham.

Spoonkill, Salop, S. of Wenlock.

Spoonley, Salop, near Drayton.

Sporle, Norf. N. E. of Swaffham.

Spralton, Devon, near Bow.

Spraston, Chesh. near Kinderton and Cotton.

Spratton, Northamp. two miles from Northampton.

Spridlington, Linc. 6 miles N. of Lincoln.

Springfield-Boswel, Essex, near Chelmstord.

Springfield-Richards, Essex, 1 mile from Chelmsford.

Spring-Head, York, E. Rid. near Kingston upon Hull.

Spring-Park, Glos. 4 miles from Dursley.

Springthorp, Linc. E. of Gainsborough.

Sprotborough, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Rotheram, has a park on the Done, which comes to it from Conisburrow. Great banks are to be seen near it, which run some miles to the N. and are supposed to be the remains of the Roman Ikenild-Street.

Sprotley, York, E. Riding, in Holderness, S. of Burton-Constable.

SPROWSTON, *Norf.* N. E. of Norwich, has a fair on Aug. 2.

Sprowton, Suff. near Ipswich.

Sproxton, Leic. E. of Waltham on the Would.

Sproxton, York, N. Riding, in Ridale, S. of Helmesley.

Spruston, York, W. Riding, E. of Leeds.

Spurleston, Devon, near Plymstock.

Spurnhead, York, E. Riding, the utmost point of Holderness, at the mouth of the Humber, which some call Conny-hill, had a light-house built on it anno 1677; and, since 1684, there has been a beacon upon it.

Spurstow, Chesh. N. W. of Namptwich.

Spurtwell, Northumb. S. W. of Hexham.

Sputt, a river in Westmorland,

which runs into the Ken below Barnside.

Spitty, *Denbighsh.* has fairs on May 21, July 3, Sept. 27, Oct. 23, and Dec. 2.

Spy-Crag, Northumb. near Lowes-Forest.

Spy-Park, Wilts, near Chippenham.

Squire-Hills, Red, Northumb. N. of Redesdale.

Squire-Hills, White, Northumb. near the Cheviot-Hills.

Sreven-Wood, Northumb. a member of the manor of Hertsheved.

Stabbers, Essex, in North Ockingdon parish.

Stackhouse, York, W. Riding, near Settle.

Stackworth, Camb. S. of Newmarket-Heath.

Staden, Derbysh. in the High Peak.

Stafford, Dorset, E. of Dorchester, called Stanford, in Domesday-Book: It is one mile from Winterborne-Came, near the river Winterborne, which soon after falls into the Freme. Its church stands near the W. end of the village, and was rebuilt about 1640.

* Stafford, *Staff.* 12 miles from Litchfield, and 135 from London, has a bridge over the Sow; situated on a plain, bounded by rising grounds at a very little distance; is an ancient borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, 20 common-council-men, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace; and is the shire-town, where, by virtue of a statute in the reign of Elizabeth, the assizes and quarter-sessions are always to be kept. King John made it a corporation, and Edward VI. both confirmed and enlarged its charter. In Doomsday-book it is termed a city; but though it is more commodious for transacting the business of the county, it is much inferior to Litchfield; yet it is greatly increased of late both in people and wealth, by their manufacture of cloth. William the Conqueror built a castle here, since demolished; it stood on a little insulated hill, a mile S. of the town, surrounded with a deep fosse. It was garrisoned by the King in the civil wars, taken and demolished by the Parliament in 1644. Here are two handsome churches, though but in one parish. The font in St. Mary's church is a singular piece of antiquity. The church has been collegiate. The dean's house is now converted to a school. An hospital built in the last century; a free-school, and a spacious market-place, in which is the shire-hall. The town in general is well built and paved, the houses covered with slate; and the old custom of Borough-English is still kept up here. The county infirmary finished in 1772, situated a little distance from the town, is supported by subscriptions, &c. of between 8 and 900l. per ann. The town had formerly four gates, two of which are now existing, and it was in part surrounded with a wall, but never able to resist a siege. The market here is on Saturday; the fairs on the Tuesday before Shrovetide, May 14, June 29, Oct. 2, and Dec. 4. This town is noted for good ale, as well as Burton upon Trent, and Newcastle under Line. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Staffordel, Som. between Pen and Bruton, had a monastery.

* Staffordshire, which is so named from Stafford, the county-town, is bounded on the E. by Derbyshire; on the S. by Warwickshire; on the S. and W. by Shropshire; and on the N. W. N. and N. E. by Cheshire and Derbyshire. It extends 48 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 220 in circumference. This county, which lies in the dio-

ceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, is divided into 5 hundreds, and contains one city, and 18 market-towns, 39 vicarages, 150 pariſhes, and 670 villages, with about 23,740 houſes, and 142,440 inhabitants. It ſends ten members to parliament, two for the county, two for the city of Litchfield, and two for each of the following towns, viz. Stafford, Newcaſtle under Line, and Tamworth. The air of this county is generally very good, though ſharp, eſpecially on the hilly part, which lies between Trentham and Beach. The moor-lands, which are mountainous, and therefore reckoned the moſt barren, produce a ſhort, but ſweet graſs, and feed as large cattle as thoſe of Lancaſhire. The banks of the Dove, in particular, maintain the great dairies which ſupply Uttoxeter market with ſuch ſtore of butter and cheeſe. Great numbers of ſheep are fed both in the northern and ſouthern parts, but they are ſmall, and their wool coarſer than that of ſeveral other counties; but a great deal of it is manufactured in the clothing and felting buſineſs. The arable ground is no leſs fruitful than the paſtures; and even the moor-lands, when manured with marl and lime, mixed with turf-aſhes, produce good oats and barley. The ſouthern parts, and ſome of the northern, yield wheat, rye, barley, pulſe, flax, and hemp. With regard to the ſubterraneous productions, the moor and wood lands yield copper, lead, iron, marble, alabaſter, mill-ſtones, excellent coal, ſalt, &c. In the more fruitful parts are ſeveral marls, which are uſed with great ſucceſs on the lands. Here is likewiſe brick-earth for red bricks, and others that burn blue; fuller's-earth, potter's-clay, particularly a ſort uſed in the glaſs-houſes; ſlip, a reddiſh earth, with which veſſels are painted yellow, red ochre, and tobacco-pipe-clay. It likewiſe yields fire-ſtone, rocks of lime-ſtone, a kind of iron-ſtone called muſh, as big as the crown of a hat, and containing about a pint of a cold, ſharp, pleaſant liquor, which the workmen are fond of; the beſt ſort of iron-wares are made of this ſtone; alſo hæmatites, or blood-ſtone. The principal river in this county is the Trent, the third river in England, which, by the late inland navigation, has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c. Early on the morning of Oct. 9, 1789, the banks of the aqueduct of this canal, acroſs Wincham-valley, in this county, gave way, from whence the water ruſhed down into the river beneath, with the greateſt impetuoſity. Two corn-mills on the ſame ſtream, below, were in imminent danger of being forced down, by the vaſt body of water driving from the canal upon them, but fortunately received much leſs damage than might have been expected; in conſequence of which and the general heavy rains on the preceding night, there was one of the greateſt floods on the river Weaver ever remembered. The water in the river roſe from 16 to 18 feet above its uſual height. Moſt of the ſtreets in Nantwich were under a violent current of water, from ſix to eight feet deep, and almoſt every avenue impaſſable, except in boats. Several hundred thouſand buſhels of ſalt were deſtroyed, and very great injury done to the ſalt-houſes. The town and ſalt-works ſurrounded, and in many places three parts covered with one general inundation, formed a ſcene beyond deſcription awful. Happily no lives were loſt.

Stafford-Wood, *Surry*, in Limpsfield pariſh.

Stagno, *Hertf.* is in the pariſh of Pauls-Walden, which is in Caſhiobury hundred, but lies in the half hundred of Hitchin, where it is charged with all parliamentary and extraordinary taxes.

Stagſden, *Bedf.* 4 miles from Bedford.

STAGSHAWBANK, *Northumb.* has fairs Whitſun-eve, and July 4.

Stainber-Hall, *York*, W. Rid. S. W. of Barneſley.

Stainborn, *York*, W. Rid. S. of Knareſborough-Foreſt.

Stainborough, *York*, W. Rid. two miles N. of Tankerſley.

Stainbridge, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Cotes, 5 miles and an half from Gloceſter.

Stainburn, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Workington.

Stainby, *Linc.* S. ſide of Grantham, near the ſource of the Witham.

Staindrop, *Durh.* 5 miles from Stretlam, and ſomewhat farther from the Tees, had formerly a market on Saturday, and a collegiate church.

Stainer-Hall, *York*, W. Rid. near Selby.

Staines, *Midd.* See *Stanes*.

Stainefby, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Yarum, near the Tees.

Stainefield, *Lincolnſh.* E. of Lincoln.

Stainfleet, *Linc.* near Gunthorp and Sowthorp.

Stainforth, *Great* and *Little*, *York*, W. Rid. on the Ribble, N. W. of Settle.

Staingrave, *York*, N. Riding, near Hovingham.

Stainham, *York*, N. Riding, near Sheriff Hutton.

Stainington, *Northumb.* a member of Morpeth.

Stainington, *York*, W. Rid. S. W. of Sheffield.

Stainley, *Eaſt*, *North*, and *Weſt*, *York*, W. Riding, near Rippon and Boroughbridge.

Stainmore, *Weſtmorl.* N. E. of Kirkby-Steven.

Stainmore-Croſs, or *Roy-Croſs*, *York*, N. Rid. on Stainmore-Foreſt, a mountainous ſtony tract, which has but one inn in it.

Stainſton, *York*, N. Riding, N. E. of New Malton.

Stainton, *Cumb.* S. W. of Penrith, 3

Stainton, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Stanwix.

STAINTON, *Linc.* has a fair on Oct. 29.

Stainton, *Weſtmorl.* in the pariſh of Heverſham, whoſe chapel being in ruins, was rebuilt by a brief, in 1773.

Stainton, *York*, N. Riding, near Staineſby.

Stainton, *York*, N. Riding, N. of Midlam.

Stainton, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Rotheram.

Stainton, *Great* and *Little*, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Dacre.

Stainton, *Great* and *Little*, *Durh.* 5 miles N. E. of Darlington.

Stainton in the Street, *Durh.* half a mile from Stretlam, in the way to Barnard's-Caſtle.

Stairs, *Gloc.* in Newnham pariſh.

Stakes, *Lanc.* near Preſton.

STALBRIDGE, *Dorſet*, 111 miles from London, has a charity-ſchool, a market on Tueſday, and fairs on May 6, and Sept. 4. It is a large pariſh at the N. extremity of the county, on the borders of Somerſet, and is remarkable for a manufacture of ſtockings. Great quantities of ſtone are dug near it. Here is an ancient croſs, 22 feet high, on a baſe of eight feet. Here is a Diſſenters' meeting-houſe, and near it a park encloſed by a ſtone wall, five miles in circuit. Its church is large and ancient.

Stalbridge-Weſton, *Dorſet*, 2 miles N. W. of Thornhill, in the pariſh of Stalbridge.

Staleſfield, *Kent*, 4 miles N. E. from Lenham.

Staley-Hall, *Cheſh.* on the Tame, N. E. of Stopford.

Stalham, *Norf.* near Hickling, in the road to Norwich. In 1786 a gold ring was found here in a field, with an inſcription, *Par ce preſent ami A. W. me vent*, 1509.

Stallingborough, *Linc.* W. of Grimſby.

Stallington, *Staffordſh.* near Fulford.

Stalming, *Lanc.* between Garſtang

and the river Wire, has a charity-ſchool.

Stambridge-Great, *Eſſex*, near Rochford.

Stambridge-Little, *Eſſex*, joins to the former (of which it muſt have been once a part) S. E. and to Canewden, N.

Stamerham, *Suſſ.* S. of Horſham.

Stamford, *Bedf.* near Southill.

*STAMFORD, *Line.* on the edge of Northampton and Rutland ſhires, has a ſtone bridge over the Welland to Northamptonſhire, which is navigable to it by barges, 36 miles from Lincoln and Northampton, and 89 from London, between Stilton and Grantham, in the road to Berwick. It was a noted place in the Romans time. On the S. ſide of the river King Edward the Elder built a caſtle, called Stamford-Baron, of which there are not left any traces. The Danes burnt this town in the beginning of their depredations; and, in the reign of King Stephen, there was a caſtle in the midſt of the town, of which the foundation-plot is ſtill viſible. Stowe ſays, that anno 930, here was a mint. In the reign of Richard, the inhabitants murdered all the Jews here. At this place the barons met to levy war againſt King John, in whoſe reign here was the firſt bull-baiting. Here are the remains of two colleges, called Blackhall and Brazen-noſe, on the gate of which laſt there is a brazen noſe, and a ring through it, from which that of the ſame name at Oxford, built in the reign of Henry VII. took pattern. In the old war between the houſes of Lancaſter and York, the Lancaſter party deſtroyed this town with fire and ſword, ſince which it could never recover its former glory, though it has all along maintained a conſiderable trade. Some remains of antiquity have been found here; and the Roman highway, which goes from hence to the Humber, is ſome indication that here was once a ferry. Here is a handſome town-hall; and, though it had 14 pariſh-churches, till Edward VI. reduced them by act of parliament, it has now but 7, in one of which, viz. St. Martin's, the great Cecil, Lord Burleigh, lies buried, in a ſplendid tomb. This church is in Stamford-Baron, which indeed is in Northamptonſhire, but it is rated with, and under the juriſdiction of, this corporation, and ſo it is all called Stamford. It is a large, populous, rich town, with a mayor, recorder, and his deputy, a town-clerk, 12 aldermen, 24 capital burgeſſes, and two ſerjeants at mace. The firſt charter they can ſhew was granted by Edward IV. though it appears from thence it had ſome before. It had others from Charles II. and James II. but being only temporary, they are expired. There is a charity-ſchool here, in which 80 children are taught and employed, of whom a fourth part are wholly maintained and clothed, and the reſt ſupplied with wheels, reels, fire, and candles, and they are ſaid to earn 400l. a year. In the reign of Henry VII. here was erected and endowed an hoſpital for a warden, 12 men, and a nurſe, as was another by the great Lord Burleigh, above-mentioned. In the church by the bridge, is a fine monument of the Earl and Counteſs of Exeter, in white marble, with their figures cumbent, as big as the life, done at Rome. The George inn is reckoned the largeſt in England; but the Bull inn here is by much the neateſt, it being a fine free-ſtone quadrangle, which has the appearance of a palace. The houſes are moſt of them covered with ſlates, and it is the beſt compacted town in the county. Its chief trade is in malt, ſea-coal, and free-ſtone. It has a theatre, which coſt 2000l. erecting. A remarkable fine ſpring iſſues out of the rock on which the town ſtands, which rock is of ſo porous a nature, that the inhabitants have no occaſion for ſewers to carry off the filth of the town, for by ſinking a pit a few feet deep to receive it, the whole is abſorbed by the rock, ſo that in the heavieſt ſhowers thoſe pits are never known to overflow.

The inhabitants have very great privileges, such as, being freed from the sheriff's jurisdiction, and from being impannelled on juries out of town; to have the returns of all writs; to be freed from all Lord-Lieutenants and their musters, and for having the militia of the town commanded by their own officers, the mayor being the King's Lord-Lieutenant, and immediately under his Majesty's command, and is esteemed, within the liberties and jurisdiction of the town, the second man in the kingdom. Here subsists the notable custom of Borough-English, by which the younger sons inherit the lands and tenements of the father dying intestate. There is a course here for horse-races. The markets here are on Monday and Friday; the fairs the Tuesday before Candlemas, Feb. 13, Monday before Midlent, Midlent-Monday, Monday before May 12, Monday after Corpus-Christi, August 5, Monday before August 12, and Nov. 8. Here were formerly several monasteries. Between this place and Lincoln there are many spas, or chalybeat mineral springs.

Stamford, *Northumb.* part of the barony of Embleton.

Stamford, *York*, W. Riding, near Hatfield-Chace.

Stamford Bridge, *Midd.* between Little-Chelsea and Walham-Green.

STAMFORD-BRIDGE, *York*, E. Riding, over the Darwent, S. W. of Wilton, is, by some writers, called Battle-Bridge; because King Harold gave a signal defeat to the forces of Harold the Norwegian, just before the arrival of William the Conqueror in England; has a fair on Nov. 22.

STAMFORDHAM, *Northumb.* has fairs on the second Thursday in April, and August 15, if on a Thursday, if not, the Thursday after. It claims attention, though containing but one street, for its free-school well endowed, and a vicarage-house pleasantly situated.

Stamford-Hill, *Midd.* a hill with a small village on its side, between Newington and Tottenham-High-Cross.

Stanbach, *Heref.* near the Arro, N. W. of Pembridge.

Stanborn, *Essex*, near Steple-Bumsted.

Stanborough, *Hertfordsh.* 2 miles beyond Hatfield, and 21 from London.

Stanbridge, *Bedf.* chapel to Leighton-Buzzard.

Stanbridge, *Hampsh.* N. W. of Rumsey.

Stanbridge, *York*, W. Riding, to which the lime-stone that is dug in great plenty by Berwick in Elmet, and burnt at Knottingley and Brotherton, is brought, at certain seasons, for sale, to the W. part of this county, to warm their cold lands.

Stanbury, *York*, W. Rid. S. W. of Keighley.

Stancliff, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Stancombe, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the parish of Hinchcombe.

Stand, *Derby*, near Chatsworth.

Standard-Hill, *Kent*, S. of Newington, by Sittingbourn, on which, it is said, Julius Cæsar displayed the Roman eagle. It is the Durolerum of the Romans.

Standard-Hill, *Suff.* now called Beacon-Hill, near Battle, where William the Norman erected his standard of defiance, the day before his battle with the English.

Standel, *Oxf.* in the parish of Pirton.

Standen, *East* and *West*, *Isle of Wight*, in the East Medina, which has near it St. George's-Down, and several gentlemen's seats.

Standen, *Upper* and *Nether*, *Bedf.* near Shitlington.

Standerwick, *Som.* N. E. of Frome-Selwood.

Standford, *Salop*, in the parish of Edgmond, in a fine sporting country, two miles from Newport, in the road from London to Chester.

Standish, *Gloc.* 4 miles N. W. from Stroud, has a medicinal spring, in repute for the cure of many diseases.

STANDISH, *Lanc.* N. of Wigan, has fairs on June 29, and Nov. 22. Its rectory is 700l. a year. Dr. Leigh says, a signet was turned up by the plough, near this place, in a copper urceolus, with 200 Roman coins, or medals, and two gold rings of the equites aurati, or Roman knights.

Standish-Morton, Gloc. in the parish of Standish.

Standley, Durh. near Durham.

STANDON, or STANDLOW, *Hertf.* 27 miles from London, has a good charity-school. There is a farm here, called Lodge, consisting of 470 acres, and a county-bridge over the Rib, which runs through the middle of the town. The market here is on Tuesday; and a fair for three days, at St. Peter ad Vincula, which is since changed to Oct. 13. The Ermine-street is supposed to pass through this parish, over the Stony-hill field from Braughing to Hertford.

Standon, Staff. near Charlton and the river Sow.

Stane, Linc. S. of the Saltfletbies.

Stane, York, W. Riding, W. of Masham-Chace.

Staneland, York, W. Riding, S. of Halifax, near the Calder, where Roman coins have been found.

Stanemore, Westmorland, between Brough and Kirkby-Stephen, being situated in both the parishes, as well as part in the parish of Bowes, in Yorkshire. On the top of this dreary district is a fragment of Rerecross, set up as a boundary between England and Scotland, when Cumberland belonged to the latter kingdom. A little lower are the remains of Maiden-Castle.

STANES, *Midd.* has a strong bridge, with a ferry over the Thames to Surry, 7 miles N. W. of Brentford, and 17 from London, was so called, because anciently a boundary-stone was set up here, to denote the extent of the city of London's jurisdiction upon the river. It is a populous town, with several good inns, and is governed by two constables and four head-boroughs. Here is a market on Friday; fairs May 11, and September 19; and a charity-school. The church stands alone, almost half a mile from the town. From Stanes to Brentford, all that which lies between the high road, along Hounslow, and the Thames, was called the Forest, or Warren of Stanes, till Henry III. disafforested it.

Stanesgate, Essex, by the waterside, N. of Steple, of which it is a hamlet, had a priory.

Stanfield, Linc. W. of Horncastle, has been noted for a good medicinal spring.

Stanfield, Norf. near Windham.

Stanfield, Norf. between Lytcham and Elmham.

Stanfield, York, W. Rid. on the Calder, W. of Halifax.

Stanfield, York, W. Riding, S. of Pontefract.

Stanford, Bedf. near Southil.

Stanford, Berks, near Farringdon, has frequent horse-races on its course.

Stanford, Chesh. between Chester and Delamere-Forest.

Stanford, Kent, 2 miles and a half N. W. from Hithe, has a church, which is accounted as a chapel, and so not valued in the King's books.

Stanford, Norf. near Langford and Lingford, has its name from the stony ford over the river that runs through it.

Stanford, Northumb. W. of Dunstaburg-Castle.

Stanford, Notting. which is only parted from Loughborough by the river Soar.

STANFORD, *Som.* has fairs on June 11, and Sept. 18.

Stanford, Worc. on the banks of the Teme, and the borders of Herefordshire, and S. of Orleton. Here is a fine park and seat of Sir Edward Winnington. The church and tower are elegant structures, built 1768, with stone dug out of the park, wherein it stands, and is a fine prospect to all the country round.

Stanford-Bishops, Heref. S. E. of Bromyard.

Stanford-Bridge, *Cheſh.* over the Wever, S. of Nantwich.

Stanford-Bridge, *Kent*, S. E. of Smarden.

Stanford-Bury, *Bedf.* near Stanford.

Stanford-Dingby, *Berks*, near Theal.

Stanford-Hall, *Northamp.* near the Avon, towards Lutterworth.

Stanford le Hope, *Eſſex*, between Orſet and the Thames, had a ford, now a bridge, over the rivulet called the Hope by the ſeamen, which is for great part a boundary to Stanford-Mucking and Horndon; which pariſhes are at the charge of keeping the arch in repair.

Stanford-Rivers, *Eſſex*, on the W. ſide of Rothing, near Ongar.

Stangartickſide, *Cumb.* near Harelaw, on the borders of Scotland.

Stanger, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Croſthwaite, upon the W. ſide of the Derwent lake.

Stanhope, *Durh.* 266 miles from London, in that called Wereſdale, from the river Were, which runs through it. It is a ſmall town, but has a ſpacious park, in which the Scots army encamped, when they were beſieged by Edward III. It had a market on Tueſday, now diſcontinued.

Stanhow, *Norf.* E. of Snetſham.

Stanidelf, *Warw.* in the precincts of Wilnecote.

Stanigot, *Linc.* S. E. of Market-Raiſin.

Staninfield, *Suff.* between St. Edmundſbury and Lavenham.

Staninghall, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs, between the river Skippon and the Ocean.

Staninghall, *Norf.* in the road from Wurſted to Norwich.

Staningley, *York*, W. Rid. near Bradforth and Leeds.

Stank, *Lanc.* between the Leven-Sands and Walney-Iſland.

Stank, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Northallerton.

Stank, *York*, W. Riding, near Leeds.

Stankburnhall, *Cumb.* near Workington.

Stanlake, *Oxf.* near Stanton-Harcourt. The parſon of this pariſh, in the proceſſion on Holy-Thurſday, uſed for a long time to read the Goſpel at the barrel-head, in the Chequer-inn here, where ſome ſay was anciently a hermitage, others a croſs, at which a Goſpel uſed to be read in times of popery; and the inn, or cellar of it, being built over it, they were afterwards forced to perform it as aforeſaid.

Stanley, *Cheſh.* S. W. of Frodſham.

Stanley, *Cheſh.* near Hooton, had a monaſtery.

Stanley, *Derby*, N. of Bolſover, has a mineral ſpring like Quarndon.

Stanley, *Lanc.* N. of Cartmel.

Stanley, *Staff.* S. of Cheadle, about 1 mile E. of Trent, is a rough ſtony place, though it be in the Moorlands.

Stanley, *Warw.* near Coventry.

Stanley, *Weſtmorl.* N. W. of Kendal.

Stanley, *Wilts*, W. of Calne, had a monaſtery.

Stanley, *York*, W. Riding, half a mile from Wakefield.

Stanley-Grange, *Derby*, near Morley.

Stanley-King's, *Glouc.* 3 miles S. W. of Stroud. It had a palace of one of the Mercian Kings. Part of the village is called the borough, for which two bailiffs are annually choſen, who execute the office of conſtable within its precincts, here are the remains of an old jail, and a ſmall cloſe near it, which is called Hanging-Cloſe, where criminals were executed. The poor people are chiefly employed in the clothing manufactory.

STANLEY-LEONARD, *Glouceſt.* 4 miles S. W. from Stroud, 6. N. E. from Durſley, 11 S. from Gloceſter, and 105 from London, had its name from the priory dedicated to that ſaint, of which ſome ruins are yet remaining. The market here is on

Saturday; and the fairs (which were granted by Edward II. and renewed in 1620) are kept on Nov. 6, and the Saturday after St. Swithin's-day. Here is a charity-school.

Stanley-North, *York*, W. Riding, N. of Ripley.

Stanley-Ponteage, *Gloc.* by Winchcomb.

Stanley-Pontlarch, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the parish of Todington, here is a chapel, where divine service is performed once a month.

Stanley's-End, *Gloc.* in the parish of Stanley King's.

Stanlow, *Staff.* E. of Knipperſley.

Stanmore, *Suff.* S. of Dichling.

Stanmore-Great, *Midd.* 10 miles from London, near Cannons, in the road to Watford. It contains many handſome houſes, and the proſpect from the common is extenſive. The inhabitants are obliged to fetch all their water from the common, which lies upon a hill, there being no ſpring in the village. The church here was built in the place of the old one, that was ruinous, and too remote from the pariſh, and conſecrated in 1632.

Stanmore-Little, or *Whitchurch*, *Midd.* near Edgeware, is a chapel to Great-Stanmore, and has a charity-ſchool.

Stanmore-Round-Houſe, *Midd.* between Stanmore and Buſhy-Heath.

Stanney, *Great* and *Little*, *Cheſh.* 3 miles from Cheſter.

Stannington, *Northumb.* by Whalton, whoſe church is N. of the village, which was greatly embelliſhed with painted glaſs, by Sir Matthew White Ridley, in 1772, ſuppoſed to be full 500 years old.

Stannington, *York*, W. Rid. chapel to the pariſh of Ecklesfield.

Stannog, *Hampſh.* near Tichfield-Bay.

Stanpit, *Kent*, near Dartford.

Stanſby, *Derby*, S. E. of Cheſterfield.

Stanſby, *York*, N. Rid. a manor 2 miles from Stockton on Tees.

Stansfield, *Suff.* N. of Clare.

Stanſgarth, or *Stainſacre*, *York*, N. Rid. S. of Whitby.

Stanſgate, *Eſſex*, was a priory in Steple pariſh.

Stanſhaw, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Yate.

Stanſhope, *Staff.* 4 miles from Aſhburn.

STANSTED, *Kent*, 2 miles N. W. of Wrotham, was a part of it, till 1646, when it was, by parliament, made a diſtinct pariſh. Edward II. granted it a fair on May 12.

Stanſted, *Kent*, N. W. of Hithe.

Stanſted, *Suff.* near Melford.

Stanſted-Abbots, *Hertf.* had the name, when part of it belonged to Waltham-Abbey, the other moiety being ſold to Henry II. The church is 2 miles S. of Eaſtwick, upon the ſame road; but the town, which heretofore was a trading borough, ſtands in the vale, upon the river Lea, and was governed by a bailiff and 7 burgeſſes, who paid a rent to the Lord of the borough, for the liberty and ſecurity of their trade. Here is an almſhouſe for ſix poor widows, and a free grammar-ſchool.

Stanſted-Bury, *Hertf.* near Stanſted-Abbots.

Stanſted-Foreſt and *Park*, *Suſſex*, near Racton, on the borders of Hampſhire, ſurrounded with woods, through which are cut the moſt agreeable viſtas in England; and, at the W. opening, there is a fine view of the town and harbour of Portſmouth, with the ſhips at Spithead, and alſo at St. Helen's.

Stanſted-Montfichet, *Eſſex*, near Birchenger, had the name from a caſtle fixed here anciently on an artificial mount, ſome relicks of which were lately, if they are not ſtill, viſible a quarter of a mile from the church. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Stanſted-Street, *Eſſex*, near Stanſted-Montfichet.

Stanſted-Thele, *Hertf.* N. E. of Hodſdon.

Stanſwood, *Hampſh.* in the New Foreſt.

Stanthorn, *Cheſh.* N. W. from Middlewich.

Stantney, *Camb.* near Ely, 18 miles from Cambridge.

Stanton, *Derby*, near the Trent, S. of Burton.

Stanton, *Derby*, W. of Kegworth. Here is a very ancient chapel, the inſide of it is ſtill entire. The ceiling, which was painted, carved, and gilded, is in tolerable preſervation. It is now kept locked up, it not being made uſe of. In the tower are three rooms, and over a part of the chapel is a fourth, all of them acceſſible by means of winding ſtairs of ſtone, that led to the leads. One of theſe rooms Pope made uſe of as a ſtudy, having paſſed part of two ſummers here, for the ſake of retirement, while employed in his tranſlation of Homer. At this place he was frequently viſited by his friend Gay, who uſed to ſpend ſome time at Cockthorp, a ſeat belonging to Lord Harcourt, about two miles off.

Stanton, *Derby*, between Dall and the river Erwaſh.

Stanton, *Heref.* on the Arro river, N. W. of Pembridge.

Stanton, *Lanc.* S. E. of Dalton.

STANTON, *Linc.* 17 miles E. of Lincoln city, and 129 from London, has a market on Monday, and a fair Oct. 29.

Stanton, *Linc.* N. E. of Lincoln, on a river that runs to the Witham.

Stanton, *Northumb.* N. W. of Morpeth.

Stanton, *Notting.* near Newark. As great part of it is a hamlet of Orſton, it pays all duties with it to the hundred of Bingham.

Stanton, *Salop*, W. of Albrighton.

Stanton, *Salop*, E. of Wem.

Stanton, *Salop*, N. E. of Biſhops-Caſtle.

Stanton, *Staff.* near Wotton under Weever.

Stanton, *Wilts*, near Highworth.

Stanton, *Wilts*, near Biſhops-Cannings.

Stanton, *Worc.* near Ridmerley, on the borders of Gloceſterſhire, 6 miles from Ledbury, and 7 and a half from Gloceſter. This pariſh extends 3 miles from E. to W. and S. to N. 2 miles, watered by two ſtreams, on which it has ſeven corn-mills. It was formerly more conſiderable, having had a market and fairs now diſuſed. Where the roads meet, now called Gilden's-Green, till within theſe 30 years ſtood a large ſtone croſs.

Stanton, or *Staunton*, *Gloceſt.* 7 miles S. W. from Campden, 7 N. from Winchcombe, and 22 N. E. from Gloceſter.

Stanton, or *Staunton*, *Gloceſt.* 5 miles E. from Monmouth, 2 W. from Colford, and 23 S. W. from Gloceſter. It is full of iron ore, the getting of which is the chief employment of the labouring people, who make very good wages at it. Here is a ſtone of a prodigious ſize, ſtanding as it were on a point, ſo as to fill the beholder with apprehenſions of its being ready to fall. It is ſuppoſed to have been a rocking-ſtone, placed here in the time of Paganiſm, and if ſo, it is the only one of the kind in Gloceſterſhire, but it has now loſt its motion.

STANTON, ALL SAINTS and ST. JOAN'S, *Suffolk*, N. E. of Ixworth, have a fair on June 11.

Stanton-Brudenell, *Leic.* 4 miles from Market-Boſworth.

Stanton-Bury, *Som.* was a camp of 30 acres, on a hill between Bath and Keynſham.

Stantonbury-Hall, *Bucks*, near Stony-Stratford.

Stanton-Chapel, *Monm.* on the river Hothny, N. W. of Michael-Church.

Stanton-Drew, *Som.* on the river Chue, that runs into the Avon near Penſford, between Bath and Briſtol, 8 miles W. of the former, is noted for a monument bigger than Stonehenge, conſiſting of a circle of ſtones, 5 or 6 feet high, the diameter of which circle is 90 paces. Here is a charity-ſchool, and in the neighbourhood, an old elm, where three roads meet, which was covered with

the heads and limbs of the unfortunate friends of the Duke of Monmouth, who ſuffered by the ſentence of the bloody-minded Jefferies.

Stanton-Fenny, *Hunt.* S. W. of St. Ives.

Stanton-Gabriel, *Dorſet*, on the coaſt, E. of Lime, one mile S. W. of Chidiock, which has a chapel of eaſe to Whitchurch.

Stanton-Hall, *Northumb.* on the Font river, N. W. of Morpeth.

Stanton-Harcourt, *Oxf.* 6 miles W. from that city. There is a large barrow in the fields adjacent, and ſome ſtones near it, called the Devil's Coits, which are 8 feet high, and 7 broad near the bottom, and ſuppoſed to be made by art, of ſmall ſtones cemented together, of which there are vaſt numbers in theſe fields.

Stanton-Harold, *Leic.* with a park, 2 miles N. of Aſhby de la Zouch. At the gate is a church, with this inſcription, viz. "In the year 1653, when all things ſacred throughout the nation were either demoliſhed or prophaned, Sir Robert Shirley, Baronet, founded this church, whoſe ſingular praiſe it is, to have done the beſt things in the worſt of times." We read, that, as ſoon as Oliver heard, that he was ſo rich and ſo religious as to build this church at his own expence, he compelled him to build him a ſhip of war at his own coſt.

Stanton in the Hole, *Linc.* N. E. of Market-Raiſin.

Stanton in the Stones, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Stanton-King's, *Devon*, near Newton-Buſhel.

Stanton-Lacy, *Salop*, on the Corve, N. of Ludlow.

Stanton-Long, *Camb.* 8 miles from Cambridge.

Stanton-Long, *Salop*, near the Corve, N. W. of Priors-Ditton.

Stanton on the Would, *Notting.* N. of Plumtree.

Stanton-Prier, *Som.* E. of Penſford.

Stanton-Quinton, *Wilts*, between Somerford and Cattlecomb.

Stanton St. John, *Oxf.* N. E. of that city.

Stanton under Barton, *Leic.* near Bagworth.

Stanton upon Wye, *Heref.* N. of Mockes.

Stanton-Wivel, *Leic.* S. of Hallaton.

Stanvile, or *Park-Corner*, *Oxf.* is part in Bix pariſh, and part in Swincomb.

Stanwardins in the Field and *Wood*, *Salop*, S. W. of Wem.

Stanway, *Eſſex*, S. W. of Colcheſter.

Stanway, *Gloc.* 7 miles S. W. from Campden, 6 N. from Winchcombe, and 21 N. E. from Gloceſter. The church is large and handſome, and has a tower at the W. end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements.

Stanwell, *Midd.* 2 miles N. E. of Stanes, has a church with a lofty ſpire, and a charity-ſchool.

Stanwell-Place, *Midd.* near Stanwell.

Stanwick, *Northamptonſh.* N. of Higham-Ferrers.

Stanwick, *York*, N. Rid. 5 miles N. from Richmond. There is a ditch near it, 8 miles in length, drawn between the Tees and Swale.

Stanwix, *Cumb.* N. W. of Carliſle. The Picts wall is very viſible here, as it croſſes the Eden.

Stanyone, *Northamp.* S. W. from Weldon, in the road to Kettering.

Stapeley, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Namptwich.

Stapenhill, *Derby*, by Trent, S. E. of Burton.

Stapes-Hill, *Dorſet*, near Hamperſton.

STAPLE, *Kent*, 3 miles S. W. of Sandwich, has a chapel annexed to Addeſham, and a fair on July 25.

Staple, *Som.* N. W. of Ilminſter, was alſo called Fitzpaine.

Stapledon, *Devon*, near Thornbury.

Stapleford, *Camb.* 5 miles to the S. E. of Cambridge.

Stapleford, *Cheſh.* E. of Cheſter,

in the road to London, ſo named by Hugh Lupus, at the Conqueſt.

Stapleford, *Derby*, has a bridge over the Erwaſh, into Nottinghamſhire.

Stapleford, *Hertf.* N. of Hertford, in the vale near the river Beane, as it runs from Wood Hall-Park to Hertford, was once part of the pariſh of Benjoy, or Bengoo, which lies 2 miles from it to the S. E.

Stapleford, *Leic.* 3 miles S. E. of Melton-Mowbray.

Stapleford, *Line.* N. of Beckingham.

Stapleford, *Notting.* near Nottingham.

Stapleford, *Wilts*, near Steple-Langford.

Stapleford-Abbots, *Eſſex*, near Ongar, E. of the river Rodon, or Rothing, over which it had a ford.

Stapleford-Tany, or *Tawney*, *Eſſ.* N. of the former, and on the other ſide of the Rothing, near Stanford-Rivers. It is ſaid, the Daniſh King Sweyn erected a caſtle here.

Staplegate, *Kent*, near Nackington.

Staplegrove, *Som.* N. W. of Taunton.

Staplehurſt, *Kent*, 4 miles N. of Cranbrook, is a rectory, reckoned the ſecond beſt living in the county, the perpetual advowſon being upwards of 200l. a year. It ſtands in a healthy air and fruitful ſoil.

Staplehill, *Devon*, near Truſham.

Stapleton, *Cumberl.* near Bewcaſtle.

Stapleton, *Gloc.* on the Froome river, 3 miles N. E. from Briſtol, 9 from Marſhfield, and 33 from Gloceſter. Here is a well, whoſe waters guſh out from many places in a perpendicular direction, like a boiling caldron, and has been uſed as a cold-bath, with great ſucceſs. This is called the Boiling-Well, and is ſo copious as to drive a mill at a quarter of a mile from its ſource. Here is a very good charity-ſchool.

Stapleton, *Leic.* 7 miles from Leiceſter.

Stapleton, *Som.* near Martock.

Stapleton, *York*, N. Riding, on the Tees, S. W. of Darlington.

Stapleton, *York*, W. Riding, near Pontefract.

Stapley-Beacon, *Suſſex*, E. of Rotherbridge.

Starborrow, *Kent*, S. W. of Penſherſt.

Starboton, *York*, W. Rid. between Langſtreth-Dale and Nether-Dale.

Starburgh, *Surry*, E. of Crowherſt, was called Pringham. The caſtle was demoliſhed ſoon after the death of Charles I. and there remains of it only a mount, and one of the four corner towers.

Starch-Green, *Midd.* between Shepherd's-Buſh and Acton.

Stareton, *Warw.* a member of Stonely. Near it is Kingſbridge, or Starebridge.

Starſton, *Norf.* N. of Harleſton.

Starton, *Gloc.* W. of Cheltenham.

Start-Point, *Devon*, a promontory, or cape, in the Engliſh Channel, 14 miles S. of Dartmouth.

Statfall, or *Stotfall-Caſtle*, *Kent*, on the deſcent of the hill, below Limme-Church, is plainly of Roman original, and incloſed about 10 acres; and its walls, though now much broken, were very thick.

Statfold, *Staff.* 2 miles farther W. from Tame than Tinmore.

Stathe, *Som.* on the Parret, W. of Langford.

Stathes, *York*, N. Riding, on the Ocean, N. W. of Whitby, near the allum-works.

Stathorn, *Leic.* N. of Waltham on the Would.

Stavely, *Derby*, S. E. of Dronfield.

Stavely, *Weſtmorl.* N. W. of Kendal, and had a neat chapel, with a good ſteeple.

STAVERDALE, *Som.* has a fair on Aug. 5.

Staverton, *Devon*, between Broad Hempſton and Little Hempſton, where, it is ſaid, more hogſheads of cyder are made, one year with another, than there are men, women, and children in the place.

Staverton, Devon, 5 miles from Totneſs.

Staverton, Gloc. 5 miles from Tewkeſbury, 4 W. from Cheltenham, and 5 N. from Gloceſter.

Staverton, Northamp. W. of Daventry.

Staverton, Wilts, on the Avon, 2 miles from Bradford and Trowbridge, has 4 tucking-ſtocks and 2 griſt-mills.

Staughton, Surry, N. W. of Guildford.

Staundon, Staff. W. of Swinnerton.

Staunton, Gloc. N. of Winchcomb.

Staward-Caſtle, Northumb. near Hexham. Little remains of it but its ragged gateway, which was defended by a drawbridge and portcullis, and ſome ruined walls to the Weſtward. It has a remarkable ſituation, on a peninſula, formed by the conflux of the Allen and Harſingdale burn. About a mile from it is a water-fall.

Stawel, Dorſet, a mile S. E. of Nether-Compton.

Stawley, Som. S. W. of Milverton.

Staxton, York, E. Riding, near Harford river, and Pickering-Foreſt.

Steanbridge, Gloc. in the pariſh of Painſwick.

Steanbridge, Gloc. a hamlet to Biſley.

Steanbridge, Gloc. in the pariſh of Stroud.

Steanford, Notting. on the Trent, near its entrance into this county, has been noted for Roman coins, and many other remains of antiquity.

STEBBING, *Eſſex*, N. E. of Dunmow, has a fair on July 10.

Stedes, Berks, S. of Kennet, almoſt oppoſite to Theal.

Stedham, Suſſ. near Wolbeding.

Steed's-Dike, Hunt. is a dike, formerly called Swerds-Delf, drawn out in the marſhes, between Ramſey and Whittleſey-Meers, as the boundary between this county and Cambridgeſhire.

Steel, Northumb. E. of Billingham.

Steel, Salop, S. of Whitchurch.

Steel-Bridge and *Croſs, Suſſ.* N. W. of Rotherfield.

Steep, Hampſh. N. of Petersfield.

Steephill, Iſle of Wight, Hampſh. at the S. extremity of the pariſh of Godſhill, under the cliffs, where Gov. Stanley built a neat villa, excellently contrived.

Steepholm, Som. an iſland in the Briſtol Channel, under Quantock-Hills.

Steeple, Dorſet, in the Iſle of Purbeck, under a ſteep hill, two miles and a half S. W. of Knolle, and 3 miles from Corfe. It has a plain, large, well built tower.

STEEPLE-ASHTON, *Som.* has a fair on Sept. 2.

Steeple-Barton, Oxf. near Woodſtock, has been occupied by the Romans, and Moſaic pavements have been diſcovered there, in digging to plant trees.

Steeple-Leaſe, Dorſet, a quarter of a mile W. of Steeple, in the Iſle of Purbeck.

STELLING, *Kent*, 2 miles and a half N. W. of Elham, a chapel of eaſe to Great Hardreſs, has fairs on Holy Thurſday, and Nov. 1.

Stenbury, Hampſh. Iſle of Wight, near Appledurcomb, where in 1727, were diſcovered a great number of earthen pots or urns, containing bones, pieces of charcoal, &c.

Stene, Northamp. near Brackley, here is a ſmall handſome Gothic church, and in it are ſeveral fine monuments. Here formerly was the manſion-houſe of Lord Crewe, Biſhop of Durham.

St. Stephen's, Cornw. near Saltaſh, by Lyver-Creek.

S. Stephen's, Cornw. N. of Launceſton.

St. Stephen's, Hertf. near St. Alban's.

St. Stephen's, or *Hackington, Kent*, one mile N. of Canterbury, and near the Stour, had an image of that ſaint, much reſorted to by pilgrims, from whence it had the name. It has an

almshouse for seven poor people. King Edward III. on his return from France, held a tournament here.

St. Stephen's, Warw. near Tamworth.

St. Stephen's in Bramel, Cornw. N. E. of Grampound.

Stephenton, Hampsh. S. W. of Basingstoke.

Stepingley, and *Park, Bedf.* near Ampthill.

Steping, Magna and *Parva, Linc.* on the river, S. E. of Spilsby.

Stepington, Dorset, N. W. of Gunfield.

Steple, Dorset, S. of Wareham.

Steple, Essex, lies W. of St. Lawrence, reaching to the creek of St. Osith, or Osey-Island.

Stepleford, Dorset, in the parish of Hooke, near Beminster, where was anciently a church, now no more.

Stepleton, Dorset, E. of Sturminster, and N. of Blandford Forum, on the rivulet called Iwerne. It is one mile and a half distant from Stourpaine. Here Mr. Julines Beckford has a seat, situated under a steep hill.

Stepleton, Dorset, S. W. of Dorchester.

Stepleton, Salop, between Shrewsbury and Church-Stretton.

Stepleton-Castle, Heref. near Prestayne in Radnorshire.

Stepney, Midd. a very ancient village near London; whose parish was of such vast extent, and so increased in buildings, as to produce the parishes of St. Mary Stratford, at Bow; St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. Ann's, Limehouse; St. John's, Wapping; St. Paul's, Shadwell; St. George's, Ratcliff-Highway; Christ's-Church, Spitalfields; and St. Matthew's, Bethnal-Green; all which have been separated from it, and yet it still remains one of the largest parishes within the bills of mortality, and contains the hamlets of Mile-End, Old and New towns, Ratcliff, and Poplar. It is remarkable for its church, and the great number of tomb-stones, both in that edifice and its spacious cemetery; but, in order to level one side of the last, all the gravestones have been taken up, and the pathways paved with them. It has also an independent meeting-house, and an almshouse. There was a church here so long ago as the time of the Saxons, when it was called the church of All-Saints; and we read of the manor of Stepney under the reign of William the Conqueror, by the name Stibenhede, or Stiben's-heath; but it does not appear when the church changed its name, by being dedicated to St. Dunstan, the name it at present bears. A singular circumstance in it must not be omitted, that on the E. side of the portico, leading up to the gallery, there is a stone on which is an inscription, that says it was brought from the ruins of Carthage. By the increase of buildings of late, it joins with London.

Sterbury-Hill, Essex, 1 mile W. of Saffron-Walden.

Stereshy, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Hovingham.

Sterndale-Earl's, Derby, in Hartington parish, has a chapel.

Sterndale-King's, Derby, in the High Peak.

Sternfield, Suff. near Saxmundham.

Stert-Point, Som. W. of Bridgwater-Bay.

Steton, York, E. Rid. N. W. of Keighley.

Steton, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Skipton.

STEVENAGE, *Hertf.* 2 miles N. of Knebworth, 7 miles W. from Buntingford, and 31 from London, whose church stands on a hill, belonged to the Saxon Kings, till Edward the Confessor granted it to Westminster-Abbey; but, after the Dissolution, Edward IV. settled it on the Bishops of London, who have enjoyed it ever since, paying 100l. a year into the Exchequer. King James I. granted it a market on Monday; and fairs on the Friday before Palm-Sunday, Ascension-day, St. Swithin's-day, and the first Friday

in September. King William and Queen Mary changed the market to Friday. Here is an almshouse, or hospital, founded in the reign of Henry VII. called All-Christian-Souls-House, and a grammar free-school, which was founded in the reign of Philip and Mary, besides several other funds of charity. This is a great thoroughfare in the North coach-road from London, both for people and cattle, to and from Hertford, Hitchin, Baldock, &c.

Stevenson, Berks, N. W. of Wantage.

Stevenston, Devon, in the parish of St. Giles, near Great Torrington.

Stevington, Bedf. N. W. of Bedford.

Stewards, Essex, in the parish of Rumford.

Steynborough, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

* STEYNING, *Suffex*, 51 miles from London, is a poor little town, with scarce 200 families, but an ancient borough by prescription, with the stile of constable and burgesses; and we are informed, that it was once a very large town and county of itself, and had a monastery, which was afterwards turned into a college for a dean and secular canons. The most complete in its first plan, is the curious Norman-built church at this place, though small; the middle aile has on each side four Norman round arches, zigzaged, surmounted with as many round headed small windows. The two side ailes are much and disproportionably lower, as was the custom. The roof is of rafter, as stone vaulting was neither common or known at that time. A lofty Norman arch leads into the chancel. The tower is more modern. Its constable, who is chosen yearly at the lord of the manor's court-leet, presides over and determines the election of its members of parliament. Here is a grammar free-school, founded above 100 years ago. Here is a market on Wednesday, and the second Wednesday every month for cattle. The fairs are June 9, Sept. 19, and Oct. 10. The two first fairs in the year are pretty large, for all sorts of cattle, seed, wheat, &c. but its Michaelmas fair is much the greatest, there having been 2 or 3000 Welch cattle sold at it in a day, besides abundance of other cattle, sheep, hogs, and horses, seed, wheat, &c. so that it is counted one of the greatest fairs in Suffex. There are some hundreds of acres of land about this town, worth above 20s. an acre per annum, which often produce 30 or 40 bushels of wheat, and 30 bushels of barley; per acre. The Downs are also so good pasture for sheep, as well as black cattle, that there is as sweet and as sound beef and mutton in these parts as any where in England. Upon the hills, within one mile of the town, is a good four-mile course, where plates are often run for. The air hereabouts is very healthy, and the people are generally long-lived. The town is supplied with water from a great hill not half a mile off, which drives two mills; and the road passing through here from Lewes, Brighthelmston, and Shoreham, to Petworth, Midhurst, &c. is a great advantage to it.

Stibard, Norf. near Fakenham.

Stibinton, Hunt. N. W. angle of the county, and border of Northamptonshire.

Stichal, or *Stivichal, Warw.* near Coventry, has a chapel of ease to St, Michael's, in that city.

Stichbrook, Staff. near Litchfield.

Stickford, Linc. S. E. of Bullingbrook.

Stickford, Warw. by Castle-Bromwich.

Stickland, Dorset, S. W. of Blandford.

Stickney, Linc. between Wildmore and East-Fens, has a charity-school.

Stid, Derby, on the Dove, S. W. of Derby.

Stidcot, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Titherington.

Stifford-Clay, Essex, a mile and

a half from Grayes, is to the E. of Aveley, by the road to Orfet, upon a ſtream that goes to Purfleet. Here is a ſmall almſhouſe.

Stifkey, St. John's, and *St. Mary's, Norf.* E. of Wells, with Stifkey-Hall, 3 miles from Walſingham. On the ſea-ſide hereabouts are many little hills caſt up, ſuppoſed to contain the bones of the Saxons and Danes, who fell in ſome neighbouring field of battle.

Stilebridge, Kent, N. W. of Staplehurſt.

Stilling fleet, York, E. Rid. on the Ouſe, S. of York.

Stillington, Linc. S. of Grantham.

Stillington, York, N. Rid. 7 miles from York.

Stilton, Hunt. 75 miles from London, S. W. of Yaxley, on the Roman highway from Caſtor to Huntingdon, called Ermine-Street, ſome parts of which, in this neighbourhood, appear ſtill paved with ſtone. This place is famous for cheeſe, which is called Engliſh Parmeſan, and is brought to table full of mites, or maggots. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Stinchcombe, Gloc. 2 miles W. of Durſley, 4 E. from Berkeley, and 15 S. from Gloceſter.

Stinford, Dorſet, 1 mile N. E. of Dorcheſter, near the river Frome, where the Earl of Ilcheſter has a ſeat, near which is the church.

Stiperden, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Heptenſtall.

Stiperley-Park, Cheſh. near Lime-Park, is noted for ſheep larger than common, whoſe fleece is rather hair than wool, which, beſides, two ſheeps horns, have two as erect as goats, and their fleſh, though agreeable enough, has more the taſte of goat than mutton.

Stiperſhill, Warw. from whence there is a natural ſteep deſcent to the river Aſker, a little above Poleſworth, ſeems to have been once a fortification. In King Edward III.'s time, and after, the Lords of Tamworth-Caſtle kept their three-weeks court here; but now it is kept no more than twice a year.

Stipperſtone's-Hill, Salop, N. E. of Chirbury, where are perfect rocks and hillocks of ſtones.

Stirrop, Notting. W. of Blithe.

Stirthill, Upper and *Lower, Dorſ.* in the chapelry of Shipton. It has the ruins of a chapel S. W. of Lower Stirthill, called Old St. Luke's.

Stirtwith, Durh. N. of Egleſton, on the ſame river.

Stirwood, Rutl. W. of Uppingham.

Stiſted-Hall, Eſſex, near Braintree.

Stit, Salop, N. E. of Stipperſtone's-Hill.

Stitchworth, Camb. 10 miles from Cambridge.

Stithians, Cornw. N. E. of Helſton, the ſource of Trethege-Water.

Stitnam, York, N. Riding, near Bulmer.

Stobſwood, Northumb. near Widrington-Caſtle.

Stock, Gloc. in Littleton upon Severn.

Stock, alias *Herwerd-Stock, Eſſex*, between Chelmsford and Billericay. Here is an almſhouſe, built and endowed in the 16th century, for four poor men.

* STOCKBRIDGE, *Hampſhire*, 9 miles N. from Wincheſter, and 67 from London, is a borough by preſcription, and a noted thoroughfare, with ſome good inns, in the S. W. road from London; but it is a poor place. Memorable is the ſtratagem by which Sir Richard Steele carried his election for this borough, againſt a powerful oppoſition by the court-party, in the reign of Queen Anne. Having made an entertainment for the burgeſſes and their wives, at which he was very gay and facetious, he took a large apple, ſtuck it full of guineas, and declared it the prize of that man whoſe wife ſhould be firſt brought to bed after that day nine months. This merry offer of ſo golden an apple, was ſo well liked, eſpecially by the good women, that they would not let their huſbands reſt

till they had voted for Sir Richard, and he was accordingly returned. It is ſaid the women here actually commemorate the knight to this day, and that they once made a ſtrong puſh to get a ſtanding order by the corporation, that no man ſhould be received as a candidate for it, who did not offer himſelf upon the ſame terms. This place has been of note for wheelwrights and carpenters. The market is on Thurſday; fairs Holy-Thurſday, July 10, and Oct. 7, for all cattle, eſpecially ſheep. Houghton-Downs, in the neighbourhood, are noted for horſe-races.

Stockbridge, *Weſtmorl.* near the pariſh church of Barton, to which pariſh it belongs.

Stockbridge, *York*, W. Rid. near Bramwith-Ferry.

STOCKBURY, *Kent*, 4 miles S. W. of Milton, has a fair Aug. 2.

Stock-Common, *Eſſex*, E. of Ingateſtone.

Stockel, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Wetherby.

Stocket, or *Stocks*, *Salop*, near Elleſmere.

Stock-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Matching.

Stockham, *Cheſh.* N. of Rock-Savage.

Stockham, *Notting.* N. E. of the Markhams.

Stocking ford, *Warw.* was originally a member of Nun-Eaton.

STOCKLAND, *Dorſet*, W. of Membury, has a fair on July 1, is a large pariſh, almoſt ſurrounded by the county of Devon; 4 miles N. W. of Chardſtock. The church is ancient and large.

Stockley, *Wilts*, S. of Calne.

Stockleys, *Devon*, are villages near each other, between Tiverton and Crediton, which are diſtinguiſhed from one another by the names of their ancient owners. That next to the river Credy belonged, in the reign of Henry III. to Gilbert Engliſh, and was therefore called Stockley-Engliſh. Stockley-Pomeroy, to the S. E. of it, was given by William the Conqueror to Ralph de Pomeroy, in whoſe family it continued till Sir Thomas forfeited it, by murder, to the crown. Stockley-Lucombe, more to the N. is a tything in the pariſh of Cheriton, and was the manor of John de Lucombe, who lived in the reign of Edward I.

Stocklinch Magdalen and *Otterſey*, *Som.* N. E. of Ilminſter.

STOCKPORT, or STOFFORD, *Cheſh.* 6 miles N. E. from Altrincham, and 176 from London, S. of the river Merſey, had formerly its barons, who, after the reign of Henry IV. were the Wardens of Pointon. It has a market on Friday; and fairs on March 4 and 25, May 1, and Oct. 25. Its rectory is valued at 700l. a year. In 1742, the Parliament paſſed an act for making a ſluice, or tunnel, through part of the glebe belonging to it, for conveying water to its mills. On December 2, 1785, one of the large reſervoirs of water belonging to the cotton-mills (near two acres in extent, and about four yards deep) burſt its bank. The cellars and many houſes were filled, the damage was at leaſt 1000l. It is a town of good entertainment, with a bridge over the river, which was blown up, to prevent the retreat of the rebels this way, in 1745, ſo that the King's forces, then in purſuit of them, were obliged to ford it up to their waiſts. The naturaliſts have obſerved a rare plant here, called the ceraſus, or ſmall wild heart-cherry-tree; and, in the neighbourhood, has been found the bolemnites, or thunderbolt, in a free-ſtone rock. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

STOCKTON, *Durh.* N. of the Tees, 2 miles from its mouth, 21 S. from Durham, and 248 from London, is a well built town, of great reſort

and buſineſs. The river is capable of receiving good ſhips at the entrance, but the current ſomewhat dangerous, and the tide flows the leſs up the river, ſo that the navigation here is not very long, whereas otherwiſe, the Tees would be a fine river for trade. A little to the S. E. of the town, a fine ſtone bridge, conſiſting of five elliptical arches croſſes the river. It has abundance of ſalmon, and a good trade for lead, butter, and bacon, but it is only to London. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen. Its ale is much admired. For the management of this ſmall port, which is riſen upon the decay of Yarum, here are a collector of the cuſtoms, and other inferior officers. The Biſhops of Durham are lords of the manor, and had formerly a palace here. It is one of the four ward towns of the county, and is ſo increaſed of late, both in trade and inhabitants, that a church has been erected here, in the place of an old chapel. Here is a handſome town-hall, and excellent enclоſed ſhambles for butchers meat, &c. The town is well paved and kept extremely clean. It has two weekly markets on Wedneſdays and Saturdays, for all manner of proviſions, and a fair July 18, for four days. It appears to be a member-port of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, by a commiſſion returned into the Exchequer, in the reign of Charles II. and by a report made in the third year of the reign of George II. of the dimenſions of its three lawful quays for ſhipping and landing goods. In the neighbouring courſe are frequent horſe-races; here is a large manufactory for ſail-cloth.

Stockton, Heref. N. E. of Leominſter.

Stockton, Norf. S. of Loddon.

Stockton, Salop, near Badger.

Stockton, Salop, N. of Chirbury.

Stockton, Salop, E. of Newport.

Stockton, Warw. N. E. of Southam, a member of Long Itchington.

Stockton, Worc. S. W. of Aberley, N. W. of the river Teme, whoſe church is built after the Norman architecture, in the reign of King Henry II.

Stockton on the Moor, York, N. Rid. near the Helmeſleys.

Stockwell, Gloc. a hamlet in the pariſh of Cowley, 1 mile from the church.

Stockwell, Surry, between Kennington and Clapham, and one of the eight precincts of the pariſh of Lambeth. Here is a neat chapel of eaſe.

Stockwith, Notting. W. of the Trent, is a hamlet of Miſterton. A market and fair were proclaimed here in the reign of Henry III. ſince diſuſed.

STOCKWITH-EAST, *Linc.* N. W. of Gainſborough, on the E. ſide of the Trent, has a fair on Sept. 4.

Stockwood, Bedf. in Luton pariſh.

Stodham, Oxf. near Chiſelhampton.

Stodmarſh, Kent, near the Stour, 5 miles N. E from Canterbury.

Stoford, Devon, in the pariſh of Harford, above Ivy-Bridge, over the Arme.

Stoford, Som. near Barwic.

Stogbach, Heref. S. W. of Leominſter.

Stoke, Cheſh. N. of Cheſter.

Stoke, Cheſh. N. W. of Namptwich. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Stoke, Devon, E. of Newton-Buſhel, near the coaſt.

Stoke, Devon, N. of Exeter.

Stoke, Dorſet, N. W. of Wareham, commonly called Eaſt Stoke, a pretty large village, near which at Highwood, in 1750, on opening a tumulus, two feet from the ſurface, were three urns taken up full of

decayed bones. The church is an ancient building and small, with a low tower, and has some ancient monumental inscriptions.

Stoke, Dorset, near Melbury.

Stoke, Gloc. S. of Narborn-Berkley, 3 miles from Bristol.

Stoke, Hampsh. in the parish of St. Maryborn.

Stoke, Hampsh. S. of Havant.

Stoke, Heref. E. of Leominster, on the same river.

STOKE, *Kent*, near the Isle of Greane, 5 miles and a half N. E. of Rochester, has a fair on March 25.

Stoke, Midd. between Littleton and Laleham.

STOKE, *Norf.* S. E. of Downham, with a ferry on the river Stoke, which is navigable to it from the Ouse, has a fair on Dec. 6.

Stoke, Norf. between Saxlingham and Norwich.

Stoke, Notting. on the Trent, by Newark.

Stoke, Salop, between Newport and Whitchurch.

Stoke, Salop, between Ludlow and Tenbury.

Stoke, Som. E. of Bridgwater.

Stoke, Som. near Wincaunton.

Stoke, Som. between Bath and Bradford.

STOKE, *Suff.* on the Stour, opposite to Ipswich, has a fair on Feb. 24.

STOKE, *Suff.* near Nayland, has a church upon a hill, whose tower is 120 feet high, and the steeple is a land-mark to ships that pass the mouth of the Orwell, at 15 miles distance. Here are fairs on Feb. 24, and May 1.

STOKE, *Suff.* near Clare, had a priory. Fair on Whit-Monday.

Stoke, Surry, near Guildford.

Stoke, Suff. N. W. of Chichester.

Stoke, Warw. E. of Coventry, was, as a member of it, possessed by the Earls of Chester, at the Conquest, and had a chapel in the parish of St. Michael.

Stoke, Wilts, W. of Bradford.

Stoke, Wilts, E. of Savernoke-Forest.

Stoke, Worc. on the Severn, N. of Upton.

Stoke-Abbas. See *Abbots-Stoke.*

Stoke-Albany, Northamp. in the precincts of the Forest of Rockingham.

Stoke-Archer, or *Stoke-Orchard, Gloc.* in the parish of Bishops-Cleeve. It has a chapel of ease to that church.

Stoke-Ash, Suffolk, near Thwayt.

Stoke-Bardolph, Notting. by the Trent, E. of Nottingham.

Stoke-Bevern, Northamp. between Towcester and Northampton.

Stoke-Bishops, Gloc. near Bristol, in the parish of Westbury. Here is a small neat chapel, built with free-stone, in 1740, and a house for the minister.

Stoke-Bishops, Hampsh. W. of Bishops-Waltham.

Stoke-Blist, Heref. near the Sapys.

Stoke-Bridge, Westmorl. S. of Penrith.

Stoke by Walton, Staff. S. E. of Stone. The parsonage is reckoned one of the best in the county.

Stoke-Canon, Devon, near Pinhoe.

Stoke-Castle, Salop, N. W. of Ludlow.

Stoke-Chrity, Hampsh. E. of Barton-Stacy, remarkable for the great number of yew-trees that surround it.

Stoke-Church, Devon, S. of Chard.

Stoke-Climsland, Cornw. 3 miles from Callington.

Stoke Dalberon Daborn, or *Dabernon, Surry*, near the river Mole, between Cobham and Fetcham. At Jessop's-Well here, is a purging-water.

Stoke-Dale, Northamp. near Oundle.

Stoke-Damerel, Devon, N. of Plymouth, by a creek called Damerel.

Stoke-Dry, Rutl. on the side of a hill, near the little river Ely, below Uppingham.

Stoke-Earl, Wilts, W. of the Lavingtons.

Stoke-Edith, *Heref.* N. E. of Hereford, has a charity-school.

Stoke-Fleming, *Devon*, on the coaſt, very near Dartmouth. On the low land called Black-Pool, in this pariſh, the French landed, in the reign of Henry IV. and ſet fire to ſeveral houſes, before they made their attempt on Dartmouth.

Stokeford, *Dorſet*, a hamlet to Eaſt Stoke, and almoſt oppoſite to it, on the river Frome.

Stoke-Gabriel, *Devon*, near Bury-Pomeroy, has a charity-ſchool.

Stoke-Galliard, *Dorſet*, W. of Sturmiſter.

Stoke-Gaylard, *Dorſet*, 3 miles N. of Pulham, with a ſmall ancient church.

Stoke-Giffard, *Gloc.* on the river Frome, W. of Pucklechurch, is a pariſh 25 miles in compaſs. Great Stoke, Little Stoke, and Harris Stoke, are three hamlets of this pariſh; here is a neat church. The inhabitants of one part of the pariſh bury at Stapleton, and the others bury at Almondſbury.

Stoke-Giffard, or *Rodney-Stoke*, *Som.* between Wells and Axbridge.

Stoke-Goldington, *Bucks*, S. W. of Oulney, has a charity-ſchool. This ſmall village has moſt beautiful views, enlivened by the Ouſe running through rich meadows, and the ſight of Oulney church.

Stoke-Golding, or *Mansfield*, *Leic.* in the pariſh of Hinckley, to which it has a chapel of eaſe. The top of the ſpire of its chapel, built in 1304, which is equal to many pariſh-churches, and endowed with all the ſacramental rights, was ſhaken down by a general earthquake, in 1580. In the chapel is ſome fragments of fine painted glaſs, and an old octagon font.

Stoke-Gomer, *Som.* joins to the pariſh of Lydiard-Laurence, S. of the Quantock-Hills, has fairs on April 2, and Auguſt 1. In the year 1666, a large pitcher of medals, ſuppoſed to be Roman, 80l. weight, was dug up by labourers in the ploughed fields here.

Stoke-Green, *Berks*, near Windſor.

Stoke-Gregory, *Som.* N. of Curry-Mallet.

Stoke-Gurcy, *Som.* N. of Stowey.

Stoke-Hall, *Cheſh.* near Stanney.

Stoke-Hall, *Derby*, in the High Peak, near lead-mines.

Stoke-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Althorn.

Stoke-Hamond, *Bucks*, N. E. of Winſlow.

Stokehull, *Warw.* N. W. of Warwick.

Stoke-Lacy, *Heref.* S. of Bromyard.

Stokeland, *Som.* between Shipton-Mallet and Babington.

Stokeland, *Somerſet*, near Stoke-Gurcy.

Stokeland-Marſh, *Som.* between the river Parret and the Briſtol Channel.

Stoke-Liberty, *Eſſex*, S. of Harwich, includes Thorp, Kirkby, and Walton, where no proceſs is ſerved, but by the bailiff of it, and not by him, without the conſent of the lord, ſo that the ſheriff has no power at all within this liberty.

Stoke-Line, *Oxf.* near Hardwick.

Stoke-Lodge, *Gloc.* S. of Stoke-Giffard, near Horfield.

Stoke-Mandevile, *Bucks*, S. of Aylesbury.

Stoke-Mary, *Som.* S. E. of Taunton.

Stoken-Church, *Oxf.* N. W. of Chipping-Wicomb, has fairs on July 10, and Sept. 29.

Stokenham, *Devon*, on the coaſt, N. E. of Salcomb-Haven, where the ſhores form a bay; and by it is a ſpacious meer, ſeparated from the ſea by a ridge of gravel, called by ſome Long-Sand, and abounding with fiſh. Here is a well-frequented fair on Good-Friday.

Stoke-North, *Hampſh.* near Thorney-Iſland.

Stoke-North, *Oxf.* S. of Wallingford.

Stoke-North, *Som.* between Lanſdown and Swinford-Mills and Lock.

Stoke-North, *Suff.* N. E. of Arundel.

Stoken-Tinhead, *Devon*, by the coaſt, E. of Newton-Buſhel.

Stoke-Orchard, *Gloc.* near Caln, has a chapel to Cleve.

Stoke-Pero, *Som.* to the S. of Porlock.

Stoke-Poges, *Bucks*, 2 miles N. of Eaton. In the reign of Queen Mary, a chapel and an hoſpital were built here, with a portico ſupported by pillars, by Edward Lord Haſtings, but it has been lately deſtroyed and a new one erected upon a more convenient ſpot at no great diſtance. A little N. of it is Stoke-Houſe, by Camden ſaid to have been built by Henry Earl of Huntingdon. The entrance whereof, like that of the Villa Borgheſe at Rome, is by a great hall, paved with marble, and adorned with many fine ancient buſtos of the Roman Emperors, ſome of marble, ſome of porphyry, and others of granate, brought from Rome. At the bottom of this hall is a pretty little chapel, paved with marble, ſeeming to riſe like ſteps. From the hall there is an entrance into a fine park, with ſeven noble avenues, cut in ſhape of a ſtar, from each of which there is a delightful proſpect, and from one of them, a good view of Windſor-Caſtle, from which it is diſtant about 4 miles N. In this park are alſo five excellent fiſh-ponds.

Stoke-Priors, *Worc.* S. of Bromſgrove, a pariſh about 12 miles in circuit, and the church is a Saxon ſtructure, whoſe tower was built in the reign of Henry I.

Stoke-Rivers, *Devon*, near Sherwell, ſtands between two ſtreams.

Stoke-Row, *Oxf.* S. of North Stoke.

Stokerſton, *Leic.* near Hallaton:

Stokeſay, *Salop*, near Onybury.

Stokeſby, *Norf.* E. of Accle.

STOKESLEY, *York*, N. Riding, a few miles E. of Yarum, and 239 from London, near the ſource of the Tees, in a fruitful tract, called Allerſonſhire, watered by the river Wiſk, is a corporation, of one well built ſtreet, half a mile long, with a very good market on Saturday, and a fair on the Saturday before Trinity-Sunday.

Stoke-South, *Linc.* near Grantham, has an hoſpital for ſix old men and women.

Stoke-South, *Oxf.* on the Thames, S. of Wallingford, has two ſmall ſprings, whoſe waters have the colour but not the taſte of milk. Here is a free-ſchool.

Stoke-South, *Som.* near Combhay.

Stoke-South, *Suff.* N. of Arundel.

Stoke-Stony, or *Truſter*, *Som.* two miles from Bruton.

Stoke-Talmage, *Oxf.* S. W. of Tame.

Stoketon, *Wilts*, between Saliſbury and Warminſter.

STOKE UNDER HAMDEN, *Som.* a little below Odcombe, had a caſtle and a college, and has a fair on April 25.

Stoke upon Trent, *Staff.* near Newcaſtle under Line, has a charity-ſchool.

Stoke-Wake, *Dorſet*, on the N. ſide of a ſteep hill called Bulbarrow, about three quarters of a mile S. W. from Wolland, near this place a great number of Roman coins have been dug up.

Stokewood, *Dorſet*, 3 miles S. E. from Yateminſter, here is a very neat ſmall church, rebuilt in 1720.

Stokley, *Durh.* in the pariſh of Branſpeth.

Stonacre, *Kent*, near Othum, had once a monaſtery.

Stonall, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Staff.* near Shenſton. By one of them is an old fortification, called Caſtle-Old-Ford, or Fort, within which ſpear-heads, and other warlike inſtruments have been ploughed up.

Stonar, *Kent*, oppoſite to Sandwich, near the Wantſum river. It was populous in the reign of William II. and enjoyed ſome privileges. It was the Lapis Tituli of the Romans, and tradition ſays, that Vortimer, King of the Britons, was

buried there, having vanquiſhed the Saxons, thinking his monument would deter their relanding any more on the coaſt. It had frequent contentions with the Abbots of Canterbury, for not ſubmitting to plead in his juriſdiction. It was plundered by the French in 1385, and ſuffered by a dreadful fire in conſequence of it, ſo that in 1569 there were neither houſes or communicants. Lately ſome ſalt-works have been erected here. An act of parliament paſſed in May 1776, for leave to make a canal from the Stour into the haven, for draining off ſuperfluous waters. It is about a mile to the right of Richborough, and like that might properly be termed a deſerted village.

Stondon-Maſſy, *Eſſex*, 2 miles from Ongar, towards Kelvedon.

Stone, *Bucks*, N. W. of Aylesbury.

Stone, *Gloc.* 2 miles S. of Berkeley. The church is annexed to Berkeley.

Stone, *Hampſh.* near Redbridge.

STONE, *Kent*, in Oxney-Iſle, near the river Rother, 4 miles S. E. of Tenterden, was plundered and burnt by the Danes, about the year 990. Here is a fair on Holy Thurſday. The ſea formerly came near it; and, near the ſide of a marſh, were lately, the ruins of a great ſtone building, ſuppoſed to have been then the merchants warehouſes.

Stone, *Kent*, S. W. of Feverſham.

Stone, *Kent*, N. E. of Dartford. The church has lately been thoroughly repaired and the upper part ceiled. Here the Biſhop of Rocheſter had formerly a reſidence near the churchyard, now inhabited by a farmer, and the chimney, which is in the center of the building, is thought to be the only remaining part of the ancient ſtructure. At a little diſtance from it is Stone-Caſtle, but it is with difficulty you can any way determine with exactneſs when it was erected, but it is imputed to the family of Norwood. The principal remaining part of it is a ſquare tower, wrapped in its own ruins.

Stone, *Kent*, near Cranbrook.

Stone, *Som.* between Wellow and Penſford.

STONE, *Staff.* 5 miles from Staffford, and 140 from London, ſtands on the Trent, with commodious inns, in the great road to Cheſter, has a park, a ſmall charity-ſchool, a market on Tueſday, and fairs on Shrove Tueſday, the Tueſday after Midlent, Whit-Tueſday, and July 25. It had, in the Saxons time, a nunnery, founded by Queen Ermenhild. Here is a grammar free-ſchool. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Stone, *Worc.* S. E. of Kidderminſter. This pariſh contains above 1,700 acres. The N. door of the church has a Saxon arch and mouldings.

Stone-Aſton, *Som.* near the coalpits, between Mendip and Midſummer-Norton.

Stone-Bay, *Kent*, between Ramſgate and the North Foreland.

Stone-Bridge, *Midd.* over the Brent, in the road from London to Harrow.

Stonebury, *Hertf.* in the pariſh of Hormead.

Stone-Caſtle, or *Stonehouſe*, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Stone, by Dartford.

Stone-Cliff, *Kent*, on the river Rother, in the Iſle of Oxney, to the S. of Stone.

Stone-Dale, *York*, W. Rid. N. W. of Swale-Dale.

Stone-End, *Kent*, near Lyd, by the ſea-beach.

Stone-Ferry, *York*, E. Rid. over the Hull, N. of Kingſton.

Stonefield, *Staff.* an open tract, where the Duke of Cumberland

drew up his forces in the year 1745.

Stone-Hall, *Eſſex*, on the river Roding, near Redbridge.

Stone-Hall, *Northumb.* near the Picts-Wall, N. W. of Beltingham.

Stoneham, *Suſſ.* N. of Lewes.

Stoneham-Aſpol, *Suff.* S. W. of Debenham.

Stoneham-Earls, *Suffolk*, W. of Stoneham-Aſpol.

Stoneham, *North* and *South*, *Hampſh.* on the river Itching, N. of Southampton.

Stoneham-Parva, *Suff.* N. W. of Stoneham-Aſpol.

STONEHENGE, *Wilts*, in Saliſbury-Plain, 6 miles N. of Saliſbury. It has the river Avon on the E. and a brook that runs into the Willy on the W. which ſtreams encompaſs it half round, at the diſtance of two miles, forming, as it were, a circular area of four or five miles diameter, encompaſſed by gentle acclivities. This antiquity ſtands on the ſummit of a hill, which riſes with a very gentle aſcent. At the diſtance of about half a mile it has a ſtately and auguſt appearance, and, as you advance nearer, eſpecially up the avenue, on the N. E. ſide, where the remains of this wonderful ſtructure are moſt perfect, it fills the eye in an aſtoniſhing meaſure. It is encompaſſed with a circular ditch, and, after this is paſſed, you proceed 108 feet, to the work itſelf, which is 108 feet in diameter. "When we enter the building (ſays Dr. Stukeley) whether on foot or on horſeback, and caſt our eyes on the yawning ruins, we are ſtruck with an extatic reverie, which none can deſcribe, and they only can be ſenſible of that feel it. When we advance farther, the dark part of the ponderous impoſts over our heads, the chaſm of ſky between the jambs of the cell, the odd conſtruction of the whole, and the greatneſs of every part, ſurprizes. If you look upon the perfect part, you fancy entire quarries mounted up into the air; if upon the rude havock below, you ſee, as it were, the bowels of a mountain turned inſide outward." The ſtones are ſuppoſed to have been brought from the Grey Wethers, upon Marlborough Downs, which is 16 miles diſtant from the place; but the difficulty in bringing them hither muſt appear inconceivable. The ſtone at the upper end of the cell, which is fallen down, and broken in half, is, according to Dr. Hales, 25 feet in length, 7 in breadth, and, at a medium, 3 and a half in thickneſs, and amounts to 612 cubic feet. Rude as the work ſeems, there is not a ſtone that has not felt more or leſs the chiſſel. The upright ſtones are made to diminiſh a little every way, by which means the impoſt project 2 feet 7 inches, which is very conſiderable in a height of 18 feet. On the top of each of the upright ſtones is a tenon 10 inches and a half in diameter, and made exactly to fit the mortiſes made in the impoſts. On the outſide, the impoſts are rounded a little, to humour the circle, but within they are ſtraight, and make a polygon of thirty ſides, which, without injuring the beauty of the work, adds to its ſtrength. The height of the uprights and impoſts is 10 cubits and a half, the uprights being 9 cubits, and the impoſts 1 and a half. Of this outer circle, which, in its perfection, conſiſted of 60 ſtones, 30 uprights, and 30 impoſts, there are 17 uprights left ſtanding, 11 of which remain contiguous by the grand entrance, which is ſomewhat wider than the reſt, with five impoſts upon them. One upright at the back of the temple leans upon a ſtone of the inner circle, and ſix others lie upon the ground, whole or in pieces. Somewhat more than 8 feet from the inſide of this exterior circle, is another of 40 ſmaller ſtones, without any impoſts, which, with the outer circle, form, as it were, a circular portico. Theſe are a cubit thick, and four cubits and a half in height, being every way half of the outer uprights. Of theſe, 19 are left, of which 11 are only ſtanding. But, beſides this outer

portico, which is 300 feet in circumference, there is an inner one, which originally compoſed about two-thirds of an oval; the outer part of this is formed of certain compages of ſtones, which Dr. Stukeley calls *trilithons*, becauſe each of theſe compages is formed of two upright ſtones, with an impoſt on the top. The ſtones of which theſe *trilithons* are compoſed are really ſtupendous, and cannot fail of filling the beholder with ſurprize. Theſe ſtones diminiſh very much towards the top, probably to take off from their weight; and they riſe in height and beauty of the ſtones, from the lower end on each ſide, next the principal entrance, to the upper end, and are, upon a medium, 20 feet high; but the impoſts on the top are all of the ſame ſize. On the inſide of the oval, is a leſſer oval, of 19 ſtones, ſomewhat of a pyramidical form; theſe are 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, 1 foot and an half thick, and, upon a medium, 8 feet high; they riſing in height as they approach the upper end of this incloſure. The ſpace within it has been called the *adytum*, or the Holy of Holies, it being ſuppoſed that none entered it but the Druids, or Britiſh prieſts, who offered their ſacrifices on the altar at the upper end. This altar is compoſed of a kind of blue coarſe marble, 20 inches thick, 4 feet broad, and, according to Mr. Webb, 16 feet in length. All the ſtones added together, with which this whole temple was built, make juſt 140. This is the ſolution of the mighty problem that has much perplexed the vulgar.

Stone-Hill, *Kent*, in Wilmington parith.

Stone-Holm, *Kent*, in Dengy-Marſh.

STONEHOUSE, *Gloc.* 4 miles W. from Stroud, 7 N. from Durſley, and 9 S. from Glocester, has two charity-ſchools, and two fairs, May 1, and Dec. 29.

Stonehouſe, *Weſt* and *Eaſt*, *Devon*, the former W. of the paſſage at Crimble-Ferry, near Plymouth, which ſhews the ruins of the houſes formerly burnt by the French, from which there is a proſpect of St. Nicholas-Iſland, Plymouth, Saltaſh, and Milbrooke. Eaſt Stonehouſe, anciently called Hipeſton, is become a large populous town, and the foundation of a new church was laid here in Auguſt, 1787. Here is a good ſtone bridge in the path to Plymouth. It has the fineſt barracks in the kingdom.

Stonelinch, *Suff.* near Winchelſea.

STONELY, *Warw.* on the N. bank of the Sow, near Coventry, is a ſpacious pariſh, to which there was an abbey, tranſlated from Radmore, in the Foreſt of Cannock. There is an hoſpital here for five men and five women, unmarried. King Edward I. granted the monks here a market on Thurſday, and a fair at Midſummer for a week.

Stone-Place, *Kent*, near Stone, by Dartford.

Stoner, *Kent*, by Sandwich-Haven.

Stoneraiſe, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Weſtward.

Stoneſby, *Leic.* E. of Waltham-Would.

Stonesfield, *Oxf.* near Blenheim, where a Roman pavement was diſcovered, in 1711, and in 1779, on the ſame ſpot, a few feet under ground, the areas of ſeveral large apartments were found, with teſſelated pavements and borders of the moſt beautiful patterns; and adjoining to theſe a brick hypocauſt with funnels, and a bath with leaden pipes in the ſides, covered with plaiſter painted red, arcades and pilaſters. The Roman brick appeared freſh and ſound.

Stoneſtreet, *Kent*, a Roman way, from the Hithes to Canterbury and Stutſall-Caſtle.

Stoneſtreet, *Surry*, the old Roman cauſey, through Darking church-yard, from Holmſdale to Suſſex-Downs.

Stone-Wall, *Suff.* near Coddenham.

Stoney-Fen, *Camb.* near Wiſbich.

Stoney-Morton, *Worceſt.* near Ink-

borough, between Aulceſter and Worceſter city.

Stonihurſt, *Lanc.* near Whaley.

Stonland-Houſe, *Suſſ.* near Buckhurſt.

Stonley, *Hunt.* E. of Kimbolton, had a priory.

Stonley, *Wilts*, S. of Clarendon-Park.

Stonor, *Oxf.* E. of Wallingford.

Stony-Stanton, *Leic.* S. E. of Hinckley. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Stopeſley, *Bedf.* in the pariſh of Luton.

Stopham, *Suſſ.* E. of Petworth.

Store-Point, *Devon*, E. of Exmouth.

Storeton, *Great* and *Little*, *Cheſh.* between the Dee and Merſey.

STORRINGTON, *Suſſ.* near Parham, has a market on Wedneſday, and fairs on May 12, and November 22.

Storr's, or *Storth's-Hall*, *York*, W. Rid. near Almondbury.

STORTFORD-BISHOPS, *Hertf.* 30 miles from London, ſtands on the the borders of Eſſex, on a hill declining to the river Stort, over which it had a ford, and was called Biſhops, becauſe it was given by William the Conqueror, to the Biſhops of London, who held their courts leet and baron at the manor of Padmore, at the N. end of the town. It is a conſiderable well built place, full of good inns, being a thoroughfare to Cambridge, Newmarket, and St. Edmundſbury. It is built in form of a croſs, with four ſtreets pointing E. W. N. and S. and ſtands in a dry ſoil, and pleaſant healthful air. King John made it a corporation, impowering them to chooſe their own officers; and it once ſent members to parliament ſeven or eight times, a privilege which it has loſt long ago. On the E. ſide of the river ſtood that formerly called Waymour-Caſtle, built by the Conqueror, who gave it with the town to the ſee of London. The caſtle was demoliſhed by King John, becauſe the Biſhop of London was one of the three prelates that executed the Pope's interdict againſt the realm. In the ſaid caſtle there was a deep dungeon, into which Biſhop Bonner put many good Proteſtants; but the priſon-houſe was ſold, and pulled down in 1649, with the bridge leading to it, and an inn built juſt by with the materials. The church, which is a ſtately Gothic ſtructure, appears to have been collegiate, as there are nine ſtalls yet remaining in the choir. There are many ancient monuments in this church, which ſtands on a hill, has a handſome tower, with a fine ring of 8 bells, and a ſpire covered with lead, 50 feet high, and had an organ ſo long ago as Hen. VII. Here are two almſhouſes; but the chief ornament of the place is its grammar-ſchool, built 70 years ago, by contribution of the gentry, both of this county and Eſſex. The ſcholars have a particular gallery in the church; and there is a library, to which every one that leaves the ſchool gives a book. The ſchool ſtands in the high ſtreet, upon arches, under which are ſhops; it is a handſome edifice, built in a ſquare form, fronting the church, conſiſting of three ſeparate rooms, to each of which there is a ſtair-caſe. One of the rooms is uſed as a library, another for a writing-ſchool, and the third as a grammar-ſchool. Here are ſeveral almſhouſes well endowed. The market is held on Thurſday. Here are fairs on Holy Thurſday, Corpus Chriſti, and Oct. 10. E. of the river there is a ſpring called St. Oſyth's Well, the water of which is recommended for ſore eyes. In the caſtle-garden have been found ſome Roman coins.

Storthwood, *York*, E. Rid. S. W. of Pocklington.

Stotfield, *Durh.* S. W. of Hartlepool.

Stotby, or *Stotby*, *Linc.* N. W. of Horncaſtle.

Stotteſcomb, *Devon*, near Axmouth.

Stotteſdon, *Salop*, E. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Stotton, *Dorſet*, a hamlet in Upway pariſh, near Ridgeway-hill.

Stoubes, Northumb. near the river Read, N. W. of Otterburn.

Stoven, Suff. between Halesworth and Benacre.

STOUGHTON, *Suffex*, N. E. of Racton, had a charter granted it by Henry IV. for a market on Wednesday, and fairs on May-day, Whit-Wednesday, and Nov. 11.

Stoughton-Grange, Leic. W. of Bilsdon.

Stoughton-Great, Hunt. S. of Kimbolton, has a charity-school.

Stoughton-Green, Hunt. 3 miles from St. Neot's, and 60 from London.

Stoughton-Little, Bedf. N. W. of Bushmead.

Stoughton-Moor, Hunt. S. of Great Stoughton.

Stoulton, Worc. a chapelry to Kemsey, near Worcester.

Stour, a river of two streams, distinguished by the names of the Greater and the Smaller Stour, both which rise in the southern and woody parts of Kent, called the Weald of Kent, and run N. E. the Greater Stour, through the city of Canterbury, and the Lesser through Elham, a market-town, and falling into one channel, called the Wantsume, are again divided into two other streams, one of which running N. W. falls into the German Ocean near Reculver, and the other S. E. falling into the Straits of Dover at Sandwich. These two branches cut off the N. E. angle from the rest of the county, forming it into an island, called the Isle of Thanet. It is famous for trouts.

Stour, a river which rises from three sources in Somersetshire, the first near Wincaunton, the second near Pen, and the third near More-Park. The second and third of these streams unite soon after their entering Dorsetshire, in Gillingham forest, where the Stour becomes a considerable river, and directs its course nearly towards the S. to Fisehead, near which it is joined by the stream from Wincaunton. About two miles and a half below the above junction, it receives the waters of the Lyddon; and, about half a mile farther, is joined by the Dulish, flowing with a full stream under the bridge at Sturminster-Newton. Here it makes a serpentine bend, and directs its course to the S. E. washing the town of Blandford, and receiving, at Wimbourn-Minster, the waters of the Allen. About 4 miles below its junction with the Allen, it leaves Dorsetshire, and falls into the English Channel at Christchurch, a borough-town of Hampshire.

Stourbridge. See *Sturbridge.*

Stourden, Gloc. in the parish of Winterbourn.

Stoure, a river in Dorsetshire, which runs into the Avon near Canford-Lawn.

Stoure, a river which rises in Essex, and, running through Hertfordshire, falls into the Lea at Hawsham.

Stoure, a river which rises in Essex, and, running through Suffolk, falls into the English Channel at Orwell-Haven, near Harwich.

Stoure, a river in Leicestershire, which runs into the Trent at Thrumpton.

Stoure, a river which rises in Oxfordshire, and, running through Warwickshire, falls into the Avon below Stratford.

Stoure, a river which rises in Shropshire, and, running through Staffordshire, and Worcestershire, falls into the Severn above Hartlebury-Castle, its course is about 20 miles, and it has on it upwards of 30 slitting-mills, forges, corn-mills, &c.

Stoure, a river in Worcestershire, which runs into the Severn by Redstone-Passage.

Stourmouth, Kent, near the mouth of the Stour, 4 miles N. W. of Sandwich.

Stourport, Worc. a village on the bank of the Severn, 4 miles S. of Kidderminster, where the canal empties itself into the Severn, which canal was began in 1768, and finished in 1771, at the expence of 105,000l.

A bridge is built here over the Severn, began in 1773-4, and finiſhed in 1775, and coſt 5000l.

Stourprovoſt, *Dorſet*, 4 miles S. W. from Shafton, is a ſmall village on the river Stour.

Stourton, *Warw.* on the Stoure, S. E. of Brailer, was originally a member of Whichford.

Stourton-Candel, *Dorſet*. See *Candel*.

Stourton, *Wilts*, or Stour-Head, near Hindon, on the borders of Somerſet. The ſeat of Mr. Hoare, who removed the ancient croſs from Briſtol, and erected it in the pleaſure grounds at this magnificent ſeat, near which the river Stour has its ſource. And the beautiful building of Alfred's tower, built in a triangular form, 155 feet high, aſcended by 221 ſteps, from which is a proſpect the moſt ſtriking and beautiful, is built on the ſpot where King Alfred erected his ſtandard in 879, when he collected together his ſcattered friends and defeated the Danes. The houſe is noble, and the furniture ſuitably ſuperb, with a collection of paintings numerous and well-choſen.

Stow, *Bucks*, 2 miles N. W. from Buckingham, where are the moſt magnificent gardens in England, adorned with temples, pavilions, obeliſks, &c. and with the ſtatues and buſts of Cain and Abel, of Lycurgus, Epaminondas, Socrates, and Homer, of King Alfred, Edward the Black Prince, Queen Elizabeth, King William III. and the Prince of Wales, the Earl of Cheſterfield, and Lord Cobham, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake, Sir Thomas Greſham, Lord Verulam, John Locke, Sir William Penn, the poets Milton, Shakeſpeare, and Pope, John Hampden, Inigo Jones, Sir Iſaac Newton, Sir John Barnard, and Lord Chatham, beſides the ſtatues of the nine Muſes, of the liberal Arts and Sciences, and all the Saxon idols that give name to the days of the week. In a cloſe wood there is a building called the Sleeping-Houſe; and, at the head of a fine canal, there is an equeſtrian ſtatue of King George I. and here are two remarkable monuments, to the memory of Signor Fido (a greyhound) and the poet Congreve. In ſhort, to deſcribe all the beauties of theſe gardens, would require many pages.

Stow, *Cornw.* in the Briſtol Channel, below Hartland, 4 miles from Stratton.

Stow, *Hunt.* N. E. of Kimbolton.

Stow, *Linc.* 1 mile E. of Fokingham, noted for a very large fair, on a neighbouring hill, for all ſorts of goods, on Oct. 10. There is no houſe belonging to it, but only booths.

Stow, *Linc.* between the city of that name and Gainſborough, is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Sidnaceſter. Its privileges are greater than thoſe of any place hereabouts, except Lincoln, and did once exceed even that, it having been famous before Lincoln was a biſhop's ſee; and the common notion is, that this was heretofore its its mother-church. The church, which is a very large fabrick, was founded by one of the Biſhops of Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire, and rebuilt by the firſt Biſhop of Lincoln. In Stow-Park, 1 mile from the church, there was once an abbey, which was afterwards made a biſhop's palace; but there is little of the ruins now to be ſeen.

Stow, *Linc.* near Market-Deeping.

Stow, *Northamp.* near Weedon-Beck, or Weedon on the Street; and is alſo called Stow-nine-Churches. Here is one of the moſt elegant tombs in the kingdom, and ſome others worthy of notice, particularly of Dr. Turner, who left 20,000l. for the relief of widows and children of clergymen.

Stow, *Salop*, on the S. ſide of the county, W. of Brumpton-Brian.

Stow, *Staff.* N. E. of Stafford, in whoſe church are ſeveral fine old monuments.

Stow-Bardolph, *Norf.* N. E.

of Downham, has a fair on Saturday after Whitſunday. In the fenny grounds hereabouts there is great plenty of turf for firing.

Stow-Beden, *Norf.* between Watton and Harling, has a charity-ſchool.

Stowborough, *Dorſet*, on the river Frome, a ſort of ſuburb to Wareham, of which the inhabitants ſay it was the mother-town. It is a little place, with an officer whom they call a bailiff, and had till lately a mayor. It pretends to ſome privileges ſuppoſed to have been granted to it as having been the ancient demeſne of the crown.

Stowell, *Gloc.* on the river Coln, near Northleach. Its neat little church is annexed to Hampnet. The Roman foſſe leads along the E. ſide of this pariſh.

Stowell, *Som.* near Milbourn-Port.

Stowell, *Som.* in the pariſh of Morlinch.

Stower, *Eaſt-over* and *Weſt-over*, *Dorſet*, S. W. of Shaftſbury, are only parted by a bridge over the Stoure.

Stower-Pain, *Dorſet*, near Blandford, 1 mile from Durweſton, near it is Hod-hill.

Stower-Provoſt, *Dorſet*, 2 miles from Gillingham.

STOWEY, *Som.* ſouth of Stanton-Drew, 150 miles from London, has a market on Tueſday, with a fair on Sept. 7.

Stowey or *Stowley*, *Upper* and *Nether*, *Som.* between Stoke-Gueriey and Stoke-Gomer.

Stowford, *Devon*, between the Lyde and Thruſhel, juſt before they meet at Lifton.

Stowghton, *Surry*, N. W. of Guildford.

Stowick, *Gloc.* a hamlet to Henbury pariſh.

Stow-Langtoft, *Suff.* near Ixworth.

Stow-Long, *Camb.* 10 miles from Cambridge, near the Granſdens.

Stow-Maries, *Eſſex*, N. of North Fambridge.

STOW-MARKET, *Suff.* 3 miles from Needham, 8 from Mendleſham, and 76 from London, is a large town, in the center of the county, and on the banks of the Orwell, with a well-ſtored market on Thurſday, ſeveral good inns, a manufactory of tammies and other Norwich ſtuffs, and a charity ſchool. It has a ſpacious beautiful church, with 8 tuneable bells, a large ſteeple, and lofty ſpire, hardly to be matched in this county, being 120 feet high. Its fairs are Whit-Friday, and June 29, and a lamb-fair on Auguſt 1. The manor anciently belonged to the abbey of St. Oſith.

STOW ON THE WOULD, *Gloc.* 10 miles S. from Campden, 25 N. E. from Gloceſter, 11 N. E. from Cheltenham, near the river Windruſh, and 77 from London, is generally called, in old records, Stow St. Edward, and had a grant from Hen. VI. for a corporation. Its church is large, has a high tower, and ſtands on a hill. Here is an hoſpital, almſhouſe, and free-ſchool, all well endowed, beſides other charities, the poor here being very numerous. This place ſtands ſo high, and is ſo expoſed to the winds, that it is a common obſervation, that they have but one element, viz. air, there being neither wood, common, field, nor water belonging to the town. The Roman foſſe-way paſſes through it to North-Leach. The pariſh, which is governed by two bailiffs, is 12 miles in compaſs, and has ſome good inns. The market is on Thurſday; and the fairs, which are May 12 and October 24, have been famous for hops, cheeſe, and ſheep, of which it is ſaid 20,000 have been ſold in one of its October fairs; but the inhabitants are not ſuffered to ſet ſtalls before their own doors. The toll of the market and fairs is computed at 80l. a year.

Stow-Qui, *Camb.* S. W. of Newmarket.

STOWTING, *Kent*, 3 miles and a half S. W. of Elham. In the reign of King John it had the grant of a market on Tueſday, and a two-days

fair at the Assumption of the Virgin. Roman coins have been found here; and, in the old park, long before it was laid open, several urns were found lying in a stone trough.

Stowton, *Worc.* N. W. of Pershore.

Stoxfield, *Northumb.* on the Tine, S. W. of Prudo-Castle.

Stradbrook, *Suff.* 5 miles from Harleston, has a charity-school, and courts are held here for this part of the county.

Stradset, *Norf.* N. E. of Downham.

Stradshil, *Suff.* near Great and Little Bradley.

Strafford, *York*, W. Riding, is a passage over the Dun, by the Roman Ikenild-street, between Doncaster and Rotheram, which gives name to a wapentake.

Straford, *Dorset*, E. of Dorchester.

Stramshall, *Staff.* on the Taine-Water, N. of Uttoxeter.

Strand-Green, *Middlesex*, by the Thames side, between Chiswick and Brentford.

Stranground, *Hunt.* S. of Peterborough, has a charity school.

Strangward, *Heref.* near the river Arro, W. of Pembridge.

Strangwes, *Lanc.* near Manchester.

Stranton, *Durh.* near the ocean, S. of Hartlepool.

Stratfield-Mortimer, *Berks*, S. W. of Swallowfield.

Stratfield-Say, *Hampsh.* N. W. of Hartley-Row.

Stratford, *Salop*, E. of Bishop's-Castle.

Stratford, *Warw.* near Tamworth, on the Watling-Street-way, where it crosses the river towards Faseley.

Stratford, *York*, N. Riding, near Barnard-Castle.

Stratford at Bow, *Midd.* E. of London, whose bridge over the river Lea to Essex was built by Maud, wife of Henry I. as its old church was by Henry II. It had formerly a nunnery. Its church, which was a chapel of ease to Stepney, was lately made parochial. This place is noted for a manufactory of porcelain erected there. See *Bow*.

Stratford-Fenny, *Bucks*, 6 miles from Hockliff, 11 from Dunstable, and 45 from London, on the Watling-street Roman way, to the S. E. of Stony Stratford, had a charter granted by King James I. Aug. 13, 1609, for a market on Monday. It is part in Bleachley, and part in Sutton parish. It has fairs April 19, July 18, Oct. 10, and Nov. 28.

Stratford-Long-Thorn, *Essex*, the first village in the county, next to London, in the parish of Westham, had an abbey, of which there are scarce any remains, except the gateway leading to the monastery, and a small ruined stone arch, the gate is built with brick. The site and remains of this once considerable monastery are about half a mile S. S. W. of the church; it was founded in the years 1134 and 35, by William de Montfichet, for monks of the Cistertian order, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and All Saints. On part of its site is a public house and tea-gardens, called the Adam and Eve, adjoining to which is one of the stone arches of the abbey, where the soil has been evidently much raised. In the kitchen of this house is a curiously carved grave-stone, on which were some brass inscriptions that are now removed; and in the gardens is a stone coffin that was dug up here about eighteen years ago. This abbey was bound to maintain the bridge at Bow, said to be the first arched stone bridge in England.

Stratford, *Old*, *Northamp.* on the Ouse, opposite to Stony Stratford. In the neighbouring fields many Roman coins have been found. A little N. of the Horse-shoe inn stood one of Queen Eleanor's crosses, which was pulled down in the civil wars.

Stratford, *Old*, *Warw.* near Lapworth.

Stratford on Avon, *Warw.* 94 miles from London, in the road to it from Henley in Arden. King Richard I. granted it a market on

Thurſday. King Edward VI. made this town a corporation, conſiſting of a bailiff and burgeſſes, who were to bear the name of aldermen, and to have a common ſeal, &c. It is now governed by a mayor, recorder, high ſteward, 12 aldermen, of whom two are juſtices, and 12 capital burgeſſes. Trinity church here is thought to be almoſt as old as the Norman Conqueſt, but parts of it have been at ſeveral times rebuilt. Here was formerly a collegiate-church. Here is a free grammar-ſchool, and an almſhouſe, and a ſtone bridge over the Avon, with a long cauſey at the W. end of it, walled on both ſides, which bridge and cauſey were erected in the reign of Henry VII. at the ſole expence of Mr. Clapton, who left an annual ſtipend for the repairs of it, but far inadequate to its preſent decayed ſtate, which is defrayed by the corporation. Before, there being only a timber bridge, and no cauſey, the paſſage was very dangerous on the overflowing of the river, which, to this town is navigable by barges. The chief curioſity of this place is, that it was the birth-place of Shakeſpear; here alſo he was buried in the year 1616. His monument is very near the furthermoſt corner of the church, ſo near that you cannot paſs by it more than a yard at moſt, yet the inſcription on it begins thus:

Stop, paſſenger, why go you by ſo faſt?
Read, if thou canſt, whom envious death hath plac'd
Beneath this tomb—SHAKESPEAR.

But death, however, in taking Shakeſpear from the world ſo early, has been far out done by a man now living in or near this town; for there was till lately the houſe in which Shakeſpear lived, and a mulberry-tree of his planting; the houſe large, ſtrong, and handſome; the tree ſo large that it would ſhade the graſs-plot in a garden more than 20 yards ſquare, and ſupply the whole town with mulberries every year. As the curioſity of this houſe and tree brought much fame and more company and profit to the town, this man, on ſome diſguſt, pulled the houſe down, ſo as not to leave one ſtone upon another, and cut down the tree, and piled it as a ſtack of fire-wood, to the great vexation, loſs, and diſappointment of the inhabitants: however, an honeſt ſilverſmith bought the whole ſtack of wood, and made many odd things of this wood for the curious. The chief trade here is corn and malt, of which laſt it makes abundance. Shottry-Meadow, near this place, is noted for horſe-races. The fairs now are Thurſday before Lady-day, May 14, Sept. 25, and Thurſ-ſe'nnight after Sept. 25.

Stratford St. Andrew's, *Suff.* S. W. of Saxmundham, near Benhale.

STRATFORD ST. MARY's, *Suff.* near Dedham, 4 miles W. of Eaſt Bergholt, is a trading thoroughfare, and employed in the woollen manufacture. It has a fair June 11.

STRATFORD STONY, *Bucks*, ſtands with a ſtone bridge on the river Ouſe, to which the Watling-Street comes, croſſes the county, from Dunſtable, 6 miles from Fenny-Stratford, and 52 from London, in the road to Cheſter. It is a large town, with two pariſh churches, and the houſes for the moſt part of ſtone. King Edward I. erected one of the croſſes here, in memory of his Queen, Eleanor. The market is on Friday, and fairs on April 20, Aug. 3, October, 10, and Nov. 12. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool. The chief manufacture in this town and neighbourhood is bone lace. A terrible fire happened here on April 19, 1736, which deſtroyed 50 houſes, beſides barns, ſtables, &c. and in May 1742, 150 houſes where wholly deſtroyed by fire. Here were two chapels, in the pariſhes of Calverton and Wolverton, of which St. Giles's was rebuilt.

Stratford-Tony, *Wilts*, S. W. of Sarum.

Stratford-Water, *Bucks*, near Buckingham.

Stratton, *Bedf.* near Biggleſwade.

STRATTON, *Cornw.* 122 miles from London, which gives name to its hundred, and is noted chiefly for its orchards, gardens, and garlic, and countryman's treacle. Here is a market on Tuesday, and fairs on May 19, Nov. 8, and Dec. 11.

Stratton, Dorset, near Frampton. It is situated on the Roman road, the N. side of the river Frome, 1 mile N. W. from Bradford-Peverel. The church was thoroughly repaired in 1742, and stands at the W. end of the village.

Stratton, Gloc. 1 mile from Cirencester, 7 from Bisley, and 16 from Gloucester. The Ermin-street, one of the great Roman ways, passes through here.

Stratton, Gloc. E. of Camden.

Stratton, Norf. S. of Alesham.

Stratton, Staff. near Wolverhampton.

Stratton-Audley, Oxf. N. of Bicester.

Stratton, East and *West, Hampsh.* S. W. of the Candovers.

Stratton-Margarets, Wilts, near Swindon.

Stratton Mary and *Mille, Norf.* S. W. of the Saxlinghams.

Stratton-on-the-Fosse, Som. near the coal-pits and Kilmersdon.

Stratton-Over, Som. on the Parret, near South Petherton.

Stratton-Over, Wilts, S. W. of Highworth.

Stravert-Peel, Northumb. S. of Beltingham, near the silver-mills.

Strawberry-Hill, Midd. situated on the banks of the Thames, near Twickenham, and represents an ancient abbey, the seat of Horace Walpole, Esq. remarkable for its great collection of books, paintings, &c. of its noble and learned possessor.

Strawton, Lincoln, S. of Grantham.

Stretchley, Salop, S. E. of Wellington.

Street, Som. E. of Glastonbury.

Street, Som. S. W. of Glastonbury.

Street, Som. near Ford-Abbey, Devonshire.

Street, Suff. S. E. of Dichling, has a charity-school.

Street, Wilts, near Devizes.

Streethey, Staff. half a mile from Litchfield.

Streethorp, York, W. Riding, near Doncaster.

Street-Houses and *Street-Lane, York*, W. Riding, near Leeds, so called from the Via Vicinalis passing through it, from the Watling-street to the Roman station that was at Addle.

Streglethorp, Linc. S. E. of Beckingham.

Strelley, Notting. N. W. of Nottingham.

Strenixton or *Strinxton, Som.* W. of Stoke-Gursey, is a chapel to Culve.

Strensball, York, N. Riding, near Galtres-Forest.

Strensball, York, W. Riding, S. of Doncaster.

Strensham, Worc. S. W. of Pershore, nor far from the influx of the Avon into the Severn. Here are an hospital for six poor widows, and a charity school. This parish contains 2000 acres, and was the birth place of Samuel Butler, author of Hudibras. The church has several fine monuments of the Russel family.

Stretchley, Devon, in the parish of Armington, near the river Yalme, N. W. of Modberry.

Strete, Essex, on the Crouch, over against Walfleet.

Stretesion, Warw. part of Monks-Kirkby manor, to the E. of the Fosse.

Stretford, Heref. E. of Pembridge.

Stretford, Heref. near Kinnersley.

Strethall, Essex, N. W. of Saffron-Walden, lies on the Ermine-street, as it goes from Chichester to London. It is, in the record, reckoned a hamlet to Littlebury.

Stretham and its *Mere, Camb.* 13 miles from Cambridge, S. W. of Ely, at the Conflux of the Cam and Ouse.

Stretham, Surry, between Mitcham and Dulwich, 3 miles N. from Croydon, and 6 S. W. of London, has medicinal wells. It has a charity-

ſchool, and a dole every Sunday of 21 two-penny loaves.

Stretham, *Suff.* on the Adur, between Breeding and Henfield.

Stretlam, *Durh.* near Marwood.

Stretley, *Bedf.* S. E. of Bedford.

Stretley, *Berks*, by the Thames, where Ikenild-Street enters this county, S. of Moulsford.

Strettenton, *Suff.* on the river Lavant, near Chicheſter.

Stretton, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Malpas.

Stretton, *Derby*, S. W. of Aſhby de la Zouch.

Stretton, *Derby*, on Ikenild-ſtreet, 4 miles S. of Cheſterfield.

Stretton, *Heref.* N. W. of Hereford.

Stretton, *Linc.* in Stow pariſh, between Gainſborough and Lincoln.

Stretton, *Rutl.* between the five-mile croſs and Lincolnſhire, 142 miles from London.

Stretton, *Staff.* on the Watling-ſtreet, by the Penk, S. W. of Penkridge, where was found a remarkable piece of Roman antiquity, viz. the braſs head of the bolt of a catapulta.

Stretton, *Staff.* on Ikenild-ſtreet, N. of Burton on Trent.

Stretton-All, *Salop*, near the river Quenny, N. E. of Church-Stretton and Little-Stretton.

Stretton-Baſkerville, *Warw.* on the Watling-ſtreet, N. of Wolvey. Its church is gone to ruin. In a ground called the Townſhip, the extent of it is plainly to be ſeen, with the lanes, ſtreets, church-yard, &c.

Stretton-Chapel, *Cheſh.* 4 miles N. from Northwich.

Stretton-Grantham, *Heref.* at the conflux of the Loddon and Frome, near Canon-Frome.

Stretton, *Little*, *Salop*, S. of Church-Stretton.

Strettons, *Salop*, on the Watling-ſtreet, S. W. of Salop.

Strettons, *Magna* and *Parva*, *Leic.* S. E. of Leiceſter.

Stretten-Stoken, *Rutl.* in Stretton pariſh.

Stretton under the Foſſe, *Warw.* near Monks Kirkby and Newbold-Revel, of which laſt it was originally a member.

Stretton upon Dunſmore, *Warw.* E. of Stoneley, near Woolſton and Marſton. Here uſed to be a wake on the Sunday after All-Saints day.

Stretton upon the Roman Foſſe-Way, *Warw.* to the S. W. of Shipſton.

Stretwood-Head, *Devon*, near Ottery.

Strickland-Hall, *Weſtmor.* W. of Appleby.

Strickland, *Great* and *Little*, *Weſtmor.* S. of the former.

Stride, *York*, N. Riding, is a cleft of a rock in the bed of the river, through which chaſm the Wharfe in ſummer time entirely paſſes.

Strixton, *Northamp.* near Eaſton-Mawduit.

Stroat or *Strode*, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Tiddenham.

Strode, *Dorſet*, 1 mile W. of Netherby, where is a very ancient manſion-houſe, and a quarry.

Strogle-Caſtle, *Monm.* 5 miles W. of Chepſtow.

Stroud, *Devon*, near Modbury.

STROUD, *Gloc.* 10 miles from Gloceſter, 4 from Minchin Hampton, the ſame from Biſley, and 101 from London, ſtands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the Stroud-water, which is very clear, and famous for dying ſcarlet broad cloth, and for all other grain colours; for which reaſon the manufacture of white cloth was planted here, and many clothiers, who live on the banks of this river, for near 20 miles, have erected many fulling-mills on it; and ſome make 3000 cloths a year to their own ſhare. Here is a handſome church, a free-ſchool, a charity-ſchool for 60 children, and a work-houſe. The market is on Friday; fairs May 12 and Auguſt 21. The church was a chapel of eaſe to Biſley. A large ſum was ſubſcribed to make the river navigable. It runs into the Severn 5 miles below Gloceſter, and a canal is now forming to have a junction of the Severn with the Thames. It was begun in the year 1783, and completed

in 1789, extending to Lechlade, 40 miles under Saperton-hill.

Stroud, *Kent*, is parted from Rochester by the Medway. Its church was anciently a chapel of ease to Frindsbury. It is 29 miles from London. The Knights-Templars had a mansion here, to this day called the Temple, now a farm-house; little of the original remains, but a spacious cellar, vaulted with chalk and stone groins, with a wall of considerable Thickness.

Stroud, *Surry*, N. W. of St. Ann's-Hill.

Stroud, a river in Glocestershire, which runs into the Severn at Framilod-Passage.

Stroud-End, *Gloc.* in the parish of Painswick.

Stroud-Green, *Midd.* in Hornsey parish, between Crouchend and the New River.

Stroud-Green, *Surry*, N. E. of Croydon.

Stroway, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Ebwith by Kirton-Beacon.

Stroxton, *Linc.* near Grantham.

Strubby, *Linc.* between Saltfleetby and Alford.

Strumpshaw, *Norf.* S. of Blowfield.

Strutton, *Surry*, near Croydon.

Stubbington, *Surry*, near Fareham.

Stubby-Lane, *Staff.* S. of Marchington.

Stubham-Lodge, *York*, W. Riding, is parted from Ilkley by the river Wharfe. Here is an old Roman altar, removed hither from Ilkley.

Stubbampton, *Dorset*, near Eastbury. The river Tarent rises near this place, which passes several villages and gives name to them.

Stubley, *Derby*, near Dronfield.

Stubley, *Lanc.* N. E. of Rochedale, on the same river.

Stubton-Heath, *Linc.* 4 miles from Lincoln-Heath.

Stuckley, *Bucks*, between Winslow and Leighton.

Studdy, *Norf.* near Holt.

Studham, *Bedf.* near Shipsnade and Market-Street.

Studham, *Hertf.* joins to Kensworth, 3 miles N. from Great Gaddesden.

Studholm, *Cumb.* in the parish of Kirkbanton.

Studland, *Dorset*, a league from Pool, lies in the extremity of the N. E. part of the Isle of Purbeck, 3 miles N. of Swanwich. It is a large parish bounded on the N. by Pool Bay. On the common are many barrows, some of them large and oblong, but generally round. The most remarkable is Aggleſtone or Stone barrow. The diameter on the top is 60 feet, and its bottom takes up an half acre and 14 perches of ground. Its perpendicular height 90 feet. It was no doubt a rock idol in the British age, of the same kind as the Wring-Cheese in Cornwall. It is 18 feet high, 60 in girth at the bottom, 80 in the middle, 90 near the top, and is supposed to weigh 400 tons. Here is an ancient church.

Studland-Bay, *Dorset*, E. of the foregoing village, and extends a league N. by E. from Handfast-Point to the entrance of Pool-Harbour, and is reckoned a safe harbour to anchor in for any ship that does not require above 14 feet.

Studley, *Bucks*, part in Ockley, parish, the rest in Oxfordshire.

Studley, *Devon*, W. of Ex, N. W. of Tiverton.

Studley, *Oxf.* N. E. of Wood-Eaton, had a nunnery.

Studley, *Warw.* on the river Arrow, S. E. of Ipsley, had a priory founded in the reign of King Stephen. It had a wake on the 26th of March.

Studley, *Wilts*, near Calne, is supposed to have risen out of the ruins of a Roman colony in its neighbourhood, where Roman coins are often found.

Studley, *York*, W. Riding, 1 mile from Rippon.

Stukeley, *Great* and *Little*, *Hunt.* on the Ermine-street, N. W. of Huntington. It was anciently called Stivecle, or Stiffclay, from the nature of the soil.

Stukeley or *Stivicle*, *Bucks*, near Monks Risborough. Here is a very ancient church, built about the reign of Henry II. The solidity of this building, as well as its circular arches and zig-zag ornaments, evidently mark its great antiquity.

Stukefwold, *Linc.* N. W. of Tatterſhall-Chace.

Stuppart-Point, *Cornw.* at the entrance of Padſtow-Haven.

STURBRIDGE, *Camb.* has a fair on Sept. 19, for a fortnnight, one of the moſt famous in Great Britain, though it is of late leſſened. It is kept near the little brook Sture, in a large corn-field, extending from the river Cam towards the road, for about half a mile ſquare, between Cheſterton and Cambridge, where the booths are placed in rows, like ſtreets, by the names of which they are called, as Cheapſide, &c. and are filled with all ſorts of trades, coffee-houſes, taverns, eating-houſes, muſic-houſes, &c. here being ſtage-players, and a mixture of all ſorts of people; ſo that, if it does not come up to Bury fair for fine company, it much ſurpaſſes it for traffick. Vaſt quantities of cheeſe are brought to it from Atherſton fair, and ſold here for the ſupply of Eſſex, Suffolk, and Norfolk. Abundance of cloths, by the name of kerſeys, cottons, peniſtons, and fuſtians, are brought to it from Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire; all ſorts of tapes, cadduces, and the like wares from Manchester; variety of ſtuffs and crapes from Norwich; and great ſtore of ſerges, duroys, druggets, &c. from Exeter, Taunton, Briſtol, and other parts in the weſt; and ſome too from London: ſo that the Duddery, an area of 80 or 100 yards ſquare, in which the clothiers unload, reſembles Blackwell-Hall: and, in the woollen goods only, beſides upholſterers and ironmongers wares, here have been ſold to the value of 100,cool. in a week; to which if there be added 50 or 60,oool. generally laid out here by the manufacturers of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eſſex, in wool, beſides the immenſe ſum in hops, the price of which all over the kingdom is generally ſettled at this and Weyhill fairs, and the large commiſſions for all ſorts of commerce, which are negotiated here for all parts of England, it may be allowed one of the greateſt fairs in Europe; yet it is ſo well regulated by the magiſtrates of Cambridge, who hold a court of juſtice here during the fair, that there is no confuſion nor diſorder. After the wholeſale buſineſs is over, the country gentry generally flock in, and lay out a great deal of money in toys, drolls, puppet-ſhews, &c. and the whole concludes with a day for the ſale of horſes. Here are ſometimes 50 hackney-coaches from London, which ply, morning and night, to and from Cambridge, where the bulk of the people lodge; nay, wherries have been actually brought hither from London on waggons, to row people up and down the river Cam: for, during this fair, not only Cambridge, but all the towns round, are full; nay the very barns and ſtables are turned into inns, for the accommodation of the meaner ſort of people. It is to be noted, that if the field where the fair is held be not cleared of the corn by a certain day in September, the fair-keepers may trample it under, to ſet up their booths; and, on the other hand, if the fair-keepers have not cleared this field by a certain day in October, the ploughmen, may come, with plough and cart, and overthrow all into the dirt. As for the filth, dung, ſtraw, &c. left behind, which is very conſiderable, it is ſo good manure as makes the farmer amends for the damage done to the ground. All heavy goods are brought hither by water-carriage from London, by way of Lynn in Norfolk, from whence they are carried in barges up the Ouſe to the Cam, and ſo to the fair. In like manner ſuch goods are ſent to Lynn, and there ſhipped for the Humber and Tyne. There is a very fair cauſey by this place for about 4 miles, leading to Gogmagog-Hills.

STURBRIDGE, *Worc.* has a ſtone bridge on the Stour, leading to Staffordſhire, 5 miles N. E. of Kidderminſter, and 125 from London. It is a well-built town, much enriched by iron and glaſs works. Here are about ten glaſs-houſes, where are made drinking glaſſes, bottles, and window-glaſs, together with fine ſtone pots and crucibles for the glaſsmakers to melt the metal in, the clay of which they are made being peculiar to this place, and carried in great quantities to other glaſs-manufactories. Here is alſo a manufactory of cloth, and eſpecially fine frieze. It has a good grammar free-ſchool, well endowed by Mr. Glover; another free-ſchool by Mr. Wheeler, and another 1670, for 60 poor boys, with 500l. *per ann.* by Mr. Foley, and a library given by King Edward the Sixth. A church or chapel was built here by contribution, to the amount of near 2000l, and, by an act of parliament in 1742, made a pariſh-church, ſeparate from, and independent of, Old Swinford. Here is a market on Friday; and fairs March 29 and Sept. 8, beſides one lately eſtabliſhed on the 8th of January; alſo ſeveral meeting-houſes of Proteſtant diſſenters. The town is governed by a bailiff, &c. By the late conſtructed canal, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, &c.

Sturby, *York*, E. Riding, near Flamborough.

Sturmer, *Eſſex*, near Haverill, in Suffolk.

Sturminſter-Marſhall, *Dorſet*, W. of Winborn-Minſter, is a very large pariſh, in a low ſituation on the banks of the river Stour, 4 miles from Winborn-Minſter, E. of Sturminſter-Newton. It had formerly a market, now diſuſed; and has one fair. Near it is Whitmill-Bridge over the Stour. The church is in the E. part of the pariſh, near the river, a large ſtructure with a large chancel.

STURMINSTER-NEWTON, *Dorſ.* on the Stour, 111 miles from London, had a monaſtery or minſter. It is a mean town, with a ſmall market on Thurſday, and fairs on May 12 and Oct. 24. Newton-Caſtle was joined to it by a ſtone bridge, but nothing now remains of it except the name, and a few works about it. King Edgar gave the town to the abbey of Glaſtonbury, as did Edmund Ironſide Newton-Caſtle. An accidental fire broke out here, June 2, 1729, which conſumed in four hours 67 dwelling-houſes, the market-houſe, and ſeveral barns and out-houſes, the damage amounting to 13,000l.

Sturry, *Kent*, by the river Stour, 2 miles N. E. from Canterbury, where the river is 128 feet broad, and from 3 to 5 feet deep, over which an elegant ſtone bridge was built in 1777, leaving a clear waterway of 44 feet. It is about a quarter of a mile from Fordwich, to which the river Stour is navigable for ſmall veſſels, and it is ſuppoſed to have received its name from the excellent trout caught in this river.

Sturſton, *Derby*, N. E. of Aſhborn.

Sturſton, *Norf.* 4 miles S. W. from Watton, ſubject to no poor-rates, and tythe free.

Sturſton, *Suff.* N. of Yaxley.

Sturtlow, *Hunt.* in Bugden pariſh.

Sturtmarſh, *Kent*, in the Iſle of Sheppey.

Sturton, *Lanc.* on the river Wire, N. of Garſtang.

Sturton, *Notting.* S. of Gainſborough.

Sturton or *Stourton*, *Wilts*, W. of Mere, at the ſource of the Stour, which riſes here out of ſix ſprings.

Sturton and *Sturton-Caſtle*, *Staff.* on the river Stour, 3 miles N. W. from Sturbridge, are in the pariſh and manor of Kinfare, 2 miles off.

Sturton, *York*, W. Riding, S. W. of Otley.

Sturton, York, W. Riding, W. of Skipton.

Sturton, Great, Linc. N. W. of Horncaſtle.

Stutfall-Caſtle, Kent, in the pariſh of Limme, was formerly very ſtrong, being plainly of Roman origin, incloſing about 10 acres, and having very thick walls, now much broken and decayed.

Stutteſbury, Northamp. N. W. of Brackley.

Stutton, Linc. N. E. of Louth.

Stutton, Suff. near Brantham.

Subberton, Hampſh. near Biſhops-Waltham.

Suckholm, Notting. a hamlet of the manor of Worksop.

SUCKLEBRIDGE, *Som.* has fairs on Friday before Holy Thurſday, and Wedneſday after Oct. 10.

Suckley, Worc. S. W. of Worceſter, on the borders of Herefordſhire.

Sudborn, Suff. by Orford.

Sudborough, Northamp. N. W. of Thrapſton.

Sudbroke, Linc. N. E. of Lincoln.

Sudbroke, Monm. near Caldicot and Trinity-Chapel.

Sudbroke, Surry, 2 miles from Kingſton.

Sudbury, Berks, near Windſor.

Sudbury, Derby, 6 miles from Uttoxeter, where Lord Vernon has a noble ſeat.

Sudbury, Devon, near Sidmouth.

Sudbury and its *Green, Midd.* at the foot of Harrow-Hill, towards London.

Sudbury, Gloc. a hamlet in the pariſh of Tiddenham.

* SUDBURY, *Suff.* 56 miles from London, is almoſt ſurrounded by the Stour, over which it has a handſome bridge, leading to Eſſex. It is an ancient corporation, which has ſent members to parliament ever ſince the reign of Edward IV. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, and 7 aldermen, whereof the mayor is one, a bailiff, town-clerk, 24 common-councilmen, and 2 ſerjeants at mace. It has 3 handſome large churches, and drives a good trade in perpetuanas, ſays, ſerges, &c. A great addition to the trade and wealth of it is the river Stour, which has of late years been made navigable for barges and ſmall craft as far as Manningtree. The buildings are pretty good, but the ſtreets are very dirty in bad weather. This was one of the firſt towns in which King Edward III. ſettled the Flemings, who taught the Engliſh to work up their own wool into cloth. The market is on Saturday; fairs on March 12 and July 10.

Sudbury-Tenements, Gloc. in the pariſh of Winchcombe.

Sudcote-Steel, York, E. Riding, near Hull, was overflowed by the Humber in the reign of Edward III.

Sudden, Dorſet, 2 miles S. from Owre Moigne.

Suddington, Gloc. near Cirenceſter.

Sudgrove or *Southgrove, Gloc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Miſerden.

Sudick, Durh. N. of Munck-Weremouth.

Sudley, Gloc. 1 mile S. from Winchcombe, 9 E. from Tewkeſbury, and 16 N. E. from Gloceſter. Here is an ancient caſtle built in the reign of King Stephen, it is a very large and ſpacious building, now the property of Lord Rivers.

Sudmead, Gloc. near Gloceſter.

Suffield, Norf. N. W. of North Waltham.

Suffield, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Scarborough.

* SUFFOLK is bounded on the north by the rivers Waveney and the Leſſer Ouſe, which part it from Norfolk; on the eaſt by the German Ocean; on the ſouth by the river Stour, which divides it from Eſſex; and on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire. It extends 55 miles in length, 35 in breadth, and is divided into 22 hundreds, in which are 30 market-towns, 95 vicarages, 575 pariſhes, 1550 villages, 34,420 houſes, and 206,000 inhabitants. It ſends 16 members to parliament, namely, 2 knights for the ſhire, and two burgeſſes for each of the following boroughs, viz. Ipſwich, Dunwich, Or-

ford, Aldborough, Sudbury, Eye, and St. Edmundſbury, and lies in the dioceſe of Norwich. The air is very clear and healthy, even near the ſea-coaſt, the beach being generally ſandy and ſhelly, which either abſorbs or ſhoots off the ſea-water, and keeps it from ſtagnating or forming a noiſome and ſtinking mud, whence phyſicians eſteem the air as good as any in England. The ſoil is of various qualities; that near the ſhore is ſandy, and full of heaths, yet abounds in rye, peas and hemp, with numerous flocks of ſheep. High-Suffolk or the wood-lands, which is the inland part of the county, though abounding in wood, has a rich deep clay and marle, that yields good paſture-ground, on which feed abundance of cattle. That part which lies on the confines of Eſſex and Cambridge, alſo affords excellent paſture; and about Bury St. Edmund's, and ſo on to the N. and N. W. it is fruitful in corn, except towards Newmarket. The feeding of cattle and ſheep on turnips is ſaid to have been an improvement firſt begun in this county. Its principal produce is butter and cheeſe, the latter of which is frequently in this county very much the worſe, on account of the goodneſs of the former, and is ſometimes of ſo hard and horny a nature, as to require the force of a hatchet to cut it. This county is generally divided into two parts, namely, the Franchiſe or Liberty of St. Edmund, which contains the W. part of the county; and the Geldable, which is the Eaſtern: each of theſe furniſhes a diſtinct grand jury at the aſſizes. The principal rivers are the Waveney, the Deben, the Orwell by ſome called the Gipping, and the Stoure.

Sufton, *Heref.* E. of Hereford.

Sugnell, *Great*, *Staff.* N. W. of Eccleſhal, of which manor it is deemed a member.

Sugnell, *Little*, *Staff.* by the former.

Sugwas, *Heref.* near that city.

Sulbury, *Bucks*, E. of Winſlow.

Sulby, *Northamp.* N. W. of Naſeby, had a monaſtery.

Sulford, *Northamp.* near Haddon.

Sulgrave, *Northamp.* near Weedon, ſituated in a low clayey ſoil, near it is Barrow-hill, on which is a tumulus, and from thence may be ſeen nine counties, viz. Northampton, Warwick, Worceſter, Oxford, Gloceſter, Berks, Bucks, Bedford, and Hertfordſhire; and in very clear weather part of Hampſhire and Wiltſhire. In a cloſe near the church is a mount called Caſtle-hill. Near where the old church ſtood is a mineral ſpring, and from two other ſprings the river Tove has its origin.

Sulham, *Berks*, 1 mile S. from Thames, and 4 W. from Reading.

Sulhamſted-Abbots, *Berks*, on the Kennet, againſt Ingleſield.

Sullemacha, *Hertf.* near Elſtree.

Sulton, *Suff.* N. of Arundel-Foreſt.

Suly-Lodge, *Northamp.* in Wittering pariſh, to the N. E. of King's-Cliff.

Sumbridge, *Devon*, near Barnſtaple.

Summerby, *Leic.* near Cold Orton.

SUMMER-COURT, *Cornw.* has fairs on Holy-Thurſday, and September 14.

Summerly, *Suſſex*, S. of Burdham.

Summers, *Bedf.* E. of Luton.

Summerton, *Oxf.* on the Charwell, near Fritwell.

SUMMERTON, *Suff.* has a fair on July 31.

Sunbiggin, *Weſtmor.* at the foot of Beacon-Hill, S. of Croſby-Ravenſworth; and a little diſtance from Orton, is Sunbiggin Tarn or Lake, which abounds with eels and a red trout like char, where vaſt quantities breed. The moors abound with groufe and moor-game.

Sunbrick, *Lanc.* W. of Ken-ſands.

Sunbury, *Midd.* on the Thames, between Hampton-Court and Shepperton.

Sunderland, *Cumb.* near Cockermouth.

SUNDERLAND, *Durh.* 269 miles from London, is a populous well-built port, and a member of Newcaſtle, S. of the Were, where it falls into the German Ocean, which, at high-water almoſt ſurrounds it. It is a borough, with a fine church, and a market on Friday. It has been greatly enriched by the coal-trade and its ſalt-pans, which, with the number of ſhips employed in carrying not only coals and ſalt, but glaſs and other merchandiſe to divers parts of the kingdom, as well as abroad, makes it a fine nurſery of ſeamen. But, though there have been ſeveral acts of parliament to remedy it, the port is ſo barred up, that ſhips are obliged to take in their lading in the open road; ſo that it is ſometimes very dangerous for the keel-men that bring down the coals, who are often loſt in venturing off to the ſhips, which are generally ſmaller than thoſe of Newcaſtle; but then they have this advantage of the Newcaſtle men, that, in caſe of a contrary wind, particularly at N. E. which, though fair when at ſea, yet ſuffers not the ſhips at Newcaſtle to get out of the Tyne, the ſhips at Sunderland, riding in the open ſea, are ready to ſail as ſoon as they have got their lading; ſo that it has been known they have gone away and delivered their coals at London, and got back again, before the ſhips at Shields, which were laden when they departed, were able to get over the bar. There are abundance of able ſeamen here, who are reckoned among the colliers the beſt ſeamen in the country. As to the Sunderland coal, it is obſerved to burn ſlowly, to have much pyrites with it, and that it turns to a heavy reddiſh cinder, which appears by the loadſtone, to be iron ore.

Sunderland, Durh. by Branſpeth-Caſtle.

Sunderland, Northumb. on the ocean, N. of Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle.

Sunderland-High, York, W. Rid. near Halifax.

Sunderland-Point, Lanc. on the ocean, S. W. of Lancaſter.

Sunderland-Wick, York, E. Rid. near Great and Little Driffield.

Sundon, Upper and *Lower, Bedf.* S. W. of Stretley.

Sundridge, Kent, 2 miles and a half N. E. from Weſtram. Here is, or was, a ſmall charity ſchool.

Sundridge, Kent, in Bromley pariſh.

Sunger, Warw. S. of Claverdon.

Sunger, Wilts, near Clareadon.

Sunk-Iſland, York, E. Riding, in the Humber, S. E. of Hull.

Sunning, Berks, by the Thames, 2 miles from Reading, and 1 from the Bath road, had a monaſtery formerly, with a park at the entrance of the town from Reading. At the E. end of the church, Leland ſays, there ſtood a chapel, formerly much reſorted to in pilgrimage for the cure of madneſs; and that nine biſhops ſat here, till Hermannus, the laſt of them, tranſlated the ſee to Sarum, whoſe biſhops are lords here, and had, before the Conqueſt, a manor-houſe here.

Sunning-Eye, Oxford, near Sunning.

Sunning-Hill, Berks, in Windſor-Foreſt, near Bagſhot, where are public wells.

Sunning-Well, Berks, S. E. of Oxford and Baſil's-Leigh.

Surbiton, Surry, near Kingſton on Thames, in the road to Epſom.

Surfleet, Eſſex, at the mouth of the Coln, N. W. of Gunfleet.

Surfleet, Linc. on Boſton-Dike, near the Waſh, has a charity ſchool; and a handſome ſtone church, that is conſiderably inclined from the perpendicular by its foundation giving way.

Suridlington, Lincoln, S. W. of Market-Raiſin.

Surlby, Notting. N. of Blythe, on the ſame river.

Surlingham, St. Mary's and *St. Saviour's, Norf.* S. E. of Norwich.

Surrendon, Kent, N. W. of Aſhford.

* SURRY county is bounded on the eaſt by Kent; on the ſouth by Suſſex; on the weſt by Hampſhire and

Berkſhire; and on the north by the river Thames, which divides it from Middleſex. This county, which is almoſt ſquare, is 39 miles in length, 26 in breadth, and 146 in circumference, divided into 14 hundreds, containing about 35,000 houſes, 140 pariſhes, 11 market-towns, including Southwark, 35 vicarages, 650 villages and hamlets. The market-towns are Guilford, Kingſton, Southwark, Haſlemere, Ryegate, Bletchingly, Croydon, Epſom, Chertſey, Dorking, Ewell, Farnham, Godalming, and Egham. It ſends 14 members to parliament, pays 18 parts of the land-tax, and ſupplies 800 men to the national militia. It is a healthy pleaſant county, on which account there are many of the nobility and gentry who have their ſeats there. The ſoil is very different in the extreme parts from that in the middle, whence it has been compared to a coarſe cloth, with a fine liſt; for the edge of the county on all ſides has a rich ſoil, extremely fruitful in corn and graſs, particularly in Holmeſdale, and on the north, towards the Thames; but it is far otherwiſe in the heart of the county, where are wide tracts of ſandy ground and barren heath, and, in ſome places, are long ridges of hills, with warrens of rabbits, and parks for deer. However, we meet here and there with ſome delightful ſpots interſperſed in the middle of Surry, and it is not to be doubted, that a great deal of the waſte ground might, by proper management, be greatly improved. This county produces corn, box-wood, walnuts, hops, and fuller's earth; and, near Dorking, grows a wild back cherry, of which a pleaſant wine is made, little inferior to French claret. It has been obſerved of this part of Surry, that the natives are generally of a pale complection, reſembling the people of Picardy in France; and that even the cattle are of a lighter colour than is uſual in other parts of England. The rivers in this county, beſides the Thames, are, the Mole, the Wey, the Wandle, and the Loddon.

* Sussex county is bounded on the north by Surry; on the north-eaſt and eaſt by Kent; on the ſouth by the Engliſh channel; and on the weſt by Hampſhire. It is about 75 miles in length, 28 in breadth, and 195 in circumference. The air of this county is very various: along the ſea-ſhore it is thought agueiſh; but it has a much greater effect on ſtrangers than on the natives, who are generally very healthful. In the Weald, which is a rich deep ſoil, it is apt to be foggy, yet not unwholeſome; but upon the Downs the air is extremely ſweet and healthy. The ſoil is likewiſe various; that of the Downs, and from them to the ſea, is very fertile, both in corn and graſs, the latter feeding ſheep, whoſe wool is remarkably fine; the middle of the county abounds with meadows, and rich arable ground; and the north ſide is ſhaded with extenſive woods, that ſupply fuel for the iron works. This plentiful county therefore ſupplies numerous commodities, the chief of which are corn, malt, cattle, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glaſs, fiſh, and fowl. It is particularly famous for its wheatear, a ſmall delicious bird, of the ſize of a lark. This county has few ports, on account of its rocky ſhore, and its ſhelves and ſand banks, which the ſouth-weſt winds, ſo common upon our coaſt in the winter, are continually augmenting. It is divided into ſix rapes, each of which has its particular caſtle, river, and foreſt; and it is ſubdivided into 65 hundreds, containing 924,160 ſquare acres, in which are computed one city, Chicheſter, 16 market-towns, Lewes, Arundel, Eaſt-Grinſtead, Midhurſt, Shoreham, Horſham, and Staining; Winchelſea, Haſtings, and Rye are Cinque ports, as is Seaford, this place has no market; but Chiddingford, Petworth, Battle, Brighthelmſton, Cuckfield, Haylſham, and Terring have; two ancient boroughs have no market,

viz. Seaford and Bramber, 123 vicarages, 342 parishes, 1060 villages, hamlets, and chapelries, and sends 28 members to parliament, pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 640 men to the national militia. The principal rivers are, the Arun, the Adur, the Ouse, the Rother, Rye, and Cockmere. The most remarkable places in this county are Thorney Isle, Chichester Harbour, Selsey Bill and Harbour, Bognor Rocks, Beachy Head, Langney Point, Crowborough and Beacon hills; Ashdown, St. Leonard's, Waterdown, Dallington, Arundel and Werth Forests; Holm, Petlor, Darum, and Vent Woods.

Sufted, *Norfolk*, S. W. of Cromer.

Sufton, *Heref.* E. of Hereford.

Sutcomb, *Devon*, from whence the Walden-Water runs to the Towridge.

Sutham, *Berks*, between Theal and Pangbourn.

Suthbury-Hill, *Wilts*, the highest in the county, between Everley-Warren and Luggershall, has the traces of a vast fortification, supposed to have been Danish.

Suthill, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Wakefield.

Suthwick, *Northamp.* W. of Fotheringhay.

Sutterby, *Linc.* S. W. of Alford.

Sutterleigh, *Devon*, near Chumleigh.

Sutton, *Bedf.* near Potton.

Sutton, *Bucks*, near Buckingham.

Sutton, *Camb.* S. W. of Ely, where, in 1694, were ploughed up several small old coins, three silver plates, three twisted rings, and a plain one. There was a Saxon inscription on the plates, but not legible. It is 14 miles from Cambridge.

Sutton, *Chesh.* near Frodsham.

Sutton, *Chesh.* on the Bollin, near Macclesfield.

Sutton, *Cheshire*, near Trafford-Bridge.

Sutton, *Chesh.* has a mill on the Wheelock, near Elton.

Sutton, *Dorset*, N. of Weymouth, half a mile from Preston.

Sutton, *Essex*, is a manor of Hornchurch, S. of Hornchurch-hall.

Sutton, *Essex*, near Stapleford-Tawny.

SUTTON, *Hampsh.* S. E. of Alresford, has fairs on Trinity Monday and Nov. 6.

Sutton, *Hampsh.* S. E. of Burton-Stacy.

Sutton, *Hampsh.* S. of Odiam.

Sutton, *Isle of Wight*, in the West Medina.

Sutton, *Kent*, 5 miles N. E. from Dover, part of whose church was thrown down by an earthquake Ap. 6, 1580.

Sutton, *Kent*, by the Darent, 2 miles S. E. from Dartford, belonged to the cathedral of Rochester, on which it was settled by Hen. VIII.

Sutton, *Lanc.* in the parish of Prescot.

Sutton, *Leic.* near the Stoure, S. W. of Cosby.

Sutton, *Linc.* on the ocean, S. W. of Saltfleetby.

Sutton, *Linc.* S. E. of Holbech.

Sutton, *Linc.* near Beckingham.

Sutton, *Norf.* near Hickling.

Sutton, *Northamp.* by the Nen, W. of Peterborough.

Sutton, *Nottingh.* a hamlet of Mansfield, and also called Sutton in Ashfield.

SUTTON, *Notting.* on the Trent, near Gresthorp, has a market on Monday, and a fair on July 24 and 25.

Sutton, *Notting.* near Grandby.

Sutton, *Salop*, E. of Brosely.

Sutton, *Salop*, near Bromwich-Park.

Sutton, *Salop*, S. of Shrewsbury.

Sutton, *Staff.* between Forton and Norbury.

Sutton, *Staff.* in the parish of Aldridge.

Sutton, *Suff.* on the Stour, S. E. of East Bergholt.

Sutton, *Suffolk*, S. E. of Woodbridge.

Sutton, *Surry*, near Carshalton, in the road from London to Epsom. Here is a charity-school.

Sutton, *Suss.* near Seaford.

Sutton, *Wilts*, N. E. of Chippenham.

Sutton, *York*, E. Riding, on the Darwent, oppolite to New Malton.

Sutton, *York*, E. Riding, on the Hull, N. E. of Kingſton.

Sutton, *York*, N. Rid. in Galtres-Foreſt.

Sutton, *York*, N. Riding, between Boroughbridge and Bedall.

Sutton-Barne, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Borden.

Sutton-Baſſet, *Northamp.* near Harborough.

Sutton-Bingham, *Som.* 2 miles S. W. from Yeovil.

Sutton-Biſhops, *Somerſet*, W. of Stowey.

Sutton-Bonnington, *Notting.* near the Soar, N. W. of Normanton.

Sutton-Caſtle, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Sutton-Valence.

Sutton-Chart, *Kent*, had its church totally deſtroyed by lightning, the bells melted, and pews conſumed April 27, 1779.

Sutton-Cheney, *Leic.* S. of Boſworth.

SUTTON-COFIELD, *Warw.* 106 miles from London, is a large pariſh, in an excellent air, among pleaſant woods, but in a barren ſoil. It has a chaſe, or foreſt, as it was firſt called, which extended to the banks of Tame and Bourne, and the Ikenild-Street runs through part of it. It has a market on Tueſday, and fairs on Trinity-Monday, and Nov. 8. Here is a grammar-ſchool.

Sutton-Court, *Midd.* between Chiſwick and Strand-Green.

Sutton-Court, *Somerſet*, between Stowey and Stanton-Drew.

Sutton-Courtney, *Berks*, on the Thames, near Abington.

Sutton-Eaſt, *Kent*, 4 miles S. W. from Lenham, has a neat church, which, being accounted only as a chapel, was annexed to Sutton-Valence.

Sutton-Guilden, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Tarven.

Sutton-Hall, *Derby*, near Bolſover-Caſtle.

Sutton-Hungrove, *York*, N. Rid. S. W. of Thruſk.

Sutton-Long, *Som.* between Somerton and Muchney.

Sutton Maddock, or *Magna*, *Salop*, S. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Sutton, *Magna* and *Parva*, *Cheſh.* W. of Stanney.

Sutton-Magna, *Eſſex*, joins to Rochford. The manſion-houſe or hall joins to the church.

Sutton, *Magna* and *Parva*, *Wilts*, near Warminſter, where are ſpinning-houſes for the clothiers.

Sutton-Mallet, *Som.* W. of Morlinch.

Sutton Mandevil, or *Mansfield*, *Wilts*, on the river Madder, to the E. of Wardour-Caſtle.

Sutton-Park, *Worc.* in the pariſh of Tenbury. It is a farm of 600 acres, moſtly tythe-free, and lately all entirely paled in. It has a chapel of eaſe to Tenbury, in which are ſeveral monuments.

Sutton-Parva, *Salop*, S. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Sutton-Parva, *Warw.* a hamlet of the manor of Sutton-Cofield.

Sutton-Place, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Woking, is a noble manor-houſe, built of brick, with a ſtately gate-houſe and high tower, having, at each angle, a turret. The window-moldings within the houſe, and quoins of the walls, are all of baked white clay, which is as perfect as when it was firſt ſet up in the reign of Henry VIII.

Sutton St. Edmond's, *St. James's*, *St. Leonard's*, and *St. Mary's*, *Linc.* all in that part of the county called Holland.

Sutton-Sturmy, *Worc.* near Sutton-Park.

SUTTON-VALENCE, *Kent*, 4 miles and a half S. E. from Maidſtone, has a fair on Nov. 20, a free grammar-ſchool, and alſo ſix almshouſes.

Sutton under Braylis, *Gloc.* 7 miles E. from Campden, 10 N. E. from Stow, and 35 N. E. from Gloceſter. It lies in a fine rich

country, on the banks of the Stour, and (though a part of Glocestershire) is entirely surrounded by Warwickshire, and many miles distant from any part of the county of which it is a member.

Sutton under Whitston-Cliff, York, N. Rid. N. E. of Thrusk.

Sutton upon Lound, Notting. N. W. of Redford.

Sutton upon the Hill, Derby, S. E. of Boylston.

Sutton-Waldron, Dorset, N. E. of Sturminster, 2 miles from Shrowtown.

Sutton-Walleys, Heref. on the Lug, between Hampton-Court and Hereford, where was a palace of King Offa.

Swaby, Linc. W. of Alford.

Swacliff, Oxf. W. of Banbury.

Swadlingcote, Derby, S. E. of Burton upon Trent, has coal-pits.

SWAFFHAM, *Norf.* 94 miles from London, has a very splendid church, the N. aile of which, they say, was built by a travelling pedlar. It has a market on Saturday, and three fairs, on May 13, July 21, and Nov. 3. It is seated on a hill, and is a large, genteel, well built place, full of inns and shop-keepers, and one of the best towns in the county. It has a Quaker's meeting-house, and about 300 good houses. Here is a forest. It is 34 miles N. N. E. of Newmarket. In the neighbourhood are frequent horse-races.

Swaffham Bulbeck, Prior St. Cyric, and *Prior St. Margaret, Camb.* all W. of Newmarket, 11 miles from Cambridge. The two latter are consolidated by act of parliament.

Swafield, Linc. S. E. of Grantham.

Swafield, Norf. between Trunch and North Walsham.

Swaily, Gloc. a hamlet to Forthampton parish.

Swainby, York, N. Rid. between Bedall and Thrusk.

Swainsthorp, Norf. 4 miles S. W. from Norwich.

Swainston, Isle of Wight, near Newport, where is a good house, most pleasantly situated, so as to command an extensive view of the Channel, and the pleasure-grounds and walks through woods well laid out.

Swale, a river which rises among the N. W. hills of Yorkshire, and, running chiefly from the N. W. to the S. E. joins the Ure about 4 miles below Boroughbridge.

Swale, East and *West, Kent*, are two branches of the Medway, that run into the Thames, the former between the Isles of Greane and Sheppey, and the latter on the E. side of Sheppey. Upon the coasts of the latter, from Colemansole to the Snout-Wears, and so to the Ride, lies the fishery. It abounds with the best oysters, of which the Dutch used to take off vast quantities every year.

Swale-Cliff, Kent, 5 miles N. of Canterbury, by the sea.

Swaleness, Kent, W. of West Swale, opposite to Queenborough.

Swaley, Derby, on the Darwent, S. W. of Derby.

Swalland, Dorset, near Encomb, in the Isle of Purbeck.

Swallow, Linc. N. E. of Thongcaster.

Swallow-Cliff, Wilts, E. of Wardour-Castle.

Swallowfield, Berks, near Okingham.

Swallwell, Durh. W. of Gateshead.

Swampton, Hampsh. between Whitchurch and Andover.

Swanacote, Cornw. between Jacobstow and Whitstone.

Swanborough, Sussex, S. W. of Lewes.

Swanburn, Bucks, near Winslow and Aylesbury, has a charity-school.

Swanby, York, N. Riding, near Wharlton-Castle.

Swancot, Salop, N. E. of Bridgnorth.

Swanington, Leic. near Ashby de la Zouch.

Swanington, Norf. S. of Caston.

Swanlow, Chesh. by Darnall-Park.

Swanmore, *Hampſh.* to the S. E. of Biſhops-Waltham.

Swannage, *Dorſet*, near Pool.

Swanſcomb, *Kent*, by the Thames, 2 miles W. of Graveſend, has the traces of ſmall camps and forts in its pariſh, particularly on Reads-Hill, in the mounts, and in the park. This is ſaid to be the place where the Kentiſh men, ſheltered with boughs in their hands, like a moving wood, ſurprized William the Conqueror, and, throwing down their boughs, threatened battle, if they had not their ancient cuſtoms and franchiſes; which he thereupon granted; but whether this ſtory is founded on fact, is doubted by many, as no contemporary hiſtorians take any notice of it; and it was firſt mentioned by Thomas Spot, a monk, two centuries after William's arrival; however, thus far is admitted, the Men of Kent maintained ſome of their immunities with a high hand at the Conqueſt; and the Gavelkind is the term by which the privileges ſo much valued are in general diſtinguiſhed.

Swansey, *Glamorg.* S. Wales, with two markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and four fairs, on July 13, Aug. 26, Oct. 19, and the two following Saturdays. It is commodiouſly ſeated on the ſea-ſhore, where the river Tawey diſcharges itſelf, and is, by the Welſh, called Aber-Taw. It is a large, clean, and well built town, having the beſt trade in the county, eſpecially for coals and copper; and it has a great correſpondence with Worceſter. It is 27 miles W. N. W. of Cowbridge, 47 E. S. E. of St. David's, and 205 W. of London. It is governed by a portreeve, a chief, 12 aldermen, 2 chamberlains, and 60 or 70 common-councilmen. It has an old caſtle, two churches, and 400 houſes, with broad paved ſtreets.

Swanſtern, *Notting.* part of the manor of Dunham.

Swanſwick, *Som.* N. of Bath.

Swanthorp, *Hampſhire*, between Odiam and Farnham.

Swanton, *Norf.* W. of Melton-Conſtable.

Swanton-Abbots, *Norf.* W. of Wurſted.

Swanton-Morley, *Norf.* N. E. of Eaſt-Dereham.

Swanwich, *Dorſet*, in the Iſle of Purbeck, on the S. E. extremity of the county, 5 miles S. E. of Corfe-Caſtle, and 2 from Langton. The town conſiſts of one ſtreet a mile in length, with ſtone buildings, built ſmall and low. It is populous, and contains above 1000 inhabitants, who carry on a tolerable trade in exporting ſtone. Here the Danes, in 877, met with the loſs of 120 ſail of their ſhips, with their army, which were ſhipwrecked. The bay reaches from Handfaſt-Point N. to Peverel-Point S. and a veſſel of 300 tons may ride in it. It is 13 miles from Pool. On the S. ſide are the quarries, where immenſe quantities of ſtone are dug for various purpoſes. The church is a large ancient handſome fabrick, built at different periods. In the quarries were dug the pillars of grey marble in Saliſbury cathedral, as well as thoſe in the Hall at Winchester. From 1764 to 1771, were 94,000 tons of ſtone exported from hence and Purbeck.

Swanwick, *Derby*, near Alfreton.

Swanwick, *Hampſh.* near Tichfield.

Swarby, *Linc.* S. W. of Sleaford.

Swardeſton, *Norf.* S. W. of Norwich.

Swarford, *Oxf.* N. E. of Chipping-Norton, near which are found the aſtroites or ſtar-ſtones.

Swarkſton, *Derby*, in the road from Derby to Aſhby de la Zouch, has a bridge over the Trent, ſuppoſed to be the longeſt in Europe, except that of Eſſeck, in Hungary, it having 39 arches, but its being conſtructed with ſuch low battlements, makes it rather a terror than an ornament. It extends acroſs the meadows near a mile, to Stanton. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent,

Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Swarland, *Northumb.* a member of the manor of Felton.

Swarland, *York*, E. Rid. W. of Kingſton upon Hull.

Swarwotton, *Hampſh.* N. of Alreſford.

Swaton, *Linc.* N. E. of Fokingham.

Swaveſey, *Camb.* 10 miles from Cambridge, S. E. of St. Ives.

Sway, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Lemington.

Swebſton, *Leic.* 2 miles from Hogs-Norton.

Sweſling, *Suffolk*, N. W. of Saxmundham.

Swell, *Nether* and *Over*, *Gloc.* W. of Stow on the Would.

Swetenham, *Cheſh.* near Somerford, on the river Dane.

Swift, a river in Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, which runs into the Avon, above Rugby.

Swilſtyate, a river in Glocesterſhire, which runs into the Avon below Tewkeſbury.

Swill-Court, *Sam.* S. W. of Langport.

Swillington, *York*, W. Rid. near Leeds.

Swillond, *Suff.* E. of Needham.

Swinbridge, *Devon*, N. W. of South Moulton, from whence a brook runs to the Taw.

Swinbrook, *Oxf.* E. of Burford. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Swinburn-Caſtle, *Northumb.* W. of Kirkheaton, an elegant ſtone ſtructure.

Swinburne-Little, *Northumb.* N. W. of the Caſtle.

Swincomb, *Oxf.* E. of Wallingford.

Swincomb Farm and *Lodge*, *Oxf.* S. of Sifincomb.

Swindale, *Weſtmorl.* a diviſion of the foreſt of Thornthwaite, in the pariſh of Shap, to which it has a chapel of eaſe, and a charity-ſchool.

Swinderby, *Linc.* N. of Beckingham.

Swindeſcheles, *Northumb.* near Alnewick.

Swindon, *Gloc.* 1 mile N. W. of Cheltenham.

Swindon, *Staff.* N. W. of King's Swinford, is one of thoſe places which have blade-mills, where ſcythes, axes, reaping-hooks, &c. after being prepared for it by the white-ſmiths, are ground to a fine edge.

SWINDON, *Wilts*, 83 miles from London, has a market on Monday, and four fairs, on Monday before April 5, the ſecond Monday after May 11, the ſecond Monday after Sept. 11, and the ſecond Monday in October. It is ſeated on the top of a hill, near a rich vale, and is but a ſmall place, though the houſes are well built with ſtone. It is 28 miles N. of Saliſbury.

Swindon, *York*, W. Rid. on the Ribble, S. E. of Settle.

Swine, *York*, E. Rid. near Conſtable-Burton.

SWINE-FLEET, *York*, W. Rid. on the Ouſe, E. of Snath, has a market on Thurſday, and a fair for four days after Holy-Croſs-day.

Swinebop, *Linc.* between Thongcaſter and Louth.

Swinerton, *Linc.* N. of Beckingham.

Swinerton, *Staff.* W. of Stone. There is variety of marle in the ſoil hereabouts, which is excellent manure; and this place, with the hill-country between it and Trentham, being moſt free from waters, mines, and woods, is reckoned the healthieſt part of the county. It had a market and fair, granted by Edward I. now diſuſed. Here is a free-ſchool, and in its church ſome good monuments.

Swineſhead, *Hunt.* W. of Kimbolton.

Swineſide, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Caldbeck.

Swineſted, *Linc.* N. E. of the Withams.

Swiney, Salop, S. of Oſweſtry.

Swinfen, Staff. S. of Litchfield.

Swinford, Kent, near Hothfield.

Swinford-King's, Staff. N. of Stourbridge. Upon Aſhwood-Heath, in this pariſh, is a large intrenchment, ſuppoſed to have been Roman; and, at Barrow-Hill, are two uniform barrows, all rock, which the learned Dr. Plot thinks, nevertheleſs, to have been earth at firſt, and petrified by ſubterraneous kindlings of bituminous ſulphur. In the neighbourhood are coal-pits.

Swinford-Old, Worc. ſituated in the northern limits of the county, having Hales-Owen on the E. 1 mile E. of Sturbridge, of which it is the mother-church, is a large populous pariſh. Here is a noble hoſpital, with 6 or 700l. a year, for maintaining, clothing, educating, and putting out 60 boys of this and neighbouring pariſhes, who are admitted between 7 and 11 years of age; 8 or 10 of them are put out apprentices every year, when each is allowed 4l. and two ſuits of clothes. Here are three other charity-ſchools.

Swingfield, Kent, 3 miles S. E. from Elham.

Swinhow, Northumb. N. W. of Sunderland.

Swinny, Gloc. in Nibley pariſh.

Swinsford, Leic. near the Kilworths, on the borders of Northamptonſhire, has a charity-ſchool.

SWINSHEAD, *Linc.* S. W. of Boſton, had an abbey. Fairs the firſt Thurſday in June, and Oct. 2.

Swinshead, Staff. near Standon.

SWINSTED, *Linc.* has a fair on Monday after Old Michaelmas-day.

Swinſton, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt Medina.

Swinthorp, Linc. N. E. of Lincoln.

Swinton, Northumb. a member of the barony of Veſey.

Swinton, York, N. Rid. in the pariſh of Wath.

Swinton, York, N. Riding, near Maſham.

Swinton, York, W. Rid. through which Kemp-Bank paſſes to Mexbrough.

SWIRE, *Dorſet*, on the Channel, W. of Abbotſbury, one mile from the ſea. It contains about 30 houſes. It has a wake, kept on Trinity-Monday. Henry VIII. granted it a fair. Its church ſtands at the S. end of the pariſh, with a pretty high tower.

Swythamley, Staff. near the river Dane, N. E. of Ruſhton-Spencer.

Swythland, Leic. near Leiceſter.

Sybbertoft, Northamp. near the ſprings of the Welland, S. W. of Harborough.

Syde, Gloc. N. E. of Painſwick.

Sydenham, Kent. See *Sidenham.*

Sydſtrond, Norf. by the ſea, S. E. of Cromer.

SYDLING, ST. NICHOLAS, *Dorſet*, 2 miles S. W. from Cerne-Abbas, has a fair December 6.

Syerſham, Northamp. near Whittlewood-Foreſt.

Syerſton, Notting. S. E. of Southwell.

Sylham, Berks, on the Kennet, S. W. of Reading.

Sylham, Suff. by the Waveney, N. E. of Eye, has a charity-ſchool.

Sylsum, or *Silham, Kent*, in the pariſh of Raynham.

Symondſbourn, Northumb. whoſe rectory is one of the moſt valuable the North of England. In 1735 a Roman altar was diſcovered, in the wall of the old kitchen. The caſtle was deſtroyed in vain reſearches for treaſure, by the country people.

Symonward, Cornw. N. W. of Camelford.

Synenthwate, York, W. Riding, E. of Wetherby.

Syreford, Gloc. a hamlet in the pariſh of Whittington.

Syſonby, Leic. near Melton-Mowbray.

Sywell, Northamp. N. W. of Wellingborough.

Syxford, York, W. Rid. on the Nyd, in Netherdale.

T.

TABLEHURST, *Suff.* between East-Grinsted and Ashdown-Forest.

Tableigh, Upper and *Lower, Chesh.* 2 miles from Knottesford.

Tachbroke-Bishops, Warw. S. E. of Warwick.

Tachbroke-Mallery, Warw. in the same parish, 2 miles from Warwick.

Tachbury, Hampsh. W. of Southampton-Bay.

Tackley, Oxf. N. E. of Woodstock. There is an excellent sort of earth in the parish for making floors for ground-rooms and barns.

Tackley, Warw. a depopulated place in Fokeshill parish.

Tacolmeston, Norf. E. of Attleborough.

TADCASTER, *York*, W. Riding, 9 miles from York, and 188 from London, situated near the meeting of the road from Chester and that from Cambridge to York, has an hospital and a free-school, called the School and Hospital of Jesus Christ; and amongst the many places in this kingdom, this stands one of the first that erected a substantial building for the sole use of the Sunday-Schools for cultivation of learning. Great plenty of lime-stone is dug up here. Many coins of the Roman Emperors have been found here, and, quite round the town, there are the marks of a trench, besides the platform of an old castle, out of the ruins whereof a fine stone bridge was built, 160 years ago, over the river Wherfe, near which it glides into the Ouse. The market is on Thursday.

Taddington, Derby, in the parish of Bakewell.

Taddington, Glos. a hamlet in the parish of Stanway.

Tadilsthorp, Oxf. W. of Chipping-Norton.

Tadilthorp, Glos. N. E. of Stow on the Would.

Tadington, Heref. N. E. of Hereford.

Tadley, Hampsh. S. W. of Silchester.

Tadlow, Camb. N. W. of Royston, 13 miles from Cambridge.

Tadmerton, Upper and *Lower, Oxfordsh.* S. W. of Banbury, supposed to have been but one parish formerly, though now divided, had a castle heretofore, thought to be Danish.

Tadwort, Surry, S. of Banstead.

Taff, a river which rises in Brecknockshire, S. of Brecknock, and, running by Llandaff and Cardiff, falls into the Severn, S. W. of the Rymny.

Tain, or *Tean*, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Dove, near Uttoxeter.

Tainton, Glos. 4 miles S. E. from Newent, 6 from Mitchel-Dean, and 7 W. from Glocester. In 1700 there was an ore found here, from which the refiners extracted gold, but not enough to answer the expence of separation. The church is small, and is remarkable for standing N. and S. contrary to the prevailing custom.

Takeley, Essex, S. E. of Birchanger, is contiguous to Stansted, and parted from Hatfield-Broadoak by the Stane-Street road.

TALGARTH, *Brecknockshire*, S. Wales, 10 miles from Brecknock, has fairs on March 12, May 31, July 10, Sept. 23, Nov. 3, and Dec. 3. Lately rendered remarkable for a college or seminary being established here by the Countess of Huntingdon, for the maintenance of such youths who may shew any forward or extraordinary marks of genius. Here they are admitted, without distinction of rank or age, but their CALL must be indisputable, being their only qualification; and here they are taught the grand Art of Regeneration, to be sent forth to impose their pernicious superstition on the weak minds of the credulous multitude.

Talkin, Cumb. in the parish of Hayton.

Talk on the Hill, Staff. 154 miles from London, N. of Newcaſtle under Line, near the ſource of its water, is in the road from London to Carliſle, and had a coal-mine diſcovered in it by Mr. Pool, which, in the years 1674 and 1675, yielded him 800l. clear profit.

Talland, Cornw. 1 mile from Weſtlow.

Talland-Point, Cornw. on the coaſt, between Fowey and the Lowes.

Tallaton, Devon, near St. Mary's Ottery and the little river Tale.

Tallentire, Cumb. in the pariſh of Bridekirk, from which it is about half a mile N. W. of Cockermouth.

TALSARNE, *Cardiganſh.* in S. Wales, with fairs on Sept. 8, and Nov. 7.

Talvern, Cornw. E. of Falmouth-Haven.

Talworth, Surry, S. of Kingſton on Thames.

TALYBONT, *Caernarv.* in North Wales, with fairs on May 12, and Aug. 7.

Tamar, by Ptolemy called Tamara, a river which riſes in the northern part of Cornwall, about 3 miles from the ſea, iſſuing from the ſummit of a moor, from whence, the ground declining to the N. part of it, the water flows in that direction, and forms the river Torridge, which is navigable a little above the town of Bideford, while the other part of the water, deſcending to the S. forms the beginning of the Tamar. At the diſtance of 10 miles from its ſource, it becomes a conſiderable river, and gives name to the ſmall pariſh and village N. of Tamerton, where a ſtone bridge is built over its ſtream. It receives, in its courſe, ſeveral ſmall ſtreams, particularly the Aterey, ſo that, at Polſtun-Bridge, it is conſiderable, both on account of its width, and the rapidity of its current. As it continues its courſe, the river is encreaſed by additional ſtreams. At Stoke-Lymſland, not far S. of Greyſtone, it paſſes under a ſtrong ſtone bridge called Horſe-Bridge. The laſt bridge on this river is in the pariſh of Calſtock, to which the tide nearly reached in the time of Henry VIII. though it was navigable no further than Morleham, about two miles below Calſtock-Bridge, and ſmall barks ſtill come up to Morleham. Five miles lower, the Tamar receives the Tavy on the E. and becomes a ſpacious harbour; and, paſſing within half a mile of the ancient borough of Saltaſh, is joined by the Lynher creek and river; then, paſſing ſtraight forward, forms the noble harbour of Hamoaze; and, after a courſe of 40 miles from its ſource, falls into the ſea at Mount Edgcumbe.

Tame. See *Thame.*

Tame, a river in Buckinghamſhire and Oxfordſhire, which runs into the Thames below Dorcheſter.

Tame, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Trent not far from Eddinghall.

Tamerton, Cornw. on the Tamar, S. E. of Stratton, a place of great antiquity.

Tamerton-Foliot, Devon, E. of Tamar, N. of Plymouth.

Tamborn, Staff. by the Trent, N. W. of Tamworth.

Tamil, Cornw. E. of Camelford.

Tamſquite, Cornw. S. E. of Padſtow-Haven.

* TAMWORTH, 5 miles S. E. of Litchfield, and 113 from London, is ſo equally divided by the river Tame, which has its conflux here with the Anker, that one half, viz. the W. part, ſtands in *Staffordſhire,* and the E. in *Warwickſhire,* and each chooſes a member of parliament. It is the oldeſt town in theſe parts, and was the royal ſeat of the Mercian Kings. A large trench remains, but in part filled up, called the King's Dyke, where bones of men and horſes, and ſpear-heads, have been dug up. It was deſtroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt by Queen Ethelfleda, who added a ſtrong tower to it, which ſtood below that which is the preſent caſtle, which till the preſent century, had been the ſeat of its lords. The

apartments are numerous but inconvenient and irregular, except a dining-room and drawing-room, from whence there is a beautiful view of the town and adjacent country. Queen Elizabeth made it a corporation of two bailiffs, one for each county, with 24 principal burgeſſes, one of whom is a town-clerk, who, with the bailiffs, have a power to call courts, chooſe ſerjeants at mace, be juſtices of the peace in the borough, keep a three weeks court of record, and have a gaol, market, and fairs, and a court-leet twice a year, with a high-ſteward, recorder, an under-ſteward, and other inferior officers, and a common-ſeal, &c. &c. The church here was collegiate, and ſtands where once was a nunnery, in the Staffordſhire part of the town. This church is large, and built at diſtant periods. Near the chancel are two great Saxon arches of zigzag mouldings. It has ſeveral antique monuments. At preſent this great church is only a curacy. Here is a grammar-ſchool, founded in the Staffordſhire part of the town, by Queen Elizabeth, and a fine charity of that eminent bookſeller, Mr. Guy, who founded that noble hoſpital in Southwark. Here is a conſiderable trade in narrow cloths, and other manufactures; and it is noted for exceeding good ale. The market is on Saturday; fairs on May 4, July 26, and Oct. 24. In Calford-Meadow, near this town, there are frequent horſe-races. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Tanat, a river which riſes towards the N. W. ſide of Montgomeryſhire, and, running Eaſtward, forms part of the Northern boundary between that county and Denbighſhire, falling into the Severn at the N. E. point of the county.

Tancrey-iſle, *Kent*, in the river Stoure, by Fordwich.

Tanfield, *Durh.* N. W. of Lumley-Caſtle.

Tanfield, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *York*, N. Riding, E. of Malham.

TANGLEY, *Hampſh.* near Andover. Fair April 15.

Tangley, *Oxf.* N. W. of Burford.

Tangley, *Surry*, in Ogneriſh pariſh.

Tangmere, *Suſſ.* E. of Chicheſter.

Tankerſley, *York*, E. Rid. 2 miles E. of Wortley, between Barneſley and Sheffield, had a church in the Saxon times. Here is a conſiderable park, in which, it is ſaid, are the ſmalleſt deer in England.

Tannis, *Hertf.* N. W. of Buntingford.

Tanot, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Greater Tanot below Llangedwyn.

Tanot, *Greater*, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Vyrnwey Gerenyo below Abertanat.

Tanridge, *Surry*, S. W. of Oxted, gives name to its hundred. From hence to Croydon is a hilly barren tract, and full of warrens, but the air is exceeding ſweet and wholeſome.

Tanſley, *Derby*, N. of Wirkſworth.

Tanſover, *Northamp.* N. E. of Oundle.

Tanworth, *Warw.* near Umberſlade. In the reign of Henry VIII. this pariſh was certified to be 20 miles in compaſs.

Tapleigh, *Devon*, in the pariſh of Weſtley, near Biddiford.

Taplow, *Bucks*, by the Thames, S. of Cliſden, between Maidenhead and Burnham, about 25 miles from London. It is pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, commanding a delightful proſpect, of which the Thames below is a principal ornament. The manor-houſe, on the ſummit of the hill, is an ancient and noble building.

Tapton, *Derby*, near Cheſterfield.

Tarannon, a river in Montgomery-

shire, which runs into the Severn, near Corse-Castle.

Tarbeck, Wore. See *Tardebigg.*

Tardebigg, Worcest. N. W. of Broomsgrove, on the borders of a part of Warwickshire, in which parish is Hewell, a seat of the Earl of Plymouth, which house stands in both counties. The old Octagon tower of the church fell down in 1774, and destroyed the church, which caused it to be rebuilt, when the monument and tomb of Sir Thomas Cooke, founder of Worcester College, Oxford, was opened, who was buried in 1702, at his own desire, with a gold chain and locket round his neck, and two diamond rings on his fingers, all which were taken away by his heir at law, in 1750.

Tarent, Dorset, a river which rises in Stubhampton, and gives names to several villages it passes through in its way to where it falls into the Stour.

Tarleton, Glos. E. of Minchinhampton.

Tarleton, Lanc. between Hesket and Marton-Mere.

TARPERLEY, *Chesh.* has a fair May 1, Monday after Bartholomew, and Dec. 10.

Tarraby, Cumb. N. W. of Carlisle.

Tarrant Gunvill, Hinton, Cranford, Kainston, Launston, Monckton, and *Rushton, Dorset,* all N. E. of Blandford, by a rivulet that runs into the Stoure.

TARRING, *Suff.* with fairs on April 5, and Oct. 2.

Tarset-Castle, Northumb. an ancient encampment of the Romans, near Bellingham; it is 120 yards long, and 10 broad, and defended by a deep fosse. At each corner of the area appear the remains of turrets or mounds.

Tarvar, Cornw. N. of Mounts-Bay.

Tarvin, or *Tervin, Chesh.* 4 miles E. of Chester, near a brook that comes from Tarperley, and is the boundary of the forest of Delamere.

Tasborough, Norf. W. of Saxlingham, has an entrenchment of 24 acres, supposed to have been a Roman camp.

Tasley, Salop, W. of Bridgnorth, has a bridge over the Severn.

Tatenell, Staff. W. of Burton upon Trent, had formerly a monastery.

Tatenham, Wilts, 4 miles from Marlborough.

Taternal, or *Totternhoe, Bedf.* N. W. of Dunstable. Here is a freestone quarry.

Tatesfield, Surry, on a hill S. E. of Chelsham, on the borders of Kent.

Tatham, Lanc. E. of Lancaster, on the borders of Yorkshire.

Tathwell, Linc. near Louth, has a course noted for horse-races.

Tattenhall, Chesh. W. of Beeston-Castle.

Tatterford, Norf. N. of Rainham.

Tatterset, Norf. another name for Gatesend.

TATTERSHALL, *Linc.* on the Bane, which is navigable by boats to the Witham, 12 miles N. W. of Boston, 118 miles from London, is commodiously situated, considering it is in a marshy country, and most of the houses are of brick, as is also the castle, famous for its ancient Barons, and a venerable remain of ancient industry. The great tower, 200 feet high, is entire, but the other parts totally destroyed. The church, which stood on the E. side of the outer moat, is beautiful and spacious, built in the form of a cross. The choir is in a ruinous state, but here is some fine painted glass in the transcrip windows. The parish-chapel is now a malt-house. Two Roman encampments have been lately discovered near the fens in Tattershal-Park. The manor of Tattershal enjoys great privileges, viz. free warren, &c. exemption of tolls in fairs, &c. Its market is on Friday, and fairs on May 11, and Sept. 25. A college was founded here by Ralph, Lord Cromwell, and an almshouse.

Tattingſton, Suff. S. W. of Ipſwich.

Tattington, or *Tannington, Suff.* N. of Framlingham.

Tatton, Cheſh. N. of Knottesford.

Tatton, Eaſt and *Weſt, Dorſet*, are two hamlets in the pariſh of Portiſham, near Abbotſbury.

Taud, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Dowles, not far from Lathom-Park.

Tave, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Severn at Clear.

Tave, or *Taff*, a river in Brecknockſhire and Glamorganſhire, which runs into the Severn ſea, oppoſite Pennarth-Point.

Taverham, Norf. by the Yare, N. W. of Norwich.

* TAVISTOCK, *Devon*, near the Tamar, 30 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 205 from London, is a very ancient borough, by preſcription, never incorporated, but governed by a port-reeve, choſen on Michaelmas-day, by 24 free-holders, at the court of the lord of the manor. It is one of the ſtannary towns, and is large and well built, with a handſome church; has two almſhouſes, and plenty of fiſh from the Tave, on which it ſtands. In 961, K. Edgar's ſon built a ſtately abbey here (whoſe abbots were Barons of parliament) where books were printed in the old Saxon language (particularly a Saxon grammar, in the late civil wars) and a ſchool erected for teaching it. Among other remains of the abbey ſtill to be ſeen, are part of the abutments of the arch of the guild-bridge over the Tave. Here is a chalybeate mineral water. Its market is on Saturday, and fairs on Jan. 17, May 6, Sept. 9, Oct. 10, and Dec. 11. It has enjoyed the privilege of ſending members to parliament ſo long as the reign of Edward I. and they are returned by the port-reeve.

Taukin, Cumb. S. E. of Bampton.

Taume, a river in Yorkſhire and Lancaſhire, which runs into the Merſey at Stopford.

* TAUNTON, *Som.* ſeated on the river Thone, 47 miles from Briſtol, and 145 from London. It is a populous borough, and one of the biggeſt in the kingdom. Ina, King of the Weſt-Saxons, built a caſtle here, which his wife demoliſhed, and another was afterwards built by one of the Biſhops of Wincheſter, the hall whereof, with the outer gate and porter's lodge, are yet ſtanding. The ſite of the caſtle is occupied by the ſeſſions-houſe, built by Biſhop Bradbridge, of Exeter, in 1577. There is a handſome ſtone pentagon croſs with ſtatues, in the market-place. King Charles II. in 1662, ordered the walls of the tower to be demoliſhed. The corporation refuſing to renounce the ſolemn league, &c. forfeited the charter which Charles I. granted them, and the borough remained without one for 17 years, being governed by portreeves and conſtables, till a new charter was procured for it from King Charles II. The corporation conſiſts now of a mayor, recorder, juſtice, 2 aldermen, 24 capital burgeſſes, a town-clerk, 2 conſtables, 2 portreeves, and 2 ſerjeants at mace. The portreeves have the benefit of ſtandings in the market, which they leaſe out at 40 or 50l. a year. The mayor and aldermen are choſen yearly out of the burgeſſes. Beſides theſe magiſtrates, there are ſix gentlemen, who are juſtices of the peace at large, and may act within the borough. The mayor's officers cannot arreſt; and there is no priſon here, but a bridewell for vagrants; debtors and criminals being ſent to the county-gaol at Ilcheſter. Nor have the corporation any lands, houſes, or joint-ſtock of money; ſo that, though it is one of the moſt flouriſhing towns, it is the meaneſt corporation in the county. The inhabitants are computed at above 20,000, of whom ſome thouſands are employed in the manufacture of ſerges, duroys, ſagathies, ſhalloons, &c. for weaving of which 1100 looms have been employed at a time; and children, if above five years old,

may earn their own bread in this manufacture. The Thone, by act of parliament in the reign of William III. is made navigable by barges from hence to Bridgwater, for the ſupport of which navigation they pay toll. There is a bridge over it, maintained by the county. Here are two pariſh-churches, of which St. Mary's is a ſpacious handſome building, with a beautiful ſquare tower. In it is an epitaph on the tailor, who in the reign of Queen Elizabeth invented ruffs. Several Proteſtant Diſſenters meeting-houſes, and an academy to train up perſons for their miniſtry. Here is, beſides, a well-endowed grammar-ſchool, and an hoſpital: the penſioners are ſix men and ten women, who have each 2s. a week; and there is a chapel for daily prayers. About 150 years ago other almſhouſes were erected here. The foundation is for thirteen ſingle men, decayed tradeſmen, who have half-a-crown a week, and a gown every three years. A chapel likewiſe belongs to it for prayers. There are others, erected about 90 years ago, by Mrs. Dorothy Henley; they are without endowment, and inhabited by 20 men and women. A conſiderable addition has lately been began to this Town by a new ſtreet intended to terminate oppoſite the venerable Gothic church, and named Hemet-ſtreet, from its proprietor. Many of the inhabitants of this town were involved in the ruin of the Duke of Monmouth; for this was the chief ſcene of the bloody execution of his adherents by General Kirk and Judge Jeffreys. The General cauſed 19 wounded men to be hanged here, on the Corn-hill, near the market-croſs, without permitting their relations to ſpeak to them, and with pipes playing and drums beating, to drown the noiſe of their cries and groans. The Judge condemned vaſt numbers, whom he had perſuaded to confeſs, and throw themſelves on the King's mercy, and then cauſed them to be executed, ſending their quarters to the trees on the roads. About 20 gentlemen were hanged, drawn, and quartered, in this very town; and when King James II. iſſued his proclamation of pardon, 40 young gentlewomen were particularly exempted out of it, who had preſented the Duke, when he came hither, with colours, made at the charge of the town. No wonder, therefore, that, when the Prince of Orange arrived here from Torbay, this whole town ran to him, with ſuch univerſal and unfeigned joy, that it was thought, if the Prince had wanted it, he might have raiſed a little army in this town and neighbourhood. The election of members of parliament here is very ſingular; every pot-walloper, *i. e.* that dreſſes his own victuals, is intitled to vote; ſo that the inmates, or lodgers, to qualify themſelves, a little before the election comes on, make a fire in the ſtreets, and there boil their victuals. The market here is on Wedneſday and Saturday. Fairs, June 17, and July 7, for a week. North of the town, without the Eaſt-gate, was once a priory, or nunnery.

Taunton-Dean, as it is vulgarly called, for the Vale of Taunton, is a tract for 30 miles about, ſo fruitful, to uſe their own phraſe, with the *zun* and *zoil* alone, that it needs no manure. It is divided into five hundreds, which are ſub-divided into ten collections, each whereof has a reve to collect the biſhop's rents, which are all annexed to the ſee of Winton, and amount to about 1000l. a year. The tenures here are copy-hold-lands, over-lands, and reve-lands. Copyhold-lands are ſubject to ſuit and ſervice, herriots and fines, on ſurrender or death. Over-lands are ſubject to fines but not to herriots, ſuit, and ſervice. The reve-lands oblige the tenants to exerciſe the office of reve, to collect the biſhop's rents, &c. All lands here are regiſtered, and commonly ſell for 20 years purchaſe, though ſubject to fines and quit-rents, herriots, ſuit and ſervice, &c, they being the more

valuable, not only for their ſoil, but for the validity of their title, by reaſon of the regiſter. Coals from Wales, after being brought by ſea from Swanſea to Bridgwater, are brought from the latter by barges to this town, as are all heavy goods and merchandize from Briſtol. The office of bailiff of the manor is held by patent from the Biſhop of Winchester, and executed by a deputy.

Tauton-North, Devon, N. W. of Barnſtaple.

Tauton-South, Devon, E. of Okehempton.

Tavy, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Tamar above Saltaſh.

Tavy-Mary's, Devon, on the Tavy.

Tavy-Peter's, Devon, N. E. of Taviſtock.

Taw, a river in Devonſhire, riſes near Throwley, in the hundred of Woodford, whence it runs, in a Northern direction, to a ſmall village called Nymmet, where it is joined by a pretty conſiderable ſtream. Three miles below Nymmet it is joined by another brook; and, two miles farther, receives the waters of the Maul. With theſe additions it becomes a conſiderable river; and, about nine miles below, paſſes by Barnſtaple, where it is joined by another ſmall river, and about five miles below falls into the Ock, which comes from Biddiford, and runs into Barnſtaple-Bay. Ships of ſmall burden only go up to Barnſtaple, though the river is very wide, but ſo greatly choaked with ſands, that there is not water enough for large ſhips.

Tawn, York, W. Rid. S. W. of Halifax, on the borders of Lancaſhire.

Tawſtock-Hoaſe, Devon, half a mile from the Taw, S. W. of Barnſtaple, was ſaid to be the largeſt and beſt finiſhed in the county, but was burnt down in 1786. It is obſerved, that there is a view from hence of the beſt manor, beſt manſion, fineſt church, and richeſt rectory, in all this country.

Tawton-Biſhops, Devon, on the Taw, S. of Barnſtaple, over-againſt Tawſtock-Houſe, was the firſt biſhop's ſeat in this county, from whence, after only two biſhops had reſided in it, it was removed to Crediton, and then to Exeter.

TAWTON-NORTH, *Devon*, with two fairs, on Oct. 2, and Dec. 17.

Taxhall, Cheſh. N. of Macclesfield-Foreſt.

Taynton, Gloc. S. E. of Newent.

Taynton, Upper and *Lower, Linc.* near Horn-Caſtle.

Tea, a river in Buckinghamſhire, which runs into the Ouſe near Stony-Stratford.

Tean, Upper and *Lower, Staff.* near the Tayne-water, between Cheadle and Checkley. Weſt of the river, between theſe two pariſhes, is an unaccountable ſpring, called the *well in the wall*, which riſes under a rock, and throws out, all the year round, except in July and Auguſt, ſmall bones of different ſorts, like thoſe of ſparrows or chickens.

Teark, or *Tork-Dean, Gloc.* N. of North-Leche.

Tearn, a river in Staffordſhire and Shropſhire, which runs into the Severn at Atchim.

Tearn, Salop, near Shrewſbury.

Teath, St. Cornw. S. of Tintagel.

Tebay, Weſtmor. on the Lune, near Runthwayte, in the pariſh of Orton. At a ſmall diſtance are the traces of ancient caſtles, or hills that have that appellation.

Tebworth, Bedf. in the pariſh of Chalgrave.

Teckhill, Salop, S. of Elleſmere, on the river.

Tedborn St. Mary's, Devon, on Forton, W. of Exeter.

Tedbury. See *Tetbury*.

Teddington, Midd. See *Tuddington*.

Tedford, Linc. N. W. of Spilſby.

Tedington, Worceſt. on a tongue of land ſurrounded by Glocesterſhire,

on all sides but on the N. It is a hamlet, and chapelry to Overbury, and is situated E. of Tewkesbury.

Tednambury, Hertf. N. E. of Sabridgworth.

Ted-St. Mary's, Linc. in that part called Holland.

Tedston de la Mer, Heref. N. E. of Brommyard.

Tedston-Wafers, Heref. N. E. of Bromyard.

Tees, a river which rises on the confines of Cumberland, and running Eastward, divides the county of Durham from Yorkshire, and falls into the German Ocean below Stockton.

Tees, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean at Middleborough.

Teesdale, Durh. on the Tees, and S. W. part of the county, has a forest.

Tefunt-Eves, or *Over, Wilts*, N. E. of Hindon.

Tefunt-Nether, Wilts, S. of the former.

Teign-Canon, Devon, near Hemiock.

Teignmouth. See *Tinmouth.*

Teignton-Bishops, Devon, between Kings-Teignton and Tinmouth, so called because a house was built there formerly by a Bishop of Exeter, for his successors to retire to, whenever they were deprived of their temporalities.

Teignton-Kings, Devon, on the Teign, N. E. of Newton-Bushel.

Teleby, Linc. N. E. of Market-Raisin, where is a paper-mill.

Telescomb, Suss. N. W. of Newhaven.

Telsford, Som. on the river Frome, E. of Philips-Norton.

TELSHAM, *Suff.* has a fair on Aug. 16.

Teluddy, or *Tehiddy, Cornw.* on the N. coast, W. of St. Anne's.

Teme, or *Teani*, a river in Radnorshire, Shropshire, and Worcestershire, which runs into the Severn a mile below Worcester.

Temple, Cornw. by the side of the moors, N. E. of Bodmin.

Temple, Dorset, in the parish of Broad-Windsor.

Temple, Hampsh. S. E. of Alton.

Temple, Hertf. S. of Sacomb.

Temple, Kent, in Dartford parish.

Temple, Leic. W. of Bosworth.

Temple-Bolsoll, Warw. near Killingworth, where was a residence of the Templars, now ruinated, the chapel is entire, as is the hall, with some of the armorial bearings on the walls. Near it is an almshouse for women.

Temple-Brough, York, W. Riding, on the Don, near Conisburgh.

Temple-Bruer, Linc. N. W. of Sleaford, on Lincoln-Heath, is thought, from the ruinous walls of that demolished church, to have belonged to the Knights-Templars, as well as to those of St. John of Jerusalem. The remains of it are a square tower built of stone, but of no great height, nor any ways singular; and there were till very lately, several handsome pillars and arches standing, but they are now demolished.

Temple-Chelsin, Hertf. in the parish of Benjoy, whose church on a hill overlooks Hertford town, was the estate of the Knights-Templars.

Temple-Comb, Som. near Milburn-Port, was a manor of the Knights-Templars, and Knights-Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem.

Temple-Dunsley, Hertf. in Hitchin parish, had the same lords as Temple-Comb.

Temple-Ewell, Kent, N. W. of Dover, was one of the Knights-Templars chief mansions.

Temple-Hurst, York, W. Riding, N. W. of Snath.

Temple-Newsom, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Leeds, had once a commandery of the Knights-Templars.

Temple-Sowerby, Westmorl. near Kirkby-Thore. It belonged to the Knights-Templars. The chapel has been lately rebuilt. The bridge below this place over the Eden, was rebuilt in 1748, for one carried away by an inundation, that had been built in 1575, whose oak frame-work was found undecayed.

Templeton, Devon, W. of Tiverton, belonged once to the Knights-Templars.

Tempsford, Bedf. near Great Barford, between Biggleſwade and Eaton, a little below the conflux of the Ouſe and Ivel. It is a well accommodated town, and was formerly noted for a caſtle, and a Daniſh camp.

TENBURY, *Worc.* 131 miles from London, is a well built town, on the river Temd, or Teme, which comes out of Shropſhire, with a market on Tueſday, and fairs on April 25, July 18, and Sept. 26. It is on the borders of Shropſhire, and has a ſtone bridge of ſix arches, 22 miles from Worceſter. This pariſh is three miles and a half long, and three and a quarter broad, and contains about 220 houſes. A great flood on Nov. 17, 1770, threw down the South and middle aiſles of the church, and greatly damaged the monuments, organ, &c.

TENBY, or TENBIGH, *Pemb.* on the ſea-ſhore, 247 miles from London, is a neat town, governed by a mayor and bailiff, and, is the moſt agreeable of all the towns on the ſea-coaſt of South-Wales. Beſides its having a good road for ſhipping, it has a commodious quay, a good harbour, a large fiſhery for herrings, and carries on a conſiderable trade to Ireland, particularly in coals; and the coaſts of the bay abound in iron ſtone. The Severn ingulphs the town in ſuch a manner, as to incloſe almoſt a third part of it with the tide at high-water. The town is ſituated on the declivity of a hill, and the view of it from the bay is picturesque, but deficient of trees. This town was anciently noted for a fiſhery on a bank called Will's Mark, in Briſtol Channel; but, upon the inhabitants growing rich, they forgot the old marks of their fiſhing bank, and thus loſt the fiſhery. It had ſtrong walls and a caſtle, now decayed. The ruins of the caſtle are ſtill remaining, and within its view are the iſles of Caldy and Lundy, which are ſeated to the S. W. It was built by the Normans, and was taken by Rhys ap Gruffiydh, Prince of South Wales, in the year 1152, after which it was frequently contended for by the Princes of Wales. Here are two weekly markets, on Wedneſday and Saturday; and five annual fairs, viz. Whit-Tueſday, May 4, July 20, Oct. 20, and Dec. 4.

Tendring, Eſſex, near Debden.

TENDRING, *Eſſex*, S. W. of Harwich, in the middle of the hundred to which it gaves name, has a fair on Sept. 21.

Tendring-Hall, Eſſex, N. E. of Tendring.

Tendring-Hall, Suff. near Stoke by Neyland.

Tenham, Kent, near Sheppey-Iſle, 46 miles from London, and 2 miles and a half E. from Milton, was once ſo conſiderable as to give name to the hundred. The church is large, with a tower without a ſteeple. In it are ſome remains of good painted glaſs in the window. It is particularly noted by Lambard, for its cherry-gardens and apple orchards, it being the place where Richard Harris fruiterer to Henry VIII. firſt planted cherries, pippins, and golden-renates; but its ſituation is reckoned unhealthy.

Tenſeke, Bedf. near Ampthil and Flitton.

Tennal-Hall, Staff. S. W. of Birmingham, where is a red earth that tinges the hand.

TENTERDEN, *Kent*, by the river Rother, 6 miles E. of Cranbrook, and 55 from London, remarkable for its lofty ſteeple, which had a beacon ſet upon it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the time of the alarm of the Spaniſh invaſion; is an ancient borough, incorporated firſt by the name of the barons of the town and hundred, and then by that of bailiff and commonalty, by a charter of Henry VI. and laſtly by a mayor and jurats, in the reign of Elizabeth, of whom the former is choſen May 29. Here is a free grammar-ſchool; and the town was formerly noted for a manufactory of cloth. Its

market is on Friday, and fair on May 6.

Tentern-Abbey, Monm. 6 miles from Chepſtow, a moſt beautiful ruin, ſituated in the bottom of a vale, of which nothing of decaying materials remain. It was founded in 1131, and in it Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, with many others of that family, and ſeveral other eminent perſonages were interred.

Tercet, Northumb. N. W. of Billingham.

Tereſtent, Monm. between the river Stowey and the Rompney, on the borders of Glamorganſhire.

Terladinas, Cornw. W. of Penzance.

Terleſcoward, Lanc. S. of Marton-Mere.

Terleton, Nottinghamſh. between Nottingham and Stanton on the Would.

Terley-Caſtle, Staff. S. W. of Muckleſton, has the remains of a caſtle.

Terling, Eſſex, 4 miles W. from Witham.

Terne, York, W. Riding, W. of Skipton.

Terraby, Cumb. in the pariſh of Stanwix.

TERRING, *Suff.* Weſt of New Shoreham, and 53 miles from London, has a charity-ſchool, with a market on Saturday, and fairs on April 5, and Oct. 2.

Terring, Suſſ. S. E. of Lewes.

Terrington, York, N. Rid. S. of Hovingham.

Terrington St. Clement, and *St. John, Norf.* are two pariſhes in the Marſhland, Weſt of Lynn-Regis. The latter is S. of the former. Here is alſo a charity-ſchool.

Tertio-Dean, Hampſh. N. of Biſhops-Waltham.

Terver-Chapel, Lanc. on the Duddon, W. of Furneſe-Fells.

Teſt, or *Teſe,* a river which riſes in the Northern parts of Hampſhire, paſſes by Whitchurch and Stockbridge, two borough towns in Hampſhire, forming ſeveral iſlands at the latter; thence it paſſes to Rumſey, and falls into an arm of the ſea, called Southampton-water, at Redbridge.

Teſterton, Norf. S. of Fakenham.

TESTINIUG, *Merioneths.* North Wales, with ſeven fairs, on May 24, Friday after Trinity, July 2, Auguſt 22, Sept. 26, Oct. 19, and Nov. 13.

Teſton, Kent, has a large ſtone bridge over the Medway, 2 miles and a half S. E. from Weſt Malling. This pariſh is a borough, and hath a court-leet of its own, at which the borſholder is ſworn.

Teſtwood, Hampſh. N. W. of Southampton.

TETBURY, *Gloc.* 10 miles W. from Cirenceſter, 26 E. from Briſtol, 19 S. from Gloceſter, and 99 from London, is a populous town, in a healthy air, and on a riſing ground, ſo that water is ſcarce in ſome dry ſummers. In its market, which is on Wedneſday, the chief article is yarn, which is ſold in a large market-houſe in the middle of the town, whereas cheeſe, bacon, and other commodities, are ſold in great quantities at a leſſer market-houſe. Its pariſh is 10 miles in compaſs. The Avon riſes in it, which runs through Bath and Briſtol into the Severn; and, at the end of the town is a high long bridge, half of it in Wilts. Here was a large handſome church, which was totally deſtroyed by being undermined by a flood, when the roof fell in, and deſtroyed the pulpit, deſk, organ, pews, &c. November 17, 1770. It was rebuilt and opened for ſervice, Oct. 7, 1781, and coſt rebuilding 3658l. 16s. 0d. beſides 1000l. 17s. 0d. for the pews and flooring. It has a manufactory of woollen-cloth, a free-ſchool, and an almſhouſe for eight poor people. Here was once a caſtle, ſaid to have been built above 2000 years ago, by a King of the Britons. Several Roman coins have been found in and near the town. The public revenues are managed by a bailiff choſen every year. Here are fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday, and July 22. N. of the

town is a petrifying ſpring, which incruſts pieces of wood, and other things, with a ſtrong ſtony ſubſtance. The annual races are run upon a large common, about 1 mile Eaſtward of the town, and are much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

Tetcote, Devon, near Launceſton, where the Claw joins the Tamar.

Tetherington, Glouc. S. E. of Thornbury.

Tetherton, Eaſt and *Weſt, Wilts*, N. W. of Calne, and N. E. of Chippenham.

Tetſworth, Oxf. between Thame and Eaſington, 44 miles from London.

Tettenhall-Clericorum, and *Tettenhall-Regis, Staff.* the firſt of which formerly belonged to the clergy, the other to the crown, and is N. W. of Wolverhampton.

Tetton, Cheſh. 1 mile and a half from Sandbach and Middlewich.

Tetworth, Hunt. W. of Graniden.

Teverſall, Notting. near Mansfield.

Teverſham, Camb. near Fen-Ditton, 4 miles from Cambridge.

Tew-Dunſe, Oxf. N. of Steeple-Aſton.

Tew, Great and *Little, Oxf.* E. of Chapel on the Heath.

Tewing, Herf. N. W. of Hertingfordbury, on the river Mimram, or Minerum. Here are ſome almſhouſes, and two charity-ſchools.

* TEWKESBURY, *Glouc.* 9 miles from the city, and 102 from London, noted for the great battle, May 4, 1471, between the houſes of York and Lancaſter, is a large, beautiful, populous town, at the conflux of the Severn and Avon, which, with the little rivers Carron and Swallyate, encompaſs it. It had its firſt privileges in the reign of Edward II. confirmed by ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, and laſtly by James I. who re-incorporated it. It is governed by 24 burgeſſes, of whom two are yearly choſen bailiffs, who, with two others, are the ruling magiſtrates. It firſt ſent members to parliament in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This corporation was one of thoſe diſſolved in 1688, by a proclamation of James II. Here are a free-ſchool (which was erected in 1625, by William Ferrers) an hoſpital, an almſhouſe in the church-yard, for 10 poor widows, a charity-ſchool for 40 boys, both taught and clothed, and a noble church, built in 715, one of the largeſt in England, that is not collegiate or cathedral, with a ſtately tower, a communion-table of one entire marble-ſtone, near 14 feet long, and the monuments of ſome very great men, viz. ſeveral of the Earls of Gloceſter and Warwick, Prince Edward, ſon of Henry VI. and the Duke of Clarence, brother to Edward IV. This pile is the only remains of its ancient abbey, whoſe abbot was mitred, and ſat in parliament. The chief manufacture here is woollen cloth and ſtockings; and its clothing trade is the better accommodated, by reaſon of its nearneſs to Coteſwold-Hills, for the fleece, and alſo to Stroud-Water, which is impregnated with that ſecret quality for the ſcarlet dye. It has been long noted alſo for its manufacture of muſtard-balls. Its markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday; and fairs on March 7, May 14, June 22, Sept. 4, and Oct. 10, beſides the firſt Wedneſday in September for cheeſe. The Ham, near this place, is noted for horſe-races. This pariſh is 6 miles round. The late Queen Mary granted 40l. a year to be paid out of the exchequer, for the maintenance of 13 poor people here; and a reader, to be diſpoſed of by the corporation. By the late inland navigation it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Tewkſbill, Salop, N. E. of North Clebury.

Tey, They, or *Teiſe*, a river in Suſſex and Kent, which runs into the Beale, or Beul, at Beule-Bridge.

Tey, Great and *Little, Eſſex*, W. and N. W. of Tey-Marks.

Tey-Marks, Eſſex, between Coggeſhall and Colcheſter.

Teynton, Oxf. N. W. of Burford. From a hill, about 1 mile N. E. of it, 10 market-towns may be very clearly ſeen in a bright day.

Teynton-Drew, Devon, N. E. of Chegford, where is a conſiderable Druidical temple.

Thackerinton, Northumb. S. W. of Kirk-Whelpington.

Thafriſton, Northumb. a member of the manor of Eland.

Thakam, Suff. N. W. of Stening.

Thakthwate, Cumb. in the pariſh of Caſtle-Sowerby.

THAME, or TAME, *Oxf.* 10 miles from Oxford, and 46 from London, gives its name to the hundred, and takes its name from the river Tame, which is navigable here by barges, enters this county here from Bucks, and waſhes the N. part of the town, as two ſmall brooks do the E. and W. This town had the reputation of a burgh in the time of the Danes, who erected a fortification here, which was taken by Edward the Elder, in 941, and the town ſuffered much by the Danes in 1010, when they over-ran the kingdom. In the reign of Henry III. Henry Lexington, Biſhop of Lincoln, to whoſe ſee the manor belonged, brought the great road to Ayleſbury, through the middle of the town, which then began to flouriſh. Here is a free-ſchool, as alſo an almſhouſe for five poor men and a woman. It has a fine large church, and near it was a monaſtery. The market, which is well furniſhed with live cattle, and all neceſſaries, is on Tueſday; and the fairs on Eaſter-Tueſday, and Old Michaelmas-day. A pot of Roman coins was found here ſome years ago.

THAMES, a river which, if conſidered with reſpect to its courſe and navigation, is not to be equalled by by any other in the known world. It riſes from a ſmall ſpring, a little to the S. W. of Cirenceſter, in Glocesterſhire; and, taking its courſe Eaſtward, at Lechlade receives the river Colne, about 138 miles from London. From Lechlade it continues its courſe N. E. to Oxford, where it receives the Charwell; after which it runs S. W. to Abingdon, and from thence to Dorcheſter, where it receives the Tame, and Iſis, and continuing its courſe S. E. flows by the borders of Berkſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Kent, and paſſing by a number of towns and fine villages, proceeds, by Weſtminſter, and London, to Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, Graveſend, and ſo on to the ſea. It is impoſſible to repreſent the beauties with which the banks of this noble river are embelliſhed, from Windſor to London; the numerous villages on its banks being all along adorned with the magnificent houſes and fine gardens of the nobility. This river is navigable as far as Lechlade, in Oxfordſhire, which is 230 miles from its mouth, and the tide flows as high as Richmond in Surry, which, following the courſe of the river, is 70 miles from the ſea. At London, the depth is ſufficient for the navigation of large ſhips, which renders it one of the greateſt ports for trade in the univerſe. The water is juſtly eſteemed exceedingly wholſome, and fit for uſe in very long voyages, during which it will work itſelf perfectly fine. It likewiſe abounds with a great variety of fiſh: and, as the tide is influenced by the moon, ſo each tide is 24 minutes later than that before, and therefore wants but twelve minutes of a whole hour in twenty-four. By this rule the return of the tide, at any diſtance from the new or full moon, may be eaſily computed by the following tide-table at London-Bridge:

N. Moon. F. Moon.	Hour. 3	Min.	Time of high-water at London.
1	3	48	
2	4	31	
3	5	14	
4	6	52	
5	6	30	
6	7	3	
7	7	36	
8	8	24	
9	9	27	
10	10	30	
11	11	28	
12	12	26	
13	1	19	
14	2	12	

Though the Thames is ſaid to be navigable 138 miles above bridge, yet there are ſo many flats in that courſe, that in the ſummer-ſeaſon the navigation Weſtward would be entirely put a ſtop to when the ſprings are low, were it not for a number of locks placed quite acroſs the river, and ſo contrived, as to confine the current of water as long as found convenient, that is, till the water riſes to ſuch a height as to allow depth enough for the barges to paſs over the ſhallows, which being effected, the confined water is ſet at liberty, and the loaded veſſel proceeds on its voyage, till another ſhoal requires the ſame contrivance to carry it forward; but though this is a very great conveniency, yet it is attended with conſiderable expence; for a barge paſſing from Lechlade to London, pays for paſſing theſe locks, 13l. 15s. 6d. and from Oxford to London, 12l. 18s. This expence is only in ſummer, when the water is low; and there is no lock whatever, on this river from London-Bridge to Bolter's-Lock, a ſpace of 51 miles and a half. The Lord-Mayor of London's juriſdiction over this river extends from Coln-Ditch, a little to the Weſtward of Staines-Bridge, to Yendal, or Yenleet, to the E. including part of the rivers Medway and Lea. At Lechlade, the Stroud navigation joins the Thames, having paſt Cirenceſter, by which the navigation of the Thames is now extended to the Severn, and by that means the inland trade of the different counties through which it flows, has received conſiderable advantage, and great thanks are due to the promoters of it.

Thames-Ditton, Surry, on the banks of the Thames, between Kingſton and Eſher. Here are ſix almſhouſes; and near it is Ember-Court, and ſeveral other elegant villas and ſeats.

THANDISTON, alias FRANCION, *Suff.* has a fair on July 31.

THANET-ISLAND, *Kent*, is celebrated for being the ſpot through which arts, ſciences, and divine knowledge came into this happy iſle. The Britons called it Richborough, from its vicinity to the city of that name, now only a venerable ruin; but the Saxons called it Thanet, from fire, having ſo many beacons erected on it. It is in the N. E. part of the county, lies open to the ſea on the N. and E. with the river Wantſum on the W. and S. is about 10 miles long, from the North Foreland to Sarre-Bridge, and about 8 broad from Weſtgate to Sandwich-Ferry. The N. part of it is all arable, except ſome barren land, that is ſown with ſainfoin, which produces a load, and ſometimes two loads of hay upon an acre; by which means, the land, that otherwiſe is not worth half-a-crown an acre, yields 30s. or 40s. The S. and W. parts of the iſland are moſt of them marſh or paſture lands. The ſoil is generally very fertile, eſpecially in the beſt of barley, and other ſorts of grain, of which, it is computed, above 20,000 quarters are ſent hence to London in a year, beſides what is ſold to other places. The *alga marina*, or ſea-ore, as they call it, is their chief manure. This they alſo dry on the ſhore, and burn it, in order to make kelp, which the potters uſe in glazing their ware. But the ſmell of the rotten ore upon the ſoil, and the ſmoke of it, when

burning, is very noiſome. The gentlemens' families are for moſt part gone from this part of the county, having ſold their eſtates; ſo that their manſion ſeats are converted into farm-houſes; but then, on the other hand, many of the yeomen and farmers have good eſtates, on which they live very genteely. In this iſland are ten pariſhes, but ſeven pariſh-churches, and one chapel.

Thanington, *Kent*, by the Stoure, 1 mile S. W. of Canterbury.

Tharfield, *Hertf.* among the tops of ſmall hills, that hang over Royſton, N. E. of it. The hill, on which it ſtands, had once a beacon on it. There are charity-lands in the pariſh, 41 acres and 3 rods, according to an eſtimate in 1718, which are called Bateman's Stock, from one Bateman, a conſiderable benefactor to it. The yearly rent of them, with the ſchool-houſe, is 13l. 10s. 4d. which is diſtributed to the poor on St. Thomas's-day and Good-Friday, or elſe laid up to put out apprentices.

Tharleby, *Linc.* S. of Bourn.

Tharſton, *Norf.* S. E. of Windham.

Thatcham, *Berks*, 2 miles N. E. of Newbury. It has a little chapel, not 6 yards long, nor 5 broad.

THAXTED, *Eſſex*, anciently a borough, on the Chelmer, near its ſource, 42 miles from London, has a regular ſtately church, built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, Lady Clare, William de Burgh, Lionel, Duke of Clarence. The chancel by Edward III. and the tower and lofty ſpire, by Edmund, laſt Earl of March. And was incorporated by Philip and Mary, by the name of a mayor, bailiff, and commonalty, which, Queen Elizabeth confirmed; and James I. augmented its privileges, and empowered them to have a recorder. The market is on Friday, and fairs on May 16, and Aug. 10.

Theale, *Berks*, on the Kennet, 4 miles W. of Reading.

Thebarton, *Suff.* S. W. of Dunwich.

Thecam, *Northumb.* N. W. of Corenſide.

Theddingworth, *Leic.* N. W. of Harborough.

Theddlethorp, *Linc.* near Saltfleet, where is a handſome church, on the battlements of which grows an elder tree. There are two pariſhes that adjoin, Theddlethorp St. Helen's, and Theddleſtorp St. Andrew.

Thediltborp, *Linc.* S. W. of Saltfletby.

Thekeſton, *York*, N. Riding, near Bedal.

Thelesford, *Warw.* N. of Charlcot, had a priory, near the road-ſide from Welleſburn to Warwick.

Thelnetham, or *Feltham*, *Suff.* W. of Redgrave.

Thelton, *Norf.* between Diſs and Harleſton.

Thelwall, *Cheſh.* by the Merſey, near Warrington, though now but a ſmall village, with a chapelry and lordſhip, is ſaid to have been once a large walled town, built by Edward the Elder, father of the Confeſſor.

THE-MOAT, *Kent*, near Ightham, has a fair on St. Peter's and St. Paul's, for three days.

The-Moat, *Kent*, near Maidſtone.

Thenford, *Northamptonſh.* near Aſtrop.

Theobalds, *Hertf.* by the New-River, in Cheſhunt pariſh, had a magnificent houſe. King James I. ſtaying here for one night's refreſhment, as he came out of Scotland to take poſſeſſion of England's throne, was ſo pleaſed with the ſeat, that he gave the manor of Hatfield-Regis in exchange for it, enlarged the park on the W. ſide of the village with a brick wall ten miles round, viſited it often for the pleaſure of hunting in Enfield-Chace, Epping-Foreſt, &c. and at laſt died here. In the civil wars this noble palace was not only plundered, but defaced, it being the place from whence Charles I. ſet

out to erect his ſtandard at Nottingham. The great park, which was part in this county, and part in Middleſex, is now converted into farms. Richard Cromwell, who had been Protector, but abdicated, paſſed the laſt part of his life here very privately. Here are ſeveral houſes belonging to perſons of diſtinction, and near it ſeveral fine villas.

Therain, Cornw. N. E. of Helſon.

Thereck, Cornw. S. W. of Bodmin.

Thereſby, Linc. W. of Saltfleet-Haven.

Thereſthorp, Linc. N. of Alford.

Thereſway, Linc. S. E. of Caſtor.

Therleſbouch, Derby, in the Peak, near the three ſhire-ſtones.

THERVERTON, *Devon*, N. E. of Crediton, has a fair on Monday after July 7.

Therverton, or *Thaverton, Devon*, N. of Exeter, and on the ſame river, is a great thoroughfare.

Thetford, Cambs. S. E. of Ely, 12 miles from Cambridge.

* THETFORD, *Norf.* and *Suff.* divided by the river Ouſe, in a pleaſant open country, 10 miles from Bury, and 80 from London, ſtands on two navigable rivers, the Thet and Ouſe, the firſt of which runs through it. In 672, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury held a ſynod here. The Saxon Kings made it the metropolis of the kingdom of the Eaſt-Angles; but it was three times ruined by the Danes. In the 12th century it was the ſee of a biſhop, and then a place of great note; but declined, on the tranſlation of it to Norwich; yet, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was of ſuch conſequence as to be a ſuffragan ſee to Norwich, but it was only ſo in that reign. It had formerly alſo a mint, which has produced a great number of Anglo-Saxon and Engliſh coins, from the time of Athelſtan. It was incorporated by Queen Elizabeth (who had a houſe here) with a mayor, recorder, 10 aldermen, 20 common-councilmen (two of whom are generally chamberlains) a town-clerk, a ſword-bearer, and two ſerjeants at mace. The Lent aſſizes for Norfolk are always held in its Guildhall, a fine old building of black flint. It is not ſo populous as it was in the reign of Edward III. when it had 20 churches, 5 markets, 24 ſtreets, beſides lanes, 6 hoſpitals, and 8 monaſteries, moſt of which are now in ruins; and all the churches left are only two, viz. St. Michael's, which ſtands on the Suffolk ſide; and St. Peter's, commonly called the Black-Church, becauſe built of Flint, which is on the Norfolk ſide of the town. There are ſeveral ſtone coffin-lids in this church. The foundations of ſeveral of the other churches are yet viſible in records. St. Cuthbert's, is alſo on the Norfolk ſide of the river. Amongſt other venerable ſtructures, is that of the nunnery of St. George, now called the Place, and lately converted to a barn. The gateway of an abbey yet remains, as do the foundation and ſome of the walls of a priory, with the houſes of the Canons of St. Sepulchre, now barns, built of flint; and the gate of the porter's-lodge has remaining a pointed arch, &c. The town lay originally wholly on the Suffolk ſide of the river, which now contains but a few houſes. On the Norfolk ſide are ſeveral ſtreets of conſiderable extent, in which are many well-built houſes, but the ſtreets are not paved. Its chief manufacture is woollen-cloth and paper. In the reign of James I. an act of parliament paſſed for founding an hoſpital and a grammar-ſchool, and for maintaining a preacher in this town four days in the year for ever. This ſchool is on the ſite of a Clunic priory, or cathedral, a noble pointed arch of its church's N. tranſept yet remains, and divides the ſchool from the maſter's houſe, and near it are the remains of the Canon's cloſe. This town formerly was viſited by ſeveral of our ſovereigns, the laſt of whom was James I. Sir Joſeph Williamſon, ſecretary of ſtate to Charles II.

built a council-house here, and gave the corporation a mace and a sword. The market is on Saturday; and fairs on May 14, Aug. 2, and Sept. 25. The chief magistrate found here at the Conquest was stiled a consul; from whence it is supposed to have been a Roman town. There is a large mount here, 200 feet in diameter, called Castle-Hill, thrown up to a great height, and fortified with a double rampire, which Sir Henry Spelman thinks was a Danish camp. Its market, and the fair of St. Mary Magdalen's, were granted by Queen Elizabeth. Here are a common gaol, a bridewell, and a workhouse, as also an hospital for six poor men, founded by Mr. Harbord. The Ouse is navigable hither from Lynn, by lighters or barges, and was rendered so by an act of parliament of Charles II.

Theydon Bois, *Garnon*, and *Mont*, *Essex*, are three villages in Epping-Forest, W. of the Rodings.

Thickbroom, *Staff.* S. of Litchfield, on a river that falls into the Tame.

Thickley, *East* and *West*, *Durh.* S. of Bishops-Auckland.

Thimbleby, *Linc.* N. W. of Horncastle.

Thimblethorp, *Norf.* near Repeham.

Thimm, *Northumb.* a member of the manor of Hertetheved.

Thingdon, or *Findon*, *Northamp.* N. W. of Higham-Ferrers, in the road to Kettering, has a charity-school for 20 girls, who are clothed, lodged, and dieted, taught to read and write, and spin Jersey yarn, which is made into serge, for clothing the children of the charity-schools in London.

Thingwall, *Chesh.* near Woodchurch, between the Dee and Mersey.

Thinlook, *Linc.* N. E. of Gainsborough.

Thintoft, *York*, N. Riding, near Northallerton.

Thirkleby, *York*, N. Riding, near Thrusk.

Thirkleby, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Northallerton.

Thirleby, *York*, N. Rid. S. W. of Helmsley.

Thirlesby, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Thrusk.

Thirlwall-Castle, *Northumb.* N. E. of Brampton, stands on that part of the Picts-Wall, where it crosses the Tippil, near the Irthing, on the borders of Cumberland. Here the Scots forced a passage into England; for, having summoned in the boors, with their mattocks and pick-axes, they made gaps in the wall for their passage, from which gaps, this part of it was called Thirlwall, the Saxon signifying the same as the Latin words *murus perforatus*. The castle, which is about 20 yards long, and 12 broad, stands close by the N. side of the wall, has been curiously vaulted underneath, and its walls are 9 feet thick, and on the top are 6 little turrets. The floor of one of the apartments was lately cleared, and discovered to be of singular construction, consisting of three tiers of flags, laid upon sand. The only light admitted is through apertures as narrow as those in the stair-cases of ancient castles. The whole carries the appearance of a horrid gloomy dungeon.

Thirsk. See *Thrusk*.

Thirston, *East* and *West*, *Northumb.* near the river Coquet, S. W. of Warkworth.

Thistleton, *Rutl.* in the York road from Stamford. Here is a charity-school.

Thistlendale, *York*, E. Rid. S. W. of York-Woulds.

Thistleton, *Lanc.* N. W. of Kirkham.

Thistleworth, *Midd.* See *Isleworth*.

Tholby, *Essex*, in Mountnessing parish.

Tholthorp, *Rutl.* N. W. of Stamford, had formerly a chapel.

Thomas, *St. Cornw.* near Launceston.

Thomas, *St. Devon*, S. W. of Exeter, & which it is a suburb.

Thomas, St. Hertf. 2 miles from Ickland, had a chapel dedicated to Thomas Becket, now a barn, where the rector of Mepersal has, for time out of mind, read the second service upon Holy Thursday, after he has performed the first at his parish-church.

Thomas, St. Staff. near Stafford.

Thone, a river in Somersetshire, which passes Taunton.

Thonock, Linc. 2 miles from Gainsborough.

Thoraldby, York, N. Rid. on the Tees, S. of Stockton.

Thorefby, Linc. near Burwell. The waters descending from a great number of the neighbouring hills, join here and form a considerable stream, which empties itself at Saltfleet. Near the church are four hills, called Castle-Hills. It contains an acre and an half, and is surrounded by a moat 50 feet wide.

Thorganby, Linc. between Market-Raisin and Grimsby.

Thorganby, York, E. Rid. between Cawood and Pocklington.

Thorington, Essex, N. W. of St. Osyth.

Thorington, Suff. S. of Blithborough.

Thorkley, Northumb. W. of Newcastle upon Tyne.

Thorley, Isle of Wight, in the West Medina, now a most fertile spot, though formerly the greatest part of it was a warren. Here formerly was a priory.

Thorley-Hall, Hertf. with a causey that leads to Bishops-Stortford.

Thormanby, York, N. Rid. S. E. of Thrusk.

Thormarton, Glos. near Cirencester.

Thorn, Devon, in the parish of Thornbury.

Thorn, *York*, W. Riding, 167 miles from London, stands in the Marsh-land, on the river Dun. The fens to the E. and N. E. of this town are generally a turf-moor. The marshes here have been drained, and the ground thereby much sunk, by a cut, 10 miles in length, from hence to Gowle, or Gowld-hall. Here is a market on Wednesday, and fairs on the first Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday after June 11, and on the same days after Oct. 11.

Thorn and *Park, York*, N. Riding, W. of Scarborough.

Thornaby, York, N. Rid. S. E. of Stockton upon Tees.

Thornage, Norf. S. W. of Holt.

Thornalby, York, N. Rid. S. W. of Midlam.

Thornay-Island, Hampsh. at the mouth of Chichester-Harbour.

Thornborough, Bucks, near Buckingham.

Thornborough, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Thrusk.

Thornborough, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Masham.

Thornburn, York, N. Rid. on the Tine, E. of Yarrow.

Thornbury, Devon, near Shepwash.

Thornbury, *Glos.* on a rivulet that runs two miles off into the Severn, is 24 miles from Glocester, 7 S. from Berkeley, 6 W. from Wickwar, 11 N. from Bristol, and 121 from London. This place is supposed to be of great antiquity, and was formerly endowed with many privileges; but the only building now worthy of observation, is the remnant of an old castle, or rather palace, began by the great Duke of Buckingham, in 1511, in the reign of Henry VIII. but left unfinished, on his falling a victim to the enmity of Cardinal Wolsey. Great part of the structure is still standing, and in high preservation. The whole manifests great taste and judgment. One part is inhabited, and commands an extensive view of the Severn and South Wales. The parish is 20 miles in compass. Here are a large church, built in the form of a cathedral, 4 almshouses for 15 poor people, and a free-school. The town, which gives name to the hundred, has a customary or titular mayor, 12 aldermen, who must be such as have been mayors, and two constables. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs on

Eaſter-Monday, Auguſt 15, and the Monday before St. Thomas's day.

Thornbury, *Glouc.* N. W. of Bromyard.

Thornby, *Northamp.* near Cold Aſhby.

Thorncliff, *Staff.* N. E. of Leek.

THORNCOMB, *Devon*, N. E. of Axminſter, with one fair on Eaſter-Tueſday.

Thorncot, *Bedf.* near North-Hill.

Thornden, *Kent*, between Whitſtaple, Hern, and Swalecliff, which is extra-parochial, and therefore not mentioned in the books that have formerly treated of Kent.

Thornden, *Kent*, near Frendſbury.

Thorndon, *Suff.* S. of Eye.

Thorndon, *Warw.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Nether Eatington.

Thorndon-Eaſt, *Eſſex*, joins to Weſt Thorndon, between Burntwood and Horndon on the Hill. Here is an elegant ſeat of Lord Petre. It was formerly the ſeat of the Fitz-Lewis's, the laſt of whom upon the caſual burning of the houſe at the celebration of his wedding was conſumed in the flames.

Thorndon-Hill, *Eſſex*, near Burſted, from whence the proſpect exceeds imagination; comprizing the hills in Kent, the ſea, the veſſels on the Thames, many villages, &c.

Thorndon, *Weſt*, *Eſſex*. Its church, with that of Ingrave, being ruinous, the pariſhes were united by parliament, and a new church built in 1734.

Thorne, *Linc.* near the Dun, in Axholm-Iſle.

Thorne, *Som.* has a bridge over the Parret to Muchney-Iſland.

Thorne, *Som.* near Yeovil.

Thorne-Fawcon, *Som.* near Taunton.

Thorne, *St. Margaret's*, *Somerſetſh.* S. W. of Wellington.

Thorner, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Bramham-Moor, not far from Leeds. Here died in January 1741-2, Mr. John Philips, aged 117.

Thornerlet, *Durh.* N. W. of Ravenſworth.

Thornes, *Staff.* near Shenſton.

Thorney, *Northamp.* N. E. of Peterborough.

Thorney, *Notting.* N. E. of Normanton.

Thorney, *Suſſ.* near Selſey.

THORNEY-ABBEY, *Camb.* among the fens, to the N. W. of Ely, 33 miles from Cambridge, was of old called Ankeridge, from the Anchorets monaſtery there, with cells of hermits, which the Danes deſtroyed; but it was rebuilt by Ethelwold, Biſhop of Wincheſter, and furniſhed with monks, whoſe abbot was mitered, though the pooreſt that was ſo in England. William of Malmſbury, who wrote about 1200 years ago, ſays, that Bedford-Level, in which this abbey is ſituated, though ſince overflowed by the ſea, was, in his time, the very picture of paradiſe, with tall trees, verdant greens, richly interſperſed with orchards, vineyards, and fine buildings. The nave of the church belonging to the abbey is ſtill in good repair; but has nothing very particular in the building, except a row of ſtatues in a niche near the top, between the ſteeples. The town has a trifling market.

Thorney-Lanes, *Staff.* E. of Pagets-Bromley.

Thorney-Lee, *Staff.* N. of Marbrook.

Thorney-Magna, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Weſt Medina.

Thornford, *Dorſet*, 2 miles and a half S. W. of Sherborn.

Thorngrafton, *Northumb.* near Beltingham.

Thorngumbold, *York*, E. Riding, S. of Headon.

Thornham, *Kent*, 2 miles and a half N. E. of Maidſton, had a caſtle on the brow of that called Goddard-Hill, near Binbury, on which it is ſaid Roman urns have been found; from whence ſome think the caſtle was built by the Romans, as others do by the Saxons, or at leaſt that it is as old as their time; but Kilburn ſays it was founded in King Stephen's reign.

Thornham, Linc. N. W. of Glanford-Bridge.

Thornham, Norf. S. E. of St. Edmund's Chapel and Point.

Thornham-Parva, Suff. near Eye.

Thornham-Tower, Northumb. W. of Rothbury.

Thornhaugh, Northampton, near Wansford-Bridge.

Thornhill, Dorset, W. of Sturminster, where a lofty obelisk was erected by Sir James Thornhill, in honour of George I. which is to be seen at a great distance.

Thornhill, Staff. N. E. of Pagets-Bromley.

Thornhill, York, W. Riding, near Wakefield.

Thornholm, York, E. Rid. near Kilham.

Thornhope, Northumb. near Kirkhaugh.

Thornley, Durham, between Durham and Hartlepool.

Thornthorp, York, E. Riding, S. of New-Malton.

Thornthwaite, Cumb. in the parish of Crosthwaite, to which it has a chapel of ease, between Cockermouth and Keswick, has lead-mines.

Thornthwate-Forest and *Hall, Westmorland,* S. W. of Rosgil.

Thornthwate, York, W. Rid. W. of Ripley.

Thornton, Bucks, between Stony-Stratford and Buckingham.

Thornton, Chesh. on a branch of the Gowy.

Thornton, Durham, 3 miles from Stockton.

Thornton or *Tharton, Dorset.* anciently a manor and hamlet, and a distinct parish, but now united to Marnhull, from which it is distant about one mile and a half S. E. The church was dedicated to St. Martin in 1464, but is now converted into a stable, being desecrated probably about the time of the Reformation, when the parish was united to Marnhull.

Thornton, Lanc. in Poulton parish, in Amounderness.

Thornton, Leic. near Bagworth and its park.

Thornton, Linc. near Horncastle.

Thornton, Linc. S. E. of Barton upon the Humber, had an abbey, of which the gate-house is still perfect, as is a rich carved wooden gate of Gothic work. Over the gate are several statues and two rooms, and four hexagon towers at the angles. In one of the three last, whose door had been walled up, was in the last century found a skeleton, supposed to have been of some person immured, with a table, brass candlestick, and a book. Before the college gate, on each side the moor, are three or four hillocks, supposed to have been tumuli. The college was erected with some of the reserved estate of the monastery, but it was dissolved by Edward VI. and is said to have been surrounded with deep ditches and high ramparts to keep off pirates and robbers, and is one of the completest pieces of ancient fortification, having been very magnificent and extensive.

Thornton, Northumb. W. of Alnwick.

Thornton, York, E. Riding, S. W. of Pocklington.

Thornton, York, N. Riding, near Sheriff-Hutton.

Thornton, York, N. Riding, S. E. of Thrusk.

Thornton, York, N. Riding, near Malton.

Thornton, York, N. Riding, S. E. of Pickering.

Thornton, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Yarum.

Thornton, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Bradforth.

Thornton, York, W. Riding, near Skipton in Craven.

Thornton-Bishops, York, W. Rid. N. of Ripley.

Thornton-Childer, Chesh. E. of Neston.

Thornton-College, Linc. E. of Thornton, on a river that runs to the Humber.

Thornton, East and *West, Northumberland,* W. of Morpeth.

Thornton-Hough, Chesh. between the Dee and the Mersey.

Thornton in Lonſdale, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Langſtredale-Chace.

Thornton in the Beans, *York*, N. Riding, S. E. of Northallerton.

Thornton in the Moor, *York*, N. Riding, N. W. of Thruſk.

Thornton in the Street, *York*, N. Riding, N. of Thruſk.

Thoraton-Ruſt, *York*, N. Riding, S. E. of Aſkrig.

Thornton-Stewart, *York*, N. Rid. E. of Midlam.

Thornton-Watlas, *York*, N. Rid. N. E. of Maſham.

Thornwood, *Eſſex*, W. of the Lavers.

Thorolds-Hall, *Eſſex*, S. of the Rodings.

Thoroton, *Notting.* S. E. of Bingham, ſtands on the Snite, which runs into the Trent at Newark.

Thorp, *Derby*, S. W. of Wirkſworth.

Thorp, *Dorſet*, a hamlet to Maiden-Newton, half a mile S. from Notton.

Thorp, *Durh.* N. W. of Stockton upon Tees.

Thorp, *Eſſex*, near Tendring.

Thorp, *Leic.* S. E. of Hinckley, near the Stour.

Thorp, *Linc.* near Wainfleet.

Thorp, *Linc.* W. of Tatterſhal.

Thorp, *Norf.* 6 miles S. W. of Yarmouth.

Thorp, *Norf.* S. E. of Loddon.

Thorp, *Norf.* near Norwich.

Thorp, *Northamp.* N. E. of Thrapſton.

Thorp, *Northamp.* 1 mile from Oldwincle.

Thorp, *Notting.* S. E. of Gotham.

Thorp, *Notting.* a hamlet of Matterſey.

Thorp, *Notting.* by Newark.

Thorp, *Rutl.* in the pariſh of Seyton.

Thorp, *Staff.* N. E. of Tamworth.

Thorp, *Suff.* in the pariſh of Aldringham.

Thorp, *Suff.* on the ocean, N. of Aldborough.

Thorp, *Suff.* N. W. of Bilderſton.

Thorp, *Suff.* E. of Debenham, in Aſhfield pariſh.

THORP, *Surry*, near Egham, has two manors, viz. Thorp and Hall-Place, with a fair on June 9.

Thorp, *Warw.* near Southam.

Thorp, *York*, E. Riding, N. E. of Kilham.

Thorp, *York*, E. Riding, S. E. of Pocklington.

Thorp, *York*, E. Riding, near Howden.

Thorp, *York*, N. Riding, S. E. of Barnard Caſtle.

Thorp, *York*, N. Riding, near Richmond.

Thorp, *York*. W. Riding, near Rippon.

Thorp, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Rotherham.

Thorp-Abbots, *Norf.* near the Waveney, S. W. of Harleſton.

Thorp-Acre, *Leic.* N. W. of Loughborough.

Thorp-Arch, *York*, W. Riding, is a manor 2 miles from Weatherby, bounded on the ſouth and weſt for 4 miles and a half with the river Wherfe.

Thorp-Arnold, *Leic.* S. W. of Waltham on the Would.

Thorp-Baſſet, *York*, E. Riding, N. E. of New-Malton.

Thorp-Biſhops, *York*, E. Riding, York.

Thorp-Black, *Oxf.* N. E. of Amerſden.

Thorp-Bulmer, *Durham*, on the ocean, N. W. of Hartlepool.

Thorp-Conſtantine, *Staff.* near Clifton-Camville.

Thorp-Eaſt, *Eſſex*, between Kelvedon and Colcheſter.

Thorp-Harris, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Rippon.

Thorp in the Fallow, *Linc.* N. W. of Lincoln.

Thorp-Land, *Norf.* S. of Great Walſingham.

Thorp, *Little*, *Durh.* near Eaſington and the coaſt.

Thorp, *Little*, *Leic.* N. of Thorp.

Thorp-Lodge, *Eſſex*, S. E. of Tendring.

Thorp or *Long-Thorp*, *Northamp.*

between Caſter and Peterborough, the ſeat of Sir Robert Bernard, where, in 1720, a moſaic pavement, and at the ſame time a conſular medal of L. Julius, and ſeveral others were diſcovered. Here are ſeveral coloſſal ſtatues of great antiquity in marble. The church a chapel to Peterborough, is remarkably mean, with a low, ſquare, embattled tower, to which adjoins a farm-houſe. At the diviſion of the three roads near it, ſtands the ſhaft of a croſs ten feet high.

Thorp-Lubnam, *Northamp.* juſt by Harborough.

Thorp-Market, *Norfolk*, North of North-Walſham.

Thorp-Melſworth, *Northamp.* near Kettering.

Thorp on the Hill, *York*, W. Riding, S. of Leeds. In the neighbourhood there is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp; and at a place here called Lingwell-Yate, certain clay moulds were found in 1697, which, by the impreſſions, were ſuppoſed to have been invented for counterfeiting Roman coins.

Thorp on the Mount, *Linc.* S. W. of the city.

Thorp-Parva, *Norf.* S. W. of Harleſton.

Thorp Row, *York*, N. Riding, N. E. of Maſham.

Thorp-Sachfield, *Leic.* S. W. of Melton-Mowbray.

Thorp-Salvin, *York*, W. Riding, S. E. of Rotherham.

Thorp-Stapleton, *Thorp juxta Aquam*, or *Thorp-Hall*, *York*, W. Rid. The Roman via vicinalis, leading from the great military road on Bramham-Moor is viſible here.

Thorp-Underwood, *Northampton.* near Rothwell.

Thorp-Willoughby, *York*, W. Rid. near Selby.

Thorſet-Hall, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Thowerſby, *Notting.* on the Meden, W. of Tuxford.

Thrandeſton, *Suff.* N. W. of Eye.

THRAPSTON, *Northamp.* 5 miles from Oundle, and 75 from London, has a fine bridge over the Nen, in the road to Kettering, which, having been made navigable by parliament, boats came up to it, for the firſt time, in November 1737. It ſtands in ſo pleaſant a valley, with ſuch good water, air, and ſoil, that there cannot be a better retreat for one who chooſes a country life. It has a market on Tueſday, and a fair on Auguſt 5.

Thraſtonby, *York*, N. Riding, near Scarborough.

Thraxton, *Norf.* W. of Watton.

Threapland, *Cumb.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Torpenhow.

THREE-LORDS, *Caermarth.* in S. Wales, with two fairs, on Holy-Thurſday and Nov. 12.

Threlkeld, *Cumb.* in Grayſtock pariſh, N. E. of Keſwick. Here is a chapel of eaſe.

Threſkfield, *York*, W. Riding, on the river Wherfe, N. W. of Barden-Tower.

Thribergh, *York*, W. Riding, on the banks of the Dun, oppoſite to Rowmarſh.

Thrickby, *Norf.* W. of Caſtor.

Thrimby, *Weſtmorl.* in the pariſh of Morland, whoſe chapel of eaſe was ruinous till rebuilt in 1681. Here is a free-ſchool, for which a new ſchool-houſe has lately been erected.

Thrin, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the German Ocean near Yarmouth.

Thrinkſton, *Leic.* E. of Aſhby de la Zouch.

Thriſthorp, *Linc.* S. W. of Market-Raiſin.

Throcking, *Hertf.* near Buntingford, and 2 miles S. W. of Buckland.

Throcklow or *Throple*, *Northumb.* W. of Morpeth, near Caſtle Steads. Here are great remains of Adrian's wall, as well as that of Severus, with a confuſed ruin of a caſtellum erected prior to the wall, conjectured to be of the exploratory kind.

Throggy, a river in Monmouthſhire, which runs into the Severn at Trinity-Chapel.

Throgmorton, *Worc.* in the pariſh

of Fladbury, and vale of Evesham, a chapelry N. of Hill and West of Sheriffs-Lench.

Throp, Dorset. a hamlet to Affpiddle near Piddleton.

Thropton or *Thropleton, Northum.* W. of Rothbury.

Throsselton, Devon, on the Thrushel, N. E. of Lifton.

Throston, Upper and *Lower, Durh.* W. of Hartlepool.

Throwley, Devon, on the Taw, and N. of Chegford.

Throwley, Kent, 4 miles S. of Feversham.

Throwley, Staff. near Waterfall, where the river Manifold receives the Hanse out of the ground.

Throxton, Northumb. W. of Rithbury.

Thrumpton, Notting. at the conflux of the Trent and Soar, S. W. of Nottingham.

Thrushel, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the Tamar opposite Launceston.

* THRUSK or THIRSK, *York,* N. Riding, 220 miles from London, an ancient borough by prescription, had once a very strong castle, demolished by Henry II. It is a town-corporation, governed by a bailiff, and about 50 burgage-holders, by whom its members of parliament are chosen, and returned by the bailiff, who is chosen by the burgesses, and sworn by the steward of the lord of the manor, for whom he holds courts at Lady-day and Michaelmas. The market is on Monday; fairs once a fortnight, Shrove-Tuesday, Tuesday after Lady-day, Tuesday after St. James's, St. Andrew's, and St. Luke's.

Thruslington, Durh. N. E. of Bishops-Aukland.

Thrustfield, Staff. between Molecop-Hill and Talk-on-the-Hill.

Thrusthorp, Linc. N. of Alford, has a charity school.

Thruxton, Hampsh. near Weyhill.

Thunderfield, Surry, near Horley.

Thundersley, Essex, in Wimbish parish, near Walden.

Thundersley, Essex, S. W. of Rayleigh.

Thundridge, Hertf. 2 miles N. E. of Ware, and S. of the river Rib. At Thundridgbury, that joins to it, there is a chapel annexed to Ware.

Thurcaston, Leic. S. of Mount-Sorrel. Here is a charity-school; and they shew the house where Bishop Latimer was born.

Thuresby, Cumb. in the road from Wigton to Carlisle.

Thurgarton, Norf. S. W. of Cromer.

Thurgarton, Notting. S. of Southwell, had a priory. Here is a free-chapel.

Thurgoland, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Barnesley.

Thurland, Lanc. a little above Hornby-Castle, on the same river. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Thurlaston, Warw. S. E. of Dunsmore-Heath.

Thurlebar, Cornw. near Stratton.

Thurlepot, Cumb. near Keswick.

Thurleston, Derbysh. S. E. of Derby.

Thurleston, Devon, near Kingsbridge.

Thurley, Bedf. 4 miles from Bedford.

Thurlmere, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Darwent near Keswick.

Thurlow, Magna & Parva, Suff. on the Stour, N. of Haveril. The former has a school.

Thurloxton, Som. N. E. of Taunton.

Thurlston, Leic. N. E. of Hinckley.

Thurmaston, Leic. N. E. of Leicester, where, in 1771, in making the turnpike road, there were disco-

vered the remains of a Roman building.

Thurnby, Leic. S. E. of Leicester.

Thurnby, Westmor. N. of Shapp.

Thurne, Norf. E. of South Walsham.

Thurnham, Lanc. S. of Lancaster, is noted for an earth which contains loam, and a great quantity of selenites; and the amianthus, or feathered allum, is often found in reddish marles near it.

Thurning, Hunt. near Great Gidding and Luddington.

Thurning, Norf. N. E. of Foulsham.

Thurnsco, York, W. Riding, 5 miles from Doncaster.

Thurrington, Suff. N. W. of Dunwich.

Thurrock, East or *Little, Essex,* is contiguous to Grays-Thurrock.

Thurrock, West, Essex, near Grays-Thurrock. The manor-house, by reason of its fine situation, above the Thames, between Long Reach and St. Clement's Reach, is called High-House.

Thurlby, Linc. E. of Alford.

Thursby, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Midlam.

Thursby, Cumb. near Aikton.

Thursford, Norf. between Holt and Great Walsingham.

Thursland, York, W. Riding, W. of Barnesley.

Thursley, Surry, has a chapel of ease to Witley.

Thurstaneston, Dorset, a hamlet to Whitchurch, near Bridport.

Thurstanton, Ches. on the Dee, near Hyle-Lake.

Thusthorp, Linc. on the ocean, S. E. of Saltfleetby.

Thurston, Norf. between Loddon and Yarmouth.

Thurston, Suff. S. of Pakenham.

Thurvaston, Upper and *Lower, Derby.* N. E. of Boylston. The Upper is in the parish of Sutton.

Thussington, Leic. E. of Mount-Sorrel, has a charity school.

Thuston-Mere, a river in Cumberland and Lancashire, which runs into the Foile near Crakeford.

Thuxton, Norfolk, between East Dereham and Windham.

Thwaites, Cumb. in the parish of Millum, upon the river Dudden. Here is a chapel, which was rebuilt in 1715, and endowed with Queen Anne's bounty. The place where the chapel stands is called Hallthwaites; it is about 3 miles from the parish church.

Thwate, Cumb. W. of Penrith.

Thwate, Norf. S. W. of Loddon.

Thwate, York, N. Riding, E. of Keighley.

Thwates, Cumb. near Graystock-Castle.

Thwayt, Norf. between Baconsthorp and North Walsham.

Thwayt, Suff. has two good inns in the road between Ipswich and Norwich.

Thwing, York, E. Riding, N. of Kilham.

Tibberton, Gloc. 4 miles S. E. of Newent.

Tibberton, Salop, W. of Newport.

Tibberton, Worc. N. E. of Worcester city.

Tibenham, Norf. S. E. of New Buckenham.

Tiberthwate, Lanc. N. of Fournese-Fells.

Tiberton, Heref. N. of the Golden Vale.

Tibshelf, Derby, N. E. of Alfreton.

Tibthorp, York, E. Riding, N. of Bainton.

Tichburn, Hampsh. S. W. of Alresford.

Tichfield, a river in Hampshire, which runs into the British-Sea east of Hamble.

Tichfield, Hampsh. E. of Southampton, had an abbey, on the site of which is Tichfield-House, erected by Lord Wriothesley in the reign of Henry VIII. At this house King Charles I. was concealed, in his flight from Hampton-Court in 1647; it was then one of the seats of the Earl of Southampton, where his mother lived with a small family: here he was met by Colonel Ham-

stond, who was fetched by Sir John Berkley, and Ashburnham, and from thence they set out for the Isle of Wight. This, when an abbey, is said by Stowe, to be the place where the marriage of King Henry VI. was solemnized with Margaret of Anjou. Great part of this mansion has either fallen or been taken down; but the entrance or gateway, with the hall and several other rooms, are yet standing, and at times inhabited by the owner. There likewise remain some very handsome stables. Here also are the remains of a chapel, now converted to a dove house. It has a bridge over the river Alre, and a good road below, called Tichfield-Bay, near the mouth of Southampton-Bay, where it receives the Hamble. It has four fairs, on Saturday fortnight before Lady-day, May 14, Sept. 25, and Saturday fortnight before Dec. 21. Here is a charity-school.

Tichwell, *Norf.* W. of Burnham-Market.

Tickencote, *Rutl.* 2 miles and a half from Stamford. It has one of the most ancient Saxon churches in the kingdom, and the arch between the chancel and nave remarkably so. Dr. Stukely says, this church, whose east end is decaying, is the entire oratory of Prince Peada, the founder of the first church at Peterborough Abbey. It is situated within a quarter of a mile of the great north road.

Tickenhall, *Derby*, S. W. of Kegworth.

Tickenhall, *Worc.* near Bewdley.

TICKHALL or TICKHILL, *York*, W. Riding, 2 miles from Roch-Abby, 5 from Doncaster, and 156 from London, is an ancient town, that gives name to an honour, of a very extensive juridiction, and to which a great many manors owe suit and service. It had a castle and fortifications, which were demolished in the late civil wars, and of which some ruins remain. Here is a mount called by Cambden *Moles Edita*, on which was once a castle, with a monastery. Here is a market on Saturday, a school, and a sort of hospital.

Tickham, *York*, N. Riding, near Sheriff-Hutton-Castle.

Tickmarsh, *Northamp.* N. E. of Thrapston.

Ticknam, *Som.* near Clevedon.

Tickton, *York*, E. Riding, N. E. of Beverley.

Tiddenham, *Gloc.* near Chepstow, 7 miles S. from Colford, and 25 S. W. from Gloucester, is a parish 15 miles in compass, bounded on three sides with the Wye and Severn. At the utmost point of the parish, where the Wye and Severn divide, are still to be seen, upon the rocks, at low water, the ruins of a chapel, which was dedicated to St. Tecla (corruptly called in the maps Treacle) the first female martyr, who suffered A. D. 47.

Tiddington, *Warw.* by Stratford upon Avon.

Tide or Tidi, a river in Cornwall, which rises on the S. side of Caradon-Hill, near Leskard, and becomes navigable at a place called Tidiford. About two miles lower, it washes the ancient borough of St. German's, and, joining the Lynher, they both pass into the Tamar.

Tiderington, *Chesh.* in Macclesfield-Forest.

TIDESWALL or TIDES-WELL, *Derbyssh.* 158 miles from London, has a free-school, a market on Wednesday, and fairs on May 3, Oct. 18, and the first Wednesday in September. It is situated 5 miles N. E. of Buxton. Except two or three houses the buildings are mean; but the church is large, and was built in 1356. A small clear stream runs through the town. Here is a spring that ebbs and flows at uncertain times; twice or thrice an hour after great rains; but in dry summers it entirely ceases. This well is reckoned one of the 7 wonders of the Peak. It is about a yard deep and about the same broad, and the water rises and falls about three-quarters of a yard; and gushes from several cavities at once,

for the ſpace of five minutes. It is evident it has no communication with the ſea, nor its flux and reflux.

Tidmarſh, *Berks*, one mile from Theale and the Thames, near the Bath road.

Tidminton, *Worceſt.* a pariſh S. of Shipſton on Stour, from whence it is diſtant a mile.

Tidwell, *Devon*, in Budley pariſh. Here is a pond, or pool, fed by ſprings, that are continually bubbling up, and ſo warm, that when all the neighbouring ſprings are frozen, theſe are not.

Tiffield, *Northamp.* N. E. of Towceſter.

Tighe, *Rutl.* W. of Market Overton, on the borders of Leiceſterſhire.

Tikeford, *Bucks*, near Newport.

Tilbrook, *Bedf.* N. W. of Kimbolton.

Tilbury, *Eſſex*, near Clare-Hall and the Yealdams.

Tilbury, *Wilts*, near Wardour-Caſtle.

Tilbury Eaſt, *Eſſex*, by the Thames, where it begins to widen towards the mouth, is the place where Queen Elizabeth formed a camp, to prevent the landing of the Spaniards from their invincible armada, 30 miles from London. In this pariſh were heretofore two chapels; one of which is called to this day Eaſt-Lee-Chapel. In a chalky cliff, near this place, are ſeveral ſpacious caverns, built with ſtone, to the height of 2 fathoms, ſomewhat narrow at the top, which are ſuppoſed either to have been pits made by ancient Britons, to dig chalk for manuring their ground, or as granaries for their corn.

Tilbury-Fort lies more weſt, oppoſite to Graveſend. It is a regular fortification, planned by Sir Martin Beckman, chief engineer to Charles II. with baſtions, the largeſt of any in England. It has a double moat; the innerinoſt of which is 180 feet broad, with a good counterſcarp, a covered way, ravelines and tenailles, and a platform, on which 106 cannon are placed, from 24 to 46 pounders each, beſides ſmaller ones planted between them, and the baſtions and curtines alſo are planted with guns; and here is a high tower, called the Block-Houſe, which is ſaid to have been built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. On the land ſide are alſo two redoubts of brick; and there it is able to lay the whole level under water. The foundation is laid upon piles driven down in two ranges, one over the other, which reach below the channel of the river, and the lowermoſt being pointed with iron enters the ſolid chalk rock, which extends under the Thames to the chalk hills in Kent.

Tilbury-Weſt, in which is the above-mentioned fort, was in the year 630 the ſee of a biſhop, called Ceadda, who converted the Eaſt-Saxons. Here the four proconſular ways made by the Romans croſſed each other. It is ſituated near level unhealthy marſhes, called the Three Hundreds. It has a fine ſpring of alterative water.

Tileburſt, *Berks*, W. of Reading.

Tilefworth, *Bedf.* near Chalgrave.

Tiley, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Great Mintern.

Tiley, *Dorſet*, near Coſmore common, and formerly was part of Duntiſh park.

Tilford, *Surry*, S. E. of Farnham.

Tilgate and its *Foreſt*, *Suſſ.* between Crawley and Slaugham.

Tillingham, *Eſſex*, S. of Bradwell, upon the ocean. The church here was rebuilt in 1708, by a poundage on the pariſh, at the expence of 300l. It has 4 almſhouſes, endowed with 20l. a year, and a bullock, worth 5l. at Chriſtmas, and the like at Eaſter, for the poor.

Tillington, *Staff.* on the Sow, between Cieſwell and Stafford.

Tillington, *Suſſ.* near Petworth.

Tilmeſton, *Kent*, 4 miles S. of Sandwich.

Tilney, *Norf.* in the Marſh-Land. In a plain here, called Tilney-Smeeth, are fed no leſs than 30,000 ſheep, after it had been grazed by the larger cattle of 7 villages. Sir Henry Spel-

man tells a remarkable ſtory of one Hikifrike, who, when the lord of this town would have taken this common from it by force, took the axle-tree of his cart for a ſword, and a wheel for his buckler, and having routed the lord's men, ſettled the inhabitants in full poſſeſſion of it. His tomb is in the church-yard, with an axle-tree and a wheel engraven on it.

Tilney, *Notting.* on the Idle, N. of Redford.

Tilſey or *Tildſley*, *Lanc.* in the pariſh of Leigh.

Tilſhead, *Wilts*, 4 miles from E. Lavington.

Till-Houſe, *Devon*, near Rockbear.

Tilſdown, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of, and near Durſley.

Tilſop, *Salop*, S. W. of Clebury.

Tilſtock, *Salop*, S. of Whitchurch, in the road to Wem.

Tilſton, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Malpas.

Tiltey, *Eſſex*, on the Chelmer, N. W. of Dunmow, and S. of Thaxted, joins to Broxted. It had formerly an abbey, founded about the year 1152, by Robert Earl of Derby, but there are but few remains except the chapel, now the pariſh church, and part of the cloiſter walls, in which are the marks of circular arches.

Tilton on the Hill, *Leic.* E. of Billeſdon. It had formerly an hoſpital.

Timbercomb, *Som.* S. W. of Minehead.

Timberdine, *Worceſt.* near the river Severn, where is a fiſhery not far from Worceſter.

Timberland, *Linc.* W. of Tatterſhall.

Timble, *Great* and *Little*, *York*, W. Riding, S. W. of Ripley.

Timperley, *Cheſh.* near Mobberley.

Timſborow, *Som.* near Pensford, between Frome-Selwood and Briſtol.

Timſbury, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Rumſey.

Timworth, *Suff.* N. of St. Edmundſbury.

Tinedale, *Northumb.* a valley watered by the North-Tine, which ſeparates it from Redeſdale on the N. It was made a barony by Hen. I. and contained ſeveral lordſhips, wherein ſeveral battles have been fought, and memorials of them remain, both Britiſh and Pictiſh.

Tine, a river of England, which riſes on the borders of Scotland, and is called North Tine. There is another which riſes on the confines of Cumberland, and is called South Tine. Theſe unite their ſtreams at Hexham; and, continuing their courſe eaſtward, divide the counties of Durham and Northumberland, and paſſing on to Newcaſtle, fall into the German ocean at Tinemouth.

Tineham. See *Weſt-Tineham*.

Tinemouth, *Northumb.* which is at the mouth of the Tine, 9 miles E. of Newcaſtle, and 279 from London, has a large ſtately caſtle on a very high rock, inacceſſible on the ſea-ſide, and well mounted with cannon. The Tine here is not above 7 feet deep at low-water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcaſtle, a ſand lies acroſs the mouth of it, called the Bar, with dangerous rocks about it, called the Black-Middins; but to prevent ſhips running on them by night, there are light-houſes ſet up and maintained by the Trinity-Houſe at Newcaſtle; and near them is Clifford's-Fort, built in 1672, which commands the mouth of the river. It has ſeveral ſalt-works; but its greateſt article of trade is coals, of which upwards of 770,000 chaldrons are ſent to London only, beſides other places. This place is now much reſorted to as a watering-place during the ſummer months. Almoſt oppoſite this place is the German Ocean; near the ſhore are the Marſden rocks, viſited by parties from hence on pleaſure, which the waves have ſo perforated as to form paſſages for boats, and ſeveral large caverns. In the caſtle, which alſo commands it, was a monaſtery (the ruins whereof are ſtill to be ſeen) which was often plundered by the Danes. Its preſent appearance is ſtrikingly noble, and on the whole

encloſes an area of about 6 acres; the view is crowded with auguſt ruins, of which many fine arches are ſtanding, as is the Gateway-tower, and the eaſtern part of the church of moſt excellent workmanſhip. There are alſo ſeveral ſpacious apartments, one of which, from its large chimney, is termed the kitchen, and another the dungeon. The weſtern gate is ſtill entire. A great number of carved ornaments on the walls and windows remain. Here was alſo the old pariſh church, which being decayed, a new one was built, and conſecrated in 1668, a mile from the town.

Tinglaw, *York*, W. Rid. N. W. of Wakefield.

Tingmouth-Weſt, *Devon*, at the mouth of the river Teign, S. W. of Exmouth. The Danes landed here in 970, to diſcover the country previous to their invaſion of it; and in Queen Anne's war the French burnt it, the houſes being then almoſt all thatched; but by a brief the inhabitants were ſoon enabled to build better. Here is a haven, eaſt of which is a ſhoal of ſand that takes up a great ſpace between the port and the town.

Tingmouth-East, *Devon*, near the former, was once a borough, whoſe inhabitants vie with Exeter for antiquity. The biſhops of the dioceſe, in the reign of Henry III. granted it 300 acres of land; and it had many privileges, one of which remains to this day, viz. that it claims whatſoever value is found about the body of any perſon drowned between a rock called the Clerk in the Eaſt, and a place called Hackney in the Weſt. They had alſo a priſon, and a market on Sunday, which they would not diſcontinue, till forced to it by the ſheriff's poſſe in the reign of Henry III. It has a well-frequented fair on September 29, and an hoſpital called the Maudlin, built by the inhabitants of Weſt-Tingmouth; but their chief profit is from the abundance of ſea-fiſh taken here, and ſent about the country. The harbour is indifferent good, but defenceleſs, and has been much ſubject to invaſions.

Tingrafe, *Devon*, near Newton-Buſhel.

Fingrave, *Bedf.* S. W. of Ampthill.

Tingtweezle or *Tinchtil*, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Micklehurſt, was anciently reckoned a borough, and had a leet within itſelf; but is ſince contented with being deemed the principal member of the lordſhip of Mottram.

Tingwick, *Bucks*, S. W. of Buckingham.

Tinham, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Dorſet*, on the Channel, S. W. of Corfe-Caſtle.

Tinhead, *Wilts*, N. E. of Weſtbury.

Tinkleton, *Dorſet*, S. W. of Bere, on the north ſide of the Frome, oppoſite Woodſford, 3 miles S. W. from Tolpiddle, of which it was formerly a park. The church is a ſmall fabrick.

Tinkley, *Gloc.* in Nimpsfield pariſh.

Tinmore, *Staff.* on the Tame, N. W. of Tamworth.

Tintagel-Caſtle, *Cornw.* See *Boſſiney*.

Tintern-Abby and *Little Tintern*, *Monm.* on each ſide of a ſtream that falls into the Wye, between Monmouth and Chepſtow. It was founded by Walter de Clare, in 1131, there is only the church remaining, except a few cottages, evidently once part of its out offices, though ſo diſguiſed and patched as to eſcape a curſory obſerver.

Tintinhull, *Som.* S. of Ilcheſter.

Tinwell, *Rutl.* on the Welland, S. W. of Stamford.

Tipton, *Staff.* N. of Dudley-Caſtle, on a little river where it runs into the Tame.

Tiptrey-House, *Eſſex*, S. E. of the Braxteds, has a fair July 25. Here was a priory of Black canons, one of thoſe diſſolved by Cardinal Wolſey.

Tirrels-Hall, *Eſſex*, by Dunmow.

Tirringham, *Bucks*, on the Ouſe, N. W. of Newport.

Tirthington, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Bothall.

Tiſehurſt, *Suſſ.* N. of Echingham.

Tiſted, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Hampſh.* between Alresford and Selborn.

Tiſſington, *Derby*, N. of Aſborn.

Titching, *Surry*, near Frimley and Horſill.

Titcomb, *Wilts*, N. of Chute Foreſt.

Tithby, *Notting.* S. of Bingham.

Titherington, *Gloc.* near Thornbury.

Titherington, *Wilts*, E. of the Deverels.

Titherley, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Rumſey.

Titherley, *Dorſet*, near Chardſtock, on the borders of Somerſetſhire.

Titley, *Heref.* on the Arrow, N. W. of Pembridge.

Titley, *Northumb.* was a member of the barony of Wark.

Titlington, *Northumb.* N. W. of Alnwick.

Titon, *Northamp.* near Ravenſthorp.

Tirſey, *Surry*, N. of Limpsfield.

Titſhall - *Margaret* and *Mary*, *Norf.* S. E. of New Buckenham.

Tittenhanger, *Hertf.* 3 miles S. E. of St. Albans, where the abbots of St. Alban's had a ſtately ſeat built in 1405.

Tittenley, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Combermere.

Tittenſor, *Staff.* near Swinerton. Here is a mill-pond that runs into the Trent, ſerved by a never-freezing ſpring; ſo that its mill goes when others ſtand ſtill.

Titting, *Surry*, S. E. of Guildford.

Tittleſhall, *Norf.* between Rainham-Hall and Mileham, 10 miles N. E. from Swaffham, in whoſe church is one of the moſt ſtately monuments in theſe parts, erected in honour of Sir Edward Coke, the Lord Chief-juſtice.

Tiverton, *Cheſh.* near Beeſton-Caſtle.

* TIVERTON, *Devon*, 15 miles N. of Exeter, and 166 from London, was formerly called Twyford's Town, from two fords then over the Ex and Leman, where are now ſtone bridges. It is an ancient town, noted for the greateſt woollen manufactory in the county next to Exeter; and, excepting that city, is the richeſt, if not the moſt populous, of all the inland towns in the county. It is governed by a mayor, 12 principal burgeſſes, 12 inferior burgeſſes or aſſiſtants, a recorder, and a clerk of the peace. The mayor, by James I.'s charter, is gaol-keeper, and the delivery thereof is to be holden before him and the recorder. A great ornament and advantage to this town is a noble large free ſchool, founded by a clothier and a native, who gave 2000l. for purchaſing lands to maintain 6 ſcholars at Oxford and Cambridge, to be elected from this ſchool. They are now 8, and placed at Baliol-College, Oxford, and Sidney in Cambridge. This town has ſuffered very much by fires, viz. April 3, 1598, it being the market day, a fire broke out, and ſpread with ſuch fury, that ſeveral of the inhabitants were burnt in the ſtreets and ſhops, together with 600 houſes; ſo that only the church and 2 almſhouſes eſcaped. On the 5th of Auguſt, 1612, another fire happened, as deſtructive, and the loſs was computed at 35,000l. And on the 5th of June, 1731, there was another fire here, which deſtroyed 200 of the beſt houſes, and moſt of the manufactories, to the loſs in the whole of 150,000l. but it has been ſince elegantly rebuilt; and the church not being large enough, a chapel has been erected by the ſubſcription of the inhabitants, which by parliament is made a perpetual curacy. The markets here are Tueſdays and Saturdays; the fairs Tueſday fortnight after Witſuntide and Oct. 10. Here is alſo a market on Mondays for kerſey. This town never ſent members to parliament till the 18th of James I.

Tivinton, Cheſh. W. of Congleton.

Tiviot or *Chiviot Mountains* are high hills which lie on the borders of England and Scotland, where there have been many ſharp battles between the Engliſh and Scots.

Tixall with its *Heath, Staff.* two miles E. of Stafford.

Tixover, Rutland, in Ketton pariſh.

Tobridge, Som. W. of Taunton.

Toccotes, York, N. Riding, N. of Giſborough.

Tocholes, Lanc. S. of Blackborn.

TOCKLINGTON, *Gloc.* a hamlet in Olveſton pariſh. Has fairs on May 9, and Sept. 6.

Tockwith, York, E. Riding, in the pariſh of Bolton.

Todbere, Dorſet, N. of Sturminſter, 2 miles S. E. from Fifehide-Magdalen.

Toddelwood, Northumb. E. of Featherſton-Haugh.

Todenham, Gloc. 8 miles N. from Stow on the Would, 6 from Campden, and 34 N. E. from Gloceſter, where is an elegant ſeat of Viſc. Tracy, to which the fine painted glaſs and elegant marble chimney piece were removed from Hayles, and yet remain.

Todgmore-Bottom, Gloc. in Biſley pariſh.

Todington, Gloc. 9 miles E. from Tewkeſbury, 11 N. W. from Stow on the Would, and 16 N. E. from Gloceſter. The river Iſbourne runs through it from Winchcombe, in its courſe to the upper Avon.

Todington, Gloc. N. E. of Winchcombe, is a pariſh 8 miles in compaſs, on the borders of which runs the Charan.

Tod-Law, Northumb. near Elſden, is a mount, on which are three ſtone columns, placed in a triangular order, 12 feet diſtant from each other, each column near 12 feet in diameter, ſaid to have been ſepulchral monuments of ſome eminent Danes.

Todmerden, Lanc. N. of Rochedale.

Todwick, York, W. Riding, E. of Sheffield.

Toft, Cam. not 6m. from Cambridge.

Toft, Cheſh. 2 m. from Tableigh.

Toft, Linc. W. of Bourn.

Toft, Linc. on the Ankem, S. W. of Market-Raiſin.

Toft, Linc. on the Dun and borders of Yorkſhire, S. W. of Barton upon Trent.

Toft, Norf. S. E. of Watton.

Toft, Warw. a member of Dunchurch.

Toft Monachorum, Norf. 8 miles S. W. of Yarmouth.

Toft-Rees, Norf. near Rainham-Hall.

Toft-Weſt, Norf. N. of Thetford.

Tointons, Upper and *Lower, Linc.* S. E. of Bullingbrook.

Tokenham, Wilts, S. W. of Wotton-Baſſet.

Toleſbury, Eſſex, near Malden, between the Toleſhunts and Blackwater river and bay.

Toleſby, York, N. Riding, N. W. of Stokeſley.

Toleſhunt-Darcy, Eſſex, between Toleſhunt-Knights and Toleſbury.

Toleſhunt-Major, or *Beckingham, Eſſex,* S. W. of the latter, is called ſo by corruption from the name of Malger, whoſe family formerly held it, for it is the leaſt of all the three Toleſhunts.

Toleſhunt Militis or *Knights, Eſſex,* N. of Toleſhunt-Darcy, ſometimes called Toleſhunt-Buſhes.

Tolland, Som. N. E. of Wivelſcomb.

Tollard-Royal, Wilts, on the borders of Cranborn Chace.

Tollaſton, Notting. near Bingham, is called in our maps Tollaton, and Terlaton.

TOLLER-DOWN, *Dorſet,* where there are held three fairs, on May 29 and 30, July 2, and Sept. 11.

Tollerdwelme, Dorſet, near Bemiſter, in the pariſh of Corſcomb.

Toller-Fratrum, Dorſet, N. W. of Frampton, 1 mile from Maiden-Newton, whoſe church is ſmall and ancient.

Toller-Porcorum, *Dorſet*, N. W. of Frampton, 1 mile S. E. from the foregoing.

TOLLERTON, *York*, N. Riding, in the foreſt of Galtres, has a fair on Aug. 26.

Tollington, *Linc.* W. of the Deepings.

Tolpiddle, *Dorſet*, a pariſh near Tincleton, in the hundred of Piddleton.

Tolpuddel, *Dorſet*, S. of St. Andrew's-Milborn.

Tompſon, *Dorſet*, near Blandford.

Tone, a river in Somerſetſhire which runs into the Parret near Petherton Park.

Toneley, *Northumb.* N. W. of Dunſtaburgh-Caſtle.

Tonge, *Kent*, 1 mile and a half E. from Milton, has the ruins of a caſtle, ſaid to have been built in 450, by Hengiſt, the Saxon general, purſuant to a grant from the Britiſh King Vortigern, of as much ground to build a ſeat on as he could incloſe with a bull's hide, which he therefore cut into very ſmall thongs, from whence came the name of the caſtle. A corn mill has been erected on the moat for upwards of 200 years. Several Saxon antiquities have been dug up within the caſtle.

Tonge, *Leic.* near Stanton-Harold.

Tonge, *York*, W. Riding, S. E. of Bradforth.

Tonge-Caſtle, *Salop*, ſtands about 3 miles from Shiffnal, 10 from Wolverhampton and Bridgenorth, 20 from Shrewſbury, and 130 from London. From hence to the curious and much admired iron bridge over the Severn it is about 8 miles. This ſtructure is amazingly grand. At about 600 yards from the caſtle, in the park, ſtands the venerable pariſh church, a much admired piece of antiquity, remarkable for having one of the largeſt bells in England, as well as many rich, elegant, and ancient monuments.

Tongham, *Surry*, N. W. of Puttenham.

Tongley-Hill, *Salop*, near Clun, on which is a Roman encampment called Bury Ditches.

Tooting-Upper, *Surry*, lies in the road from Southwark to Epſom, and has an almſhouſe founded in 1709, by the mother of Sir John Bateman, Lord Mayor of London, for 6 poor women, to be nominated by the eldeſt heir of the family. Here are ſeveral gentlemens' ſeats.

Tooting-Lower, *Surry*, 2 miles S. W. of Wandſworth.

Topa, *Linc.* near Torkſey.

TOPCLIFF, *York*, N. Riding, to the S. of Thruſk, 24 miles N. of York, and being ſeated on the great northern road, there are ſeveral good inns for the entertainment of travellers. It is three quarters of a mile in length, and is ſeated on the river Swale, upon a conſiderable aſcent. It has no market, but it has one fair, on July 17 and 18.

Topcliff, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Wakefield.

Topcroft, *Norf.* N. W. of Bungay.

Topesfield, *Eſſex*, N. W. of the Henninghams.

Topesfield, *Midd.* in the pariſh of Hornſey.

Top-Houſes, *Cornw.* near Leſtwithiel.

TOPSHAM, *Devon*, 4 miles from Exeter, and 176 from London. It is almoſt encompaſſed with the Cliſt and the Ex, and has a market on Thurſdays, and a fair on St. Margaret's-day. This is the port of Exeter, where all the large ſhips lye, and are unloaded and take in their lading; and here are officers of the cuſtoms for that purpoſe. Here is the reſidence of the captains, &c. ſhipwrights, &c. and it is a tolerable large place, conſiſting of ſeveral ſtreets and along ſtrand.

Topſtreet, *Hertf.* near Wheathamſtead.

Torbay, *Devon*, 12 miles N. from Dartmouth, is a village, with a bay in the Britiſh Channel, about 12 miles in compaſs, where was the general ſtation of our fleets during King William's war with France.

King William, when Prince of Orange, landed here on the 4th of Nov. 1688, from the fleet which brought him from Holland. A south or south-east wind sometimes forces ships to put out from hence to sea, or to run into Dartmouth. Mary church here is reckoned the first built in the county. Near this bay is a remarkable well, that ebbs or flows five or six inches every hour, though it seems to have no communication with the sea; nor is the water brackish, but clear as crystal, and, though cold in summer, never freezes in winter. The neighbours reckon it medicinal in some fevers.

Torbryan, Devon, S. E. of Ashburton, a place full of rocks and torrs.

Torbuck, Lanc. S. E. of West-Darby.

Torkington, Chesh. between Nerbury and the Golt-water.

Torkscath-Park, Lanc. near Liverpool.

TORKSEY, *Linc.* near the influx of the Beesdyke into the Trent, N. W. of Lincoln, was once a town of great note and privileges; by virtue of which the inhabitants were obliged, whenever the king's ambassadors came that way, to carry them down the Trent in their barges, and to conduct them as far as York. By an old charter, still in being, it takes toll from strangers, for cattle or goods passing this way, and has a fair on Whit-Monday. Here was formerly a nunnery, the remains of which show it to have been considerably large; it was founded by King John, but by its present appearance was never very magnificent.

Torletan, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Coats, about a mile from that church.

Torleton, Gloc. in the parish of Rodmarton.

Torlin, Wilts, three miles from Holt.

Tormarton, Gloc. 4 miles S. E. of Chipping-Sodbury, 4 N. from Marshfield, and 32 S. from Gloucester.

Tormount, Devon, N. of Torbay.

Tor-Newton, Devon, in the parish of Torbryan.

Torpenbow, Cumb. near Ireby, and Plumland.

TORPERLEY, *Chesh.* N. W. of Namptwich, a great thoroughfare to Chester, and the place for the sheriff's tourns and courts. It is a small town on a gentle descent. It has formerly been a borough, and enjoyed a market on Tuesday, now disused. There is nothing very remarkable in the church, but a waste of good marble in monumental vanity. From hence is a fine view of Beeston, 2 miles distant. It has fairs on May 1, Monday after Aug. 24, and Dec. 10.

Torr, a name given to several elevations on Dartmore in Devonshire, &c. and by way of eminence, Mam Torr, an abrupt precipice in Derbyshire, which stands on the right hand side of the road from Castleton to Buxton about a mile; and is said to be 1000 feet above the level of Castleton Valley; in its bowels is the oldest mine worked in the High Peak. The E. part is a frightful precipice: the western part is continually mouldering. On the top and sides of this hill is a camp, supposed to be Roman, great part of which has been reduced by the continual mouldering of the hill; but from what remains it must have been 1650 yards in circumference, and has been so contrived as to command the hill, so that not so much as a single person could advance to the top of it without being observed. There is a spring of water within the camp. The top of it is 60 yards broad, and its height 456 feet.

Torr-Abby, Devon. at the bottom of Torbay.

Torrington-Black, Devon, W. of Hatherley, near a river whose water is blackish.

TORRINGTON-GREAT, *Devon*, 195 miles from London, has a bridge over the Towridge, and is an ancient populous borough, from whence a great trade is carried on to Ireland, &c. and especially in stuffs. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen,

and 16 burgeſſes, purſuant to its charter of Queen Mary I. It has a good market for corn, fleſh, &c. on Saturdays, and fairs on May 4, July 5, and Oct. 10. The petty ſeſſions and other meetings, are generally held here by the gentlemen of the county. It has 2 churches, one with a library. Here are almſhouſes, with right of commonage for the poor, and a charity-ſchool for 32 boys. Here are ſome remains of a caſtle that was in the ſouth part of the town. A fire happened here in July, 1724, which burnt 80 houſes. It ſent burgeſſes to parliament in the reigns of Edward I. II and III. but not ſince.

Torrington, Little, Devon, S. of the Towridge, oppoſite to Great-Torrington.

Torriſholm, Lanc. between Lancaſter and its ſands.

Tortington, Suſſ. S. of Arundel.

Torton, Suſſ. between Tortington and Arundel.

Tortworth, Surry, W. of Lalam-Ferry.

Torworth, Gloc. S. of the Avon, 4 miles W. of Wotton-under-Edge, is a pariſh 8 miles in compaſs, remarkable for a cheſtnut tree 1000 years old, and 52 feet in circuit at the trunk.

Torworth, Notting. in the pariſh of Blith.

Toſeland, Hunt. a member of Great-Paxton, to the north.

Toſſens, Great and *Little, Northumb.* S. W. of Rothbury.

Toſtock, Suff. near Wulpit.

Totenham, Worc. W. of that city.

Totham, Great and *Little, Eſſex*, N. of Malden. The road to Colcheſter, by Tip-tree, leads through the pariſh of Great Totham. Little Totham church is a chapel of eaſe to Goldhanger, on the weſt.

Tothea, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Peſcotter in Reſcob Foreſt.

Tothill, Linc. N. W. of Alford.

Totley, Derby, in Scarſdale, N. W. of Cheſterfield.

Totmonſlow, Staff. near Draycot.

Totnell, Dorſet, is a little hamlet in the pariſh of Yateminſter.

* TOTNESS, *Devon*, has a fine bridge over the river Dart, leading to Berry-Pomeroy, 8 miles from Dartmouth, and 198 from London, is a borough by preſcription, and the oldeſt in the county. King John made it a corporation, conſiſting of 14 burgo-maſters, whereof one is a mayor, who, with his predeceſſor and the recorder, are juſtices of the peace. There are 20 common-councilmen, and ſome few freemen, choſen by the mayor and maſters. Here is a ſpacious church, with a fine tower and four pinnacles, above 90 feet high, a town-hall, and a ſchool-houſe. Its chief trade is the woollen manufactory; but here are more gentlemen than tradeſmen of note; and though the corporation is not the richeſt in England, yet ſo well-affected are they to the eſtabliſhment of the preſent royal family, that its loyal addreſs to the late King George I. upon occaſion of the Vienna treaty between the late Emperor and the King of Spain, will never be forgot, wherein the good people aſſured his majeſty of their readineſs not only to grant him 4s. in the pound land-tax, but, if his ſervice required it, to give him the other 16s. This town, which ſuffered many alterations from Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans, was formerly walled in, and had four gates, but only the S. gate, and ſome ſmall parts of the reſt remain; and it had a caſtle, whoſe outward walls are ſtill entire, except the battlements. The famous Roman foſſe-way, which began here, though 1400 years old, is ſtill viſible in this place. Here is plenty of all proviſions, particularly good fiſh, and delicate trouts. A man will ſometimes take up 30 ſalmon at once, from 17 to 20 inches long, for which they aſk but 1d. a-pound. They catch ſalmon-peel here with a ſpaniel trained up for that purpoſe, which drives them into a ſhove-net. Its markets are Tueſdays and Saturdays, and fairs on May 1, July 25,

Oct. 28, and Easter-Tuesday. Here was once a priory. It first sent members to parliament the 23d of Edward I. It being but 7 or 8 miles from the sea, the river here is pretty broad, and the tide flows 10 or 12 feet at the bridge.

Totney, Linc. near the sea, N. W. of Saltfleet.

Tottenham, Midd. 5 miles N. E. of London, W. of the river Lea, in the road to Ware. In the reign of Henry VIII. an almshouse was founded for 3 poor widows. The church stands on a hill, with a little river called Mosol at the bottom, W. N. and E. The parish is divided into four wards, viz. 1. Netherward, where stands the parsonage and vicarage. 2. Middle-ward, comprehending Marsh-street and Church-end. 3. High-Cross-ward, containing the Hall, the Mill-Page-Green, and the High-Cross. 4. Wood-Green-ward, comprehending all the rest of the parish, and bigger than all the three other wards. At the cross, which was once much higher, and gave name to the place, Queen Eleanor's corpse was rested, when it was brought from Lincolnshire, where she died, to London. St. Loy's well, in this parish, is said to be always brimful, but never runs over; and of Bishop's well the people report many strange cures. A circular tuft of elms, at the end of Page-Green, is called the Seven Sisters. There was a very great wood formerly, of 400 acres on and about the hill, on the west side of the parish, which is now almost destroyed. In 1596, an almshouse for 8 single persons, either men or women, was founded here by one Zancher, a Spaniard, the first confectioner ever known in this kingdom. Another was founded, for 3 poor people, on the church land, but it was not endowed. Here is a free-school, and also a charity-school for 22 girls, all clothed and taught; and a Quaker's meeting, on which account many families of that persuasion have their country residence in this place. Near the church is Bruce Castle, an extensive mansion.

Tottenham-Court, Midd. between St. Giles's in the Fields, London, and Hampstead, now part of the metropolis

Tottenham and *Park, Wilts*, by Savernake-Forest.

Tottenhoo, Bucks, by Whaddon.

Totterdown, Som. near Bristol.

Totteridge, Hertf. about 10 miles from London, near Barnet and Whetston, has been adorned with fine seats of the citizens of London, so long ago as the reign of James I. The Saxons gave it the name from its situation on the ridge of a hill. Here was anciently a monastery. Its church is served by a curate, put in by the rector of Hatfield, to whom the tithes are paid; but Totteridge in all other rates is distinct from Hatfield, and pays only to its own church and poor.

Tottington, Lanc. W. of Rochedale.

Tottington, Suff. near Stening.

Totton, Hamps. at the bottom of Southampton-Bay.

Tovel, Kent, near Maidstone.

Towridge, a river in Devonshire, which rises at the foot of a hill near Wolfordsworthy, about four miles from Hartland-Point; whence it runs, in a S. E. course, to a village called Iddlesly, where it is joined by the Oke; after which it is joined by several brooks, and passes, in a large stream, by Biddeford, and falls into Bristol Channel, about two miles below Appledore, where it is joined by the Taw. Ships of a very large burden come up to Biddeford.

Tousey, Bucks, has a chapel, in the parish of Tame.

Towa, a river in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Cowen at Clear.

TOWCESTER, *Northamp.* 6 miles from Northampton, and 60 from London, is a handsome old populous town, in the great road to Chester, with good inns for travellers. The Danes besieged it in 917, but could

not take it, and King Edward the Elder incompaſſed it afterwards with a ſtrong ſtone wall, of which there is now no ſign. It has a large church, and three bridges over two ſtreams, into which the little river Tove, or Wedon, is divided, and which incompaſs the town. It is ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſtation, if not the Tripontium of Antoninus, becauſe of the old Roman coins often dug up here; and it is certain that the Watling-ſtreet runs through it, and plainly appears in ſeveral places between this and Stony-Stratford. Here was formerly a priory. The people, young and old, are employed in the manufactories of lace and ſilk. The market is on Tueſdays; fairs on Auguſt 10, September 23, and October 18: and here are annual horſe-races. Here was alſo a fair on March 25, which is ſince altered to March 22.

Tower-Moor, York, between Tatterſhall and Horncaſtle. A building of great antiquity, conſiſting of a ſlender octagonal tower, now ruinous, but its uſe now unknown, and its ſituation on a barren moor.

Towes, Linc. W. of Louth.

Towin, Cornw. E. of Grampound.

Towin, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Dowy at Remy.

Town, Cornw. near the coaſt, W. of Padſtow.

Town-Borough, Kent, near Appledore.

Townley, Lanc. S. of Burnley.

Town-Place, Kent, by Throwley.

Townſtall, Devon, 3 quarters of a mile from Dartmouth, is nevertheleſs its mother-church, which ſtands on a hill, with a tower 69 feet high, that is a ſea-mark.

Towre, Linc. N. of Tatterſhal-Chace.

Towthorp, York, E. Rid. N. E. of Wilton.

Towthorp, York, N. Rid. N. of York.

Towling-Graveney, or *Upper* and *Lower*, called *Towton-Beck, Surry*, near Streatham-common. The former lies in the road from Southwark to Epſom. The Lower is 2 miles S. W. of Wandſworth. In Upper-Towting, fronting the road to Mitcham, there is an hoſpital, founded in 1709, for 6 poor almſwomen.

Towton, Notting. S. of Nottingham, has a ferry over the Trent. Here being no church, the people go to that at Attenborough.

Towton, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Tadcaſter, famous for that bloody battle between the forces of the houſes of York and Lancaſter, ſo fatal to the latter, on Palm-Sunday, 1461; both armies conſiſted of 100,000 men, and 36,000 fell, of whom 9 were noblemen, beſides many knights and eſquires. This engagement, which was the more cruel, becauſe fathers killed their ſons, and ſons their fathers, and brothers gave each other no quarter, was ſo obſtinate that it laſted ten hours. The ploughmen ſometimes turn up arrow-heads, ſpear-heads, broken javelins, &c. in the field.

Towy, a river in Cardiganſhire and Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the ſea at Towy-Haven.

Towyn, *Merioneth/h.* N. Wales, has a fair on May 14.

Trablefield, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt Medina.

Trafford-Bridge, Cheſh. N. E. of Cheſter.

Traford, Lanc. S. W. of Manchester. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, Worceſter, &c.

Tragarden, Cornw. N. E. of Truro.

Tragarth, a river in Brecknock-

shire, which runs into the Melta above Iſtradwelthy.

Tramnore, Cheſh. S. of Liverpool-Haven.

Tranby, York, E. Riding, W. of Hull.

Tranwell, Northumb. a member of the manor of Morpeth.

Trapeſhill, Eſſex, between Epping-Foreſt and Chigwell.

Trapham, Kent, near Wingham.

Tratton, Suſſ. near Portſmouth. Here is a bridge over a brook that runs quite through the rape of Chicheſter to the river Arun.

Trautmant, a river in Cardiganſhire, which runs into the Towy, oppoſite Reſcob-Foreſt.

Trawbridge, Devon, on the river Forton, near Crediton.

Treales, Lanc. in Amounderneſs, N. E. of Kirkham.

Trebaffel, Cornw. near the North Sea, N. E. of Boſcaſtle.

Trebe-Jew, Cornw. on the North Sea, W. of Great Columb.

Treberack, Cornw. W. of Camelford.

Trebert, Salop, S. W. of Clun-Caſtle.

Trebigh, Cornw. in St. Ives pariſh.

Treborough, Som. S. W. of Nettlecomb.

Treborrow, Devon, N. of Houlſworthy.

Treburget, Cornw. near Michelſtow.

Trecarrol, Cornw. S. W. of Launceſton.

Tredack, or *Treback, Cornw.* near Leſkard.

Treddington, Worc. on the Stoure, N. of Shipſton. It is a large pariſh and rich living, bounded on the E. by Warwickſhire, and on the W. by Glocesterſhire, and is 10 miles in circuit.

Tredeager, Monm. near Uſk.

Tredegy, or *Trecleg y, Cornw.* near Camelford.

Tredington, Glac. 2 miles and a half S. E. of Tewkeſbury.

Tredonock, Monm. 3 miles from Caerleon, where is preſerved a fair and entire monument of a Roman ſoldier of the ſecond legion, which was found by the ſexton, in digging a grave, 90 years ago, and is particularly deſcribed by Dr. Gibſon, in his additions to Camden.

Tredruſton, Cornw. near Bodmin.

Tredunck, Cornw. N. W. of Bodmin.

TREECASTLE, *Brecknockſh.* in S. Wales, 10 miles W. of Brecknock, and 174 from London, with fairs on April 5, May 2, Auguſt 14, October 14, November 13, and December 14.

Tre-Evan, or *Treneraven, Heref.* near Kyne-Church.

Treford, or *Trayford, Suſſ.* S. W. of Midhurſt.

Trefrew, Cornw. near Swannacote.

TREFRHIW, *Caernarv.* in North Wales, with fairs on May 12, Sept. 3, and Nov. 3.

Trefuſis, Cornw. ſtands on a point of land in Falmouth-Haven, that divides King's-Road from Carreck-Road.

TREGANETHAW, *Cornw.* S. W. of Truro, has fairs on May 6, and Auguſt 12.

TREGANNON, *Cardiganſh.* in S. Wales, with a market on Thurſday, and a fair on March 5. It is ſeated on the river Tivey, in a plain, and is a mean place, though a corporation; but it has a handſome church. It is 15 miles S. E. of Aberiſtwith, 30 S. E. of Cardigan, and 203 W. by N. of London.

Treganyan, Cornw. S. E. of Truro.

Tiegarden, Cornw. N. of Bodmin.

Tregare, Monm. N. of Ragland-Caſtle.

Tregarget, Cornw. on the coaſt, N. W. of Camelford.

Tregenno, Cornw. S. of St. Ives.

Tregernon, Cornw. S. W. of Camelford.

Tregonnock, Cornw. S. W. of Port-Ellot.

Tregony, *Cornw.* 16 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 256 from London, ſtands on the river Falle, which is navigable to it by boats from Falmouth. It was formerly governed by a portreeve, but incorporated by James I. with a mayor, a recorder, and ſeven capital burgeſſes. It had once, on the top of a mount, Pomeroy-Caſtle. The market, which is inconſiderable, ſince its neighbour St. Auſtil was made a market-town, is on Saturday; fairs on Shrove-Tueſday, May 3, July 25, Sept. 2, and Nov. 6. The mayor is choſen on the Tueſday after Michaelmas, and a court of record is kept here the firſt Monday of every month. It made two returns to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but no more till the 5th of Elizabeth. The members are choſen by the corporation and the inhabitants, about 150, and returned by the mayor. The chief manufacture here is ſerge.

Tregoodock, *Cornw.* near Launceſton.

Tregotbuan, *Cornw.* 3 miles from Truro.

Treguit, or *Trequit*, *Cornw.* E. of Padſtow-Haven.

Tregull, *Cornw.* S. E. of Leſkard.

Tregunnon, *Cornw.* by the ſea-ſide, S. E. of Truro.

Treban, *Cornw.* N. E. of Truro.

Treharrew, or *Trebarow*, *Cornw.* by the coaſt, S. of Tintagel.

Treiſtick, *Cornw.* near Tregony.

Trekeve, *Cornw.* N. of Leſkard.

Trelank, *Cornw.* S. W. of Launceſton.

Trelaſe, *Cornw.* E. of Padſtow-Haven.

Trelaſk, *Cornw.* S. E. of Camelford.

Trelawney, *Cornw.* W. of the Lows.

Treleck, *Monm.* near Monmouth. The church ſteeple fell to the ground on Auguſt 1, 1778.

Treleſtick, *Cornw*, near Tregony.

Treleſtick, *Cornw.* near St. Allan and the copper-mine downs.

Trelowowith, or *Trelanowith*, *Cornw.* S. E. of Grampound.

Trelowren-Park, *Cornw.* near Helſton.

Tremabe, or *Tremaly*, *Cornw.* N. E. of Leſkard.

Tremadart, *Cornw.* S. W. of Leſkard.

Tremanton-Park, *Hampſh.* near Sidmanton and Burgh-Cleer.

Trematon, *Cornw.* W. of Saltaſh, on the river Liver, that runs to the Tamar, had a caſtle, that was anciently the ſeat of the Earls, and other chief governors of Cornwall, who had a ſteward and bailiff, to which duchy it ſtill belongs, though it was fallen to decay even in the reign of James I. ſo that its ruins are now as thick tapeſtried with ivy as formerly with arras. Part of it has been ſince converted into a priſon for capital offenders within the lordſhip. This place was alſo the head of a barony, which the Dukes of Cornwall had in theſe parts; and here was once a market.

Trembroſe, *Cornw.* S. W. of Helford-Haven.

Tremene, *Cornw.* N. W. of Launceſton.

Trembale, *Eſſex*, in the pariſh of Stanſted-Montfichet, had a priory built on Stane-Street, the great road from London.

Tremoly, *Cornw.* S. of Carantock.

Tremworth, or *Tremwod*, *Kent*, was a bridge afterwards a ferry, from Sheppey-Iſle to Hartey.

Trendle, *North* and *South*, *Som.* near Taunton.

Treneglos, *Cornw.* near Half-Drunken-Downs.

Trenegove, *Cornw.* N. E. of Leſtwithiel.

Trenowth, *Cornw.* E. of Truro.

Trenowth, *Cornw.* S. W. of Padſtow-Haven.

Trenowth, *Cornw.* N. of Leſkard.

Trenſhow, *Devon*, on the Severn ſea, near Comb-Martin.

Trent, is one of the capital rivers in England, it running a courſe of near 200 miles, before it reaches the

Humber. Its ſpring-head is in the high lands of Staffordſhire, and from thence it runs through Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire. The name is derived by ſome from the thirty ſmaller rivers it receives, and by others from thirty different kinds of fiſh found in it. It enters Nottinghamſhire at the S. W. point, where it is joined by the Erwaſh, and runs to the Eaſtward till it reaches Newark, where it forms an iſland, and, turning to the Northward, runs into Lincolnſhire, and by the late inland navigation, extends into all the midland counties of the kingdom, and by the Oxfordſhire canal has a communication with the Thames, as it had before with the Severn, &c.

Trent, *Som.* between Ilcheſter and Milburn-Port, has a charity-ſchool.

Trentham, *Staff.* on the Trent, with its park, 3 miles from Newcaſtle under Line, towards Stone, and 145 from London. Here is a charity-ſchool, and 50l. annually diſtributed to the poor. Here was formerly a priory. The hilly tract between this and Swinerton is reckoned the moſt healthy part of the county.

Trentwith, *Cornw.* near Madern.

Treowen, or *Traowey*, *Monm.* S. W. of Monmouth.

Trepton, *Northumb.* a member of the manor of Roubirie.

Trerene, or *Trereve*, *Cornwall*, towards the North Sea, near Phillack.

Trerife, *Cornw.* S. W. of Columb-Magna.

Trerofe, *Cornw.* W. of Falmouth-Haven.

Trefcot, *Staff.* on the river Sneſtal, S. W. of Wolverhampton.

Treſeck, *Heref.* between Aconbury and Roſs.

Treſham, *Gloc.* chapel of eaſe to Hawkſbury.

Treſilian, *Cornw.* at the bottom of Trewardreth-Bay.

Treſmere, *Cornwall*, by Half-Drunken-Downs, is in records only called Mere.

Treſmere, *Cornwall*, N. of Bodmin.

Treſoro, and *Treſunger*, *Cornw.* E. of Padſtow-Haven.

Treſwithin, *Cornw.* E. of Phillack.

Tretallock, *Cornw.* N. E. of St. Columb.

Tretermane, *Cumb.* near Aſkerton-Caſtle.

Trethilly, *Cornw.* E. of Falmouth-Haven.

Trethuiſe, *Cornwall*, N. E. of Truro.

Trethune, *Cornw.* S. W. of Padſtow.

Tretire, *Heref.* near Michael-Church.

Treton, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Sheffield.

Tretwer, *Brecon*, near Brecon-Woods, a large well built town, with a round tower or caſtle entire except the roof.

Trevabees, *Cornw.* S. W. of Helford-Haven.

Trevacus, *Cornw.* S. E. of Tregony.

Trevalgen, *Cornw.* N. W. of St. Ives.

Trevalgy, *Cornw.* on the North ſea-coaſt, S. W. of Boſcaſtle.

Trevaſus, *Cornw.* S. of Truro.

Trevegay, *Cornw.* by Ruſhcarrock.

Treveloch-Foreſt, *Salop*, S. of Oſweſtry.

TREVENA, *Cornw.* near Tintagel-Caſtle, has a fair on Oct. 19. See *Boſſiney*.

Trevena, *Cornw.* N. W. of Great Columb.

Trevenna, *Cornw.* on the North Sea, W. of Padſtow-Haven.

Trevera, *Cornw.* near Padſtow-Haven.

Trevethin, *Monm.* W. of Uſk.

Trevethock, *Cornw.* N. E. of Helſton.

Trevigo, *Cornw.* near Leſtwithiel.

Trevill, *Cornw.* at the Lands-End.

Trevilleck, Cornw. by Crampound.

Trevillet, Cornw. S. E. of Tintagel-Caſtle.

Trevine, Cornw. W. of Truro.

Trevithick, Cornw. near Tregony.

Trevona, Cornw. S. W. of Tregony.

Trevour, Cornw. between Great Columb and Padſtow-Haven.

Trevouth, Cornw. near Columb aforeſaid.

Trewardinock, Cornw. near Tregony.

Trewardreth, Cornw. is a bay in the Britiſh Channel, between two points of land, W. of Fowey-Haven, where, in the ſeaſon, is taken great ſtore of Pilchards. At the head of this bay, within the flowing of the ſea, is a pool, whoſe water is freſh. In this pariſh have been found Roman urns, and here was once a priory.

Trewargon, Cornw. N. of the Lows.

Trewath, Cornw. N. W. of Leſtwithiel.

Trewen, Cornw. N. W. of Launceſton.

Trewen, Heref. 5 miles from Abergavenny.

Trewerveneth, Cornw. near Penzance.

Trewindle, Cornw. N. W. of Camelford.

Trewine, Cornw. E. of Falmouth-Haven.

Trewine, Cornw. S. W. of Padſtow.

Trewinck, Cornw. between Great Columb and Padſtow.

Trewket, Upper and *Lower, Northumb.* S. W. of Alnewick.

Trewnard, Cornwall, near St. Earth.

Trewolf, Cornw. S. W. of Penzance.

Trewolthal, Cornw. W. of Helford-Haven.

Treworgan, Cornw. N. E. of Truro.

Treworgans, Cornwall, between Penzance and the Land's-End.

Treworgy, Cornw. 3 miles from Kilguth.

Treworgy, Cornw. N. of Leſkard.

Trewſbury, Gloc. in the pariſh of Coates, where is an old encampment, attributed to the Romans, not far from the Ackman-ſtreet way.

Trewullock, Cornw. E. of Great Columb.

Triago, Herefordſh. E. of Kynechurch.

Trill, Devon, near Exmiſter.

Trimdon, Durh. W. of Hartlepool.

Trimwenton, Cornw. N. of Penzance.

Trimingham, Norf. near North and South Reppis.

Trimley St. Martin's and *St. Mary's, Suffolk,* near Orwell and Woodbridge Havens. Here was born Mr. Thomas Cavendiſh, the firſt Engliſhman that circumnavigated the globe.

Trimpley, Worceſt. in the pariſh of Kidderminſter, which had formerly a chapel, now not in being.

Trincow, Cornw. near Padſtow.

TRING, *Herif.* the moſt Weſterly town in the county, next to Bucks, is 4 miles from Wendover, and 31 from London. In the Saxons' time it gave name to a hundred, of which it was the moſt conſiderable town. It is ſtill a pretty little town, with a fair on Sept. 29, and a good market on Friday, eſpecially for corn, of which here are large granaries. Here is a handſome church, which was not long ago beautified and wainſcotted; and a charity-ſchool for teaching and clothing 20 boys. At Little Tring, in this pariſh, riſes one of the heads of the Thames, which, leaving the county at Puttenham, runs by Ayleſbury to Thame.

Tringford, Hertf. in the road from Tring to Long Marſton.

Trinity, Cornw. near Polruddan-Hill, W. of Trewardreth-Bay.

Trinity-Chapel, Derby, near Alfreton.

Trinity-Chapel, Devon, on the coaſt, by Dartmouth.

Trinity-Chapel, Monm. oppoſite to Auſt-Ferry, over the Severn.

Trip, *Som.* in old Cleeve parish, by Clatworty.

Tripall, or *Trippall*, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the South Tine, at Bellister-Castle.

Triplow, *Camb.* near Fulmer, S. W. of Linton, 8 miles from Cambridge, and gave name to the hundred.

Trippils, *Essex*, near Woodford-Wells.

Trippleton, *Herefordsh.* N. E. of Brompton-Brian.

Trisull, *Staff.* on the Sneftal water, by Wolverhampton.

Triswell, *Notting.* S. E. of Redford, consisting of two manors, East Hold and West Hold.

Trithall, *Cornw.* N. of Helston.

Tritlington, *Northumb.* N. of Morpeth.

Troham, *Glcc.* a hamlet to Bisley, remarkable for quarries of good tiles.

Trokenhole, *Camb.* W. of Wisbich.

Trone, *Berks*, in the parish of Wantage.

Troston, *Suff.* S. of Fakenham.

Trostrey, *Monm.* N. of Usk.

Trothy, a river in Monmouthshire, which runs into the Wye below Monmouth.

Trottescliff, *Kent*, 2 miles N. E. from Wrotham. There rises a fine spring here, that produces a trout river that runs by Leyborn into the Medway at Ford.

Trotton, *Suffex*, near Petworth and Midhurst.

Troveryn, a river in Merionethshire, which runs into the Dee above Bela.

Troughwhen, *Northumb.* S. W. of Ellesdon.

Troutbeck, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Irthing below Horse-Head.

Troutbeck, a river in Westmorland, which runs into the Eden below Marten.

Troutbeck, and *Park*, *Westmorl.* S. E. of Ambleside, and receives its name from the foregoing stream. Here is a chapel of ease to Winandermere church, and a charity-school. Near this place was discovered under a heap of stones called, the Raise in Spying How, a chest of four stones full of bones, supposed to have been a British burying-place.

Trowbridge, *Wilts*, near 99 miles from London, had formerly a castle with seven towers. The court of the duchy of Lancaster for this county is kept here about Michaelmas. Here is a stone bridge over the river Were. The chief manufacture here is broad cloth, and, for the most part, of the fine sort mixed with Spanish wool, by which great estates have been got here formerly. The market is on Saturday, and fair on July 25.

Trowell, *Notting.* W. of Nottingham.

Trowse-Newton-Hall, *Norf.* 2 miles S. E. of Norwich.

Troy-House, *Monm.* a noble house, S. of Monmouth.

Troy-Michel, *Monm.* S. W. of Troy-House.

Trull, *Som.* S. W. of Taunton.

Truly, *Suff.* E. of Stening.

Trumpington, *Camb.* 2 miles from Cambridge, where several Roman antiquities have been found. Here are still the ruins of the mill commemorated by Chaucer, in the Miller's Tale.

Trunch, *Norf.* N. E. of North Walsham.

* Truro, *Cornw.* W. of the river Fale, 251 miles from London, is a branch of the port of Falmouth, has the benefit of coining tin, and the Lord Warden of the Stannaries holds his parliament here. Its chief trade is in shipping off tin and copper ore, the latter of which abounds in the hills between this town and St. Michael's. It was incorporated in the reign of King John, and since by Queen Elizabeth, with a mayor and burgesses; and it is now governed by a mayor, 4 aldermen (chosen out of 24 capital burgesses) and a recorder. Its mayor is also mayor of Falmouth, and the quayage of goods laden or or unladen there belongs to this corporation. At the mayor's election

out of the aldermen, the maces are, by command of the Lords of the manor, delivered up by him to their ſtewards, till 6d is paid for every houſe in the town, by way of acknowledgment, and then they are returned to the corporation. The people of this town dreſs and live ſo elegantly, that the *pride* of Truro is one of the bye-words of this county; and the quarter-ſeſſions for its S. and W. diviſions being generally held here, it is pretty well ſtocked with attorneys. This town ſtands at the conflux of two rivers that almoſt encompaſs it, and form a large wharf, with a commodious quay, for veſſels of about 100 tons. The ſtreets are regular, with a large market-houſe, and a great old church, not inferior to any in the county for its Gothic building. The markets, which are on Wedneſday and Saturday, are well-frequented; the fairs are on Wedneſday after Midlent-Sunday, Wedneſday in Whitſun-week, Nov. 19, and Dec. 18. It had a market and fair ſo early as Edward I. and then began to ſend members to parliament, who are choſen by the corporation, and returned by the mayor.

Truſham, *Devon*, N. of Chidleigh, has a charity-ſchool.

Truſley, *Derby*, E. of Boylſton.

Truxton without, *Hampſh.* S. W. of Wayhill.

Trylay, *Monm.* N. of Abergavenny.

Tuddenham, *Suff.* near Ipſwich.

Tuddenham, *Suff.* S. W. of Lackford.

Tuddenham, *Eaſt*, *Weſt*, and *North*, *Norf.* E. of Dereham.

Tuddey, *Durh.* S. of Durham.

Tuddiford, *Hampſh.* between Lymington and Chriſtchurch.

TUDDINGTON, *Bedfordſh.* N. of Dunſtable, 39 miles from London. The market is on Thurſday; fairs April 25, the firſt Monday in June, Sept. 4, Nov. 20, and Dec. 6. Here was formerly an hoſpital. The handſome church has on each ſide the nave a chapel filled with fine monuments.

Tuddington, *Gloc.* between Winchcomb and Campden.

Tuddington, or *Teddington*, *Midd.* 1 mile N. W. of Kingſton upon Thames, is a pariſh, on the bank of that river, that joins to Hampton. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Tudeley, *Kent*, 2 miles S. E. of Tunbridge.

Tudſham, or *Tuſham-Hall*, *Kent*, near Weſt Farley.

Tudworth, *North*, *Wilts*, 6 miles N. E. from Ambreſbury.

Tudworth, *South*, *Hampſh.* juſt by North Tudworth.

Tudy, *St. Cornw.* S. E. of Padſtow-Haven.

Tue, *St. Cornw.* S. E. of Tregony.

Tueſley, *Surry*, a tything in Godalming pariſh.

Tuffield, *Oxf.* near Nettlebed, through which Grimſditch runs to Colebrook.

Tufley-Court, *Gloceſt.* by Gloceſter.

Tufres, *Eſſex*, near Little Baddow and Malden.

Tufton, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Rainham.

Tufton, *Suſſex*, in the pariſh of Nordiham.

Tugby, *Leic.* N. of Hallaton.

Tugford, *Salop*, N. W. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Tuggel, or *Tughall*, *Northumb.* a lordſhip of the barony of Veſey.

Tuggeſden, *Northumb.* a member of Warkworth barony.

Tumbey, *Linc.* near Tatterſhal-Chace.

Tummer, *Som.* near Milburn-Port, and 3 miles from Sherborn.

TUNBRIDGE, *Kent*, or the Town of Bridges, 5 miles S. E. from Sevenoke, and 30 from London, is ſo called from the river Tun, and four other little ſtreams here of the Medway, over each of which there is a ſtone bridge. It has the ruins of a caſtle, which appears to have been very large. It was erected by

Richard, Earl of Clare, natural ſon to Richard I. Duke of Normandy, who exchanged lands there for the like quantity here. This caſtle was taken by King Stephen, and afterwards by King John, and King Henry III. who garriſoned it. The ſite is beautifully planted. The gateway remains, with its holes for portcullis, &c. and opens into a ſmall hall, communicating by arches on each hand with the apartments in three ſtories, the uppermoſt having the largeſt windows, as being the ſtate-rooms. The keep was a vaſt height, and from the remains of foundations, appears to have been prodigiouſly ſtrong. The town once, in the reign of Edward I. ſent burgeſſes to parliament. Here are three conſtables, one for the town, and two others for Southborough and Helden, in which two parts of it are ſituate. The preſent church is a modern ſtructure. A native of this place erected a free-ſchool here, on which an eſtate was ſettled in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by parliament. The ſtone cauſey leading into the town from London, was a gift, in 1528. The houſes here are moſtly ill built, and the ſtreets ſorrily paved. Its market is on Friday; fairs on Aſh-Wedneſday, July 5, and Oct. 29. Near the town was anciently a place called the Foreſt of Tunbridge, but it is now called the South Frith. The rocks about a mile and a half from the Wells, are in ſome parts 75 feet high, the mean height 40, interſperſed with ſurprizing cliffs and chaſms, that lead through the midſt of them by narrow gloomy paſſages. The wells, or chalybeat ſprings, ſo much reſorted to by the nobility and gentry, in June, July, and Auguſt, are 4 or 5 miles S. of the town, but for moſt part in its pariſh, at the bottom of three hills, called Mount Sinai, Mount Ephraim, and Mount Pleaſant, on which are good houſes, and fine fruit-gardens, but they are ſed from a ſpring in the next pariſh of Spelhurſt. Here alſo is a good market of butchers, poulterers, &c. beſides ſhops for toys, milleners, wooden-ware, &c. coffee-rooms, where is card-playing, &c. and a hall for dancing; and, behind the wells, there is a large chapel of eaſe to the pariſh-church, where is divine ſervice twice a day, during the ſeaſon for drinking the waters, and where 70 poor children are taught, who are wholly maintained by the contributions of the company at the wells, which are alſo the chief ſupport of the chaplain. Here was a priory, ſuppreſſed by Cardinal Wolſey, and its hall is now converted to a barn. The ſprings were firſt diſcovered in 1606, by Dudley, Lord North, who retired to the neighbourhood in a deep conſumption, and returning home hopeleſs, in paſſing through a wood obſerved theſe ſprings, and carried ſome of the water to a London phyſician, who, after analyſing them, recommended them to his lordſhip's drinking, who ſoon found in them a perfect cure. The firſt buildings were here erected in 1636. The water is impregnated with ſhelly particles and marine ſalts, and its weight is 7 ounces and a quarter, 4 grains, lighter than the German Spa, and 10 grains lighter than common water. It is a great deobſtruent and bracer, and operates by urine and perſpiration, and is of great efficacy in cold chronical diſtempers, weak nerves, and bad digeſtions. The air here is excellent, all proviſions reaſonable, and here is plenty of the beſt ſorts of wild-fowl, and particularly the delicious bird called the wheat-ear, from the South Downs, but this comes very dear. They have good fiſh of almoſt all kinds, from Rye, &c. and mackarel, when in ſeaſon, from Haſtings, within 3 hours after they are taken. On Waterdown-Foreſt, near theſe wells, there uſed to be horſe-races.

Tunford, Hertf. S. E. of Wormley.

Tunford, or *Toniford, Kent*, near Thenington.

Tunley and Daneway, Glouc. hamlets to Bifley, where is a good old houſe.

Tunſtall, Devon, near Torbay.

Tunſtall, Durh. near Stranton.

Tunſtall, Kent, near Sittingbourn, and 2 miles S. of Milton. In January, 1738, ſeveral hundred broad pieces of gold were found in this manor, by a poor boy rambling in a coppice, who not knowing what they were, and playing with them at a farmer's near Canterbury, the farmer got poſſeſſion of them, but not being able to keep the ſecret, he refunded 624 of the broad pieces for the uſe of the crown. The church is an ancient ſtructure, containing ſome old monuments, it is built chiefly of flint.

Tunſtall, Lanc. S. of Kirkby Londſdale.

Tunſtall, Norf. W. of Yarmouth.

Tunſtall, Staff. a member of the manor of Sugenthall formerly, and ſince reputed a member of that of Eccleſhall, from which it lies to the W. near Offley. In Tunſtall-Field they uſed to dig for iron-ſtone.

Tunſtall, Staff. N. of Wolverhampton.

Tunſtall, Suff. N. E. of Woodbridge.

Tunſtall, York, E. Riding, by the coaſt, N. E. of Headon.

Tunſtall, York, N. Riding, S. of Richmond.

Tunſted, Derby, in the High Peak.

Tunwell, Hertf. near Thundridge.

Tupham, Linc. near Horncaſtle.

Tuppendens, or *Tubbenden, Kent*, in the pariſhes of Orpington and Farnborow.

Tupton, Derby, near Cheſterfield.

Turburſey, Camb. N. of Ely.

Turfield, Bucks, near Wiccomb.

Turfield, Gloc. E. of Chipping-Sodbury.

Turforn, or *Twiford, Salop*, S. E. of Oſweſtry.

Turges, Hampſh. W. of Everſley.

Turgh, a river which riſes on the W. ſide of Montgomeryſhire, and, running Eaſtward, till it reaches the foot of Mount Golway, turns to the North, and, after receiving the Wurway, falls into the Tanat.

Turghe, a river in Caermarthenſhire, which runs into the Cothy below Capel Lanpymſent.

Turk-Dean, Gloc. 3 miles N. of Northleach, 8 S. W. from Stow, and 19 E. from Gloceſter.

Turlby, Linc. N. E. of Alford.

Turley and Haw, Gloc. 4 miles S. W. from Tewkeſbury, 8 E. from Newent, and 8 N. from Gloceſter. It is ſituated upon the W. bank of the Severn, and very ſubject to floods from that river.

Turnaſton, Heref. S. of the Golden-Vale.

Turnbridge, York, W. Riding, over its Dike, E. of Snath.

Turnditch-Chapel, Derby, in the pariſh of Duffield.

Turner's-Hall, Hertf. near the river Verlam and Flamſted.

Turner's-Hill, Hertf. between Waltham-Croſs and Cheſhunt-Waſh.

TURNER'S-HILL, *Suſſ.* has fairs Eaſter-Tueſday and Oct. 16.

Turner's-Piddle, or *Touers-Piddle, Dorſet*, on the river Piddle, 2 miles E. of Affpiddle. The church was partly blown down in 1758, and rebuilt in 1759.

Turnham, or *Thurnham, Kent*, 2 miles and a half N. W. of Maidſtone.

Turnham-Green, Midd. between Hammerſmith and Brentford.

Turnhurſt, Staff. E. of Talk on the Hill.

Turnwood, Dorſet, W. of Blandford.

Turnworth, Dorſet, is ſituated in a vale 2 miles N. of Winterborne-Stickland.

Turnworth, Hampſhire, between Odiam and Baſingſtoke.

Turpington, Camb. 3 miles from Cambridge.

Turrington, Eaſt and *Weſt, Linc.* S. of Market-Raiſin.

Turſdale, Durh. S. of Durham.

Turton-Chapel, Lanc. in a ſteep place, to which joins Turton-Tower.

Turvey, Bedf. S.W. of Stevington, and 5 miles N. W. from Bedford, has a bridge over the Ouſe.

Turvil-Court, Bucks, 5 miles from Henley on Thames.

Turweſton, or *Tinweſton, Bucks,* on the Ouſe, N. W. of Buckingham.

Turwick, Suſſex, N. W. of Midhurſt.

Tuſmore, Oxf. N. E. of Fritwell.

Tuſtons, Suſſex, E. of Rotherbridge.

TUTBURY or STUTESBURY, *Staff.* on the Dove, a little before it joins the Trent, 128 miles from London. It had a caſtle (with a little monaſtery) which was very large, and ſtood on an alabaſter hill, which was demoliſhed by Henry III. but there are ſeveral of the towers, and a ſmall part of the walls ſtill remaining, exceſſively thick. John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, afterwards built the gate-houſe and walls about it. It is at this time a good old houſe, walled all round, except on the ſide of the hill, where it is ſo ſteep that it needs no fortification; and yet there it is enclоſed with a ſtrong pale. It has a proſpect to the E. over the Dove and Trent, as far as Nottingham; on the N. W. and N. to Uttoxeter, Rowceſter, Aſhburn, and Derby; on the S. E. towards Burton, Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. and on the S. and S. E. are all wood-lands, in which are many parks, that belong for moſt part to the caſtle and honour of Tutbury. Here is a market on Tueſday; and fairs on Feb. 14, Aug. 15, and Dec. 1. The caſtle was given by William the Conqueror, to Henry Ferrers, and was ſuppoſed to have been then a member of Burton, ſcarce 3 miles from it. The monaſtery ſtood lower, on the ſame hill. The town ſtands in the valley below both.

Tut-Hill, Norf. near Thetford.

Tutnell, Warw. near Tarbick, on the borders of Worceſterſhire.

Tuttington, Norf. between Aleſham and North Walſham.

Tuttle-Street, Midd. between Forty-Hill and Waltham-Croſs.

TUXFORD, *Notting.* in the South Clay, 137 miles from London, is the poſt and ſtage town between Newark and Bautree, in the York road. On the 8th of September, 1702, great part of this town was burnt to the ground. Here is a good free-ſchool, endowed with 50l. a year for a maſter and uſher, 20l. a year for the boarding and teaching four miniſters ſons, or decayed gentlemen, and 20l. more for teaching the poor boys of the town. Here is a market on Mondays, and fairs on May 12, and Sept. 25.

Twade, Kent, N. of Milton, near the Iſle of Sheppey.

Tweed, a river on the borders of England and Scotland, which runs into the German Ocean at Tweedmouth.

Tweedmouth, Northumb. near Berwick, to which it communicates by a bridge.

Twemlow, Cheſh. on the Dane, S. E. of Northwich.

Twenge, Northumb. on the Woulds.

Twenge or *Thwing, York,* E. Rid. W. of Bridlington.

Tweſleton, York, W. Rid. N. W. of Ingleton, towards Lancaſhire.

Twickbere, Devon, near Merland.

Twickenham, Midd. a very pleaſant village, 11 miles from London, on the Thames, between Iſleworth and Tuddington, and between two brooks that here fall into that river, has ſeveral fine houſes. The church was rebuilt not very long ago, by contribution of the inhabitants, is a fine Doric building, and is remarkable for being the burial-place of the celebrated Mr. Pope, and his parents, to the memory of whom a monument is erected. Here is a charity-ſchool for 50 boys, and a park towards Iſleworth.

Twicroſs, Leic. S. E. of Hog's-Norton.

Twidall, Kent, near Gillingham.

Twidnack, Cornw. a chapel of eaſe to Lalant.

Twiford, *Berks*, near the conflux of the Thames with the Loddon, which runs at the W. end of the town, with a mill, and four bridges over it. It has a fair on July 25. It is 1 mile and a half from Sunning, and a great thoroughfare, with inns, on the Bath road, between Maidenhead and Reading, 6 miles from the former, and 4 from the latter. In this town is a parcel of ground, said to be in the county of Wilts.

Twiford, *Bucks*, N. E. of Bicester.

Twiford, *Derby*, in Barrow parish.

Twiford, *Dorset*, S. of Shaftsbury.

Twiford, *Hampsh.* 2 miles from Winchester.

Twiford, *Leic.* N. E. of Bilsdon.

Twiford, *Norf.* near Foulsham.

Twiford-Bridge, *Kent*, near Nettlested.

Twiford, *East* and *West*, *Midd.* near Wemley-Green and the Brent, between Halsden-Green and Perivale. The latter has the parish-church in it.

Twigworth, *Glocest.* near Glocester.

Twineham, *Suss.* E. of Shermanbury.

Twinested, *Essex*, E. of Castle-Heningham.

Twining, *Gloc.* 3 miles N. of Tewkesbury. The middle part of the parish lies high, and on the W. side there is a little head of land, shooting out from the continent, with which it is level, but it stands on a great eminence above the meadows next the Severn. The top of it consists of several acres of ground, and is fortified all round with double intrenchments. This camp is not above one mile from the river, which it surveys for a considerable length, and commands a great extent of country on that side; some few Roman coins have been found here, and is supposed to have been a Roman camp. In a piece of ground called the Park, where it is supposed the ancient manor-house formerly stood, is a spring, whose water is said to be a prevalent remedy for cutaneous disorders, and even the leprosy. It turns the vegetables that stand in its course of a reddish colour, which shews it to have passed through a bed of ochre.

Twitching, or *Tuchyn*, *Devon*, N. E. of South Moulton.

Twitham, *Kent*, near Wingham.

Twiverton, *Som.* 2 miles S. W. from Bath, near the Avon.

Twiwell, *Northamp.* between Thrapston and Kettering.

Twizell-Castle, *Northumb.* near Grindon, and S. of Norham. This building stands almost at the northernmost extremity of the county, and near the junction of the rivers Till and Tweed. It has been repaired and augmented, in the ancient style a few years since. The river Till, which runs beneath it, is crossed by a handsome stone bridge of one arch, 90 feet and a half in span, and 46 high.

Two-Waters, *Hertfordsh.* between King's-Langley and Berkhamsted.

Twy, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish Sea by Cardigan.

Tyd St. Giles, *Camb.* N. of Wisbich, 40 miles from Cambridge.

Tyd St. Mary's, *Linc.* on the bank of the Nyne, S. E. of Gedney.

Tye-Corbet, *Essex*, N. W. of North Ockenden.

Tyes, *Suss.* between Slaugham and Balcomb.

Tyld-Hall, *Essex*, between Lachingdon and Althorn.

Tylemouth, *Northumb.* S. of Norham, where the Till falls into the Tweed. On the S. side is a chapel, where is a stone boat, of as fine a shape as one made of wood, 10 feet long, within 3 and a half diameter, and 18 inches deep, and 4 and a half thick; in which St. Cuthbert is said to have sailed down the Tweed from Mailros.

Tylen, *York*, W. Riding, N. of Doncaster.

Tylywin, *Caermarthensh.* 5 miles

W. of St. Clere, where was the palace of Hoel Dha, the firſt ſovereign of all Wales, and at this place he convened all his clergy to frame laws for reforming grievances, which was the firſt ſyſtem of laws in Wales, about 942. This place is now called Whitland.

Tyne river. See *Tine*.

Tyne, or *Lyne*, a river in Staffordſhire, which runs into the Trent at Hanford.

Tyng, or *Teing*, a river in Devon, which runs into the Britiſh Channel at Tingmouth.

Tyringham, *Bucks*, a pariſh near Newport-Pagnel.

TYSOE, *Warw.* at the ſkirt of Edgehill, had a market on Tueſday, and a fair at Lammas-tide for four days; but the market is diſcontinued. Here is the cut of the horſe mentioned in Red-Horſe-Vale.

V.

VACH, *Bucks*, near Amerſham, is in the pariſh of Chalfont St. Peter.

Vachery, *Surry*, in Cranley pariſh.

Valence, *Eſſex*, near Dagenham. In the chancel of its church is an epitaph, ſcarce to be paralleled, on Thomas Bonham, Eſq. a poet, who was lord of this manor.

Vale of Red-Horſe, *Warw.* See *Red-Horſe-Vale* and *Tyſoe*.

Vale of White-Horſe, *Bucks*, a fertile tract, extending from Farringdon almoſt to Abingdon, ſo called from the repreſentation of a horſe, in exact proportion, on the ſide of a hill, that takes up near an acre, and was, it is ſuppoſed, made by the Saxons, whoſe device is a white horſe. About Midſummer every year, the people of the next pariſh go and weed it, in order to keep the horſe in ſhape and colour, and, after the work is over, they end the day in merriment. This vale yields a vaſt quantity of barley.

Vale-Royal, *Cheſh.* on the Weever, E. of Delamere-Foreſt, had an abbey, founded by Edward I. who expended 30,000l. ſterling on it, beſides what his Queen Eleanor gave. All the tract from the river to the foreſt is called the Vale-Royal.

Valle, or *Vale*, a river in Cornwall, which runs into Falmouth-Harbour.

Vallopit, *Devon*, in the pariſh of Eaſt Allington.

Vanbrugh's-Fields, *Kent*, near Maiz-hill and Blackheath, ſo called from Sir John Vanbrugh, erecting ſome building in a peculiar taſte, reſembling a fortification.

Vandal, a river in Surry, which runs into the Thames at Windſor.

Vanerlen, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Eaſt Medina.

Vange, *Eſſex*, ſtands on an eminence, S. of Newenden and Baſildon.

Vaſtern, *Great* and *Little*, *Wilts*, near Luggerſhall.

Vaudy-Abbey, *Linc.* at Grimſthorp.

Vaveny, a river in Suffolk, which runs into the Yar below Beckles.

Vaux-Hall. See *Fox-Hall*.

Ubarrow, *Weſtmorl.* S. W. of Kendal.

Ubbeſton, *Suff.* near Yexford.

UBLEY, or UPTON, *Som.* S. W. of Stanton-Drew, has a fair on Oct. 4.

Uckerby, *York*, N. Riding, E. of Richmond.

UCKFIELD, *Suſſex*, 8 miles from Lewes, has a fair on May 14.

Uckington, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Elmſton.

Uckington, *Salop*, N. W. of Wrekin-Hill.

UDAY, St. *Cornw.* has fairs on May 20, and Sept. 14.

Udimere, *Suff.* N. W. of Winchelſea.

Veepe, *St. Cornw.* 2 miles from Fowey, near its Water.

Velenryd, a river in Merioncethſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Sea at Traeth-Richa.

Ver, Som. W. of Taunton.

Vent, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the South Tine at Auſtenmore.

Verby, York. N. Riding, N. of Giſborough.

Vere, a river in Hertfordſhire, which runs into the Colne, near Newburn.

Veres, or *Verſe-Wotton, Dorſet*, on the bank of the river Birt, a little W. of Bridport.

Verminſter, Dorſet, N. E. of Sturminſter.

Vernon, Cheſh. S. W. of Sandbach.

Verrian, Cornw. 3 miles from Tregony, and N. of Gwyndrith-Bay.

Verulam, Herts, on the banks of the Verlam river, oppoſite St. Alban's, which roſe out of the ruins of this Roman city, and has afforded much matter for the curious antiquarian for a long time, to which a harveſt of Roman coins and bricks has not been wanting to the later enquirers. It anſwers exactly to the idea of a Britiſh Oppidum. On the ſouth are ſtill Woodland, and Holmhurſt was a wood on the north. It is of an irregular form, defended on the eaſt by a ſingle immenſe ditch and bank, with a large terrace on the inſide of the wall; on the ſouth by a double and even a treble bank, on the outer of which ran the Foſſeway; on the weſt by a ſingle bank; and on the north by the river Colne. On the eaſt ſide are conſiderable remains of the wall, and on the north-eaſt corner is a piece of the wall, three yards and a half thick, compoſed of flints and layers of Roman brick. Under the ſouth wall is a kind of ſewer. Abundance of urns and bricks have been dug up, with a great number of coins; and in 1767, a very curious ſmall Roman two-handled cup, very perfect. A curious handle of a knife, engraved on its ſides, now in the poſſeſſion of the Pope, and preſerved in a gold box, was found by a poor woman here; numberleſs other antiquities are frequently diſcovered, and are in the poſſeſſion of different collectors. For antiquities of the town and abbey ſee *St. Alban's*.

Verwood, Dorſet, near Winborn-Abbas.

Ufcolumb, *Devon*, on the river Columb, 10 miles from Bradninch, has fairs on the Wedneſday before Good Friday, July 9, and Aug. 12.

Ufcot, Wilts, N. W. of Marlborough.

Uffay-Park, Cumb. S. E. of Ravenglaſs.

Ufferton, Durh. W. of Sunderland.

Uffington, Linc. by Stamford.

Uffington or *Offington, Berks*, near Wantage, and has the White-Horſe hill in its vicinity, which has a Saxon encampment on the top, frequently called Uffington Caſtle.

Uffington, Salop, N. E. of Shrewſbury.

Ufford, Northamp. near Stamford.

Ufford, Suff. N. E. of Woodbridge, was a manor dependent on the caſtle, town, and manor of Eye. Here is neat little church, moſt finely adorned with paintings of ſcripture hiſtory, arms, &c. Richard Luffkin was rector of this pariſh 57 years, and buried in 1678, aged 111, having preached the Sunday before he died. The cover of the font is a remarkably fine piece of Gothick carving in wood, which aſcends to the roof of the church.

Ufton, Warw. between Itchington and Offchurch.

Ugbear, Devon, W. of the river Avon, and S. W. of Brent.

Ugboro, Cornw. near the Tamar, 3 miles from Modbury.

Ugbrook, Devon, 2 miles from Chudleigh. There is a cave hereabouts, that runs a great way under ground, of which they tell many ſtrange ſtories.

Ugford, Wilts, near Wilton.

Uggeſcomb, Dorſet, near Portiſham.

Ughaм, *Northumb.* near the river Lyne, N. E. of Morpeth.

Ughterſhaw, *York*, W. Rid. N. of Langſtredale Chace.

Ugleberb, *York*, N. Rid. S. of Whitby.

Ugley, *Eſſex*, N. of Stanſted-Montfichet, and E. of the Stort.

Ugſhall, *Suff.* W. of Eaſton-Neſs.

Ugthorp, *York*, N. Riding, near Moulgrave-Caſtle.

St. Vincent's-Rocks, *Gloc.* E. of the Avon. They are ſituated about a mile and a half weſtward from Briſtol and are very ſteep and rugged; they continue their courſe for about 3 miles, and ſeem almoſt miraculouſly cleft aſunder to admit a paſſage to the river Froome, to which Briſtol in a great meaſure owes its importance. Here the tide riſes 42 feet. At the bottom of theſe rocks, near the waterſide, riſes a medical hot ſpring, near the head of the Avon, the ſalt water of which uſually breaks in upon it at very high ſpring tides, and therefore they are obliged to leave off pumping a few hours in the day. The heat of this water is 68 degrees by Fahrenheit's thermometer, and ſcarcely ever varies. The heat of a cold ſpring in the neighbourhod is 50 degrees. The taſte of the ſpring is ſoft and milky, and very grateful to the ſtomach, yet it leaves a kind of ſtypticity or dryneſs on the palate. It is lighter, leſs warm, and has leſs marine ſalt than the Bath waters, and no ferrugineous particles. It is an aſtringent; cooling, and ſucceſſfully preſcribed in inflammations, hectick coughs, hæmmorhages, dyſentery, immoderate fluxes, and the ſcurvy with heat. It was firſt uſed for external ulcers, and many of the ſcrophulous and cancerous kind have been cured by daily waſhing and fomenting the part, and at the ſame time drinking the water. The ſeaſon is from May to September. The rocks abound in iron and lead ore; and ſome hollow ſtones contain ſpar in various forms, confounded with cryſtal, but having none of its properties. On the downs, above them, are the traces of ſeveral encampments, attributed to the Romans.

Vine, *Hampſh.* near Baſingſtoke, ſo called from the vines planted here when firſt introduced into Britain, more for ſhade than for the ſake of the fruit. Hear is the ſeat of Lord Sandes.

Vineyard, *Gloc.* in St. Mary-de-Lode pariſh, near Glocester.

Vineyard, *Gloc.* near Tewkſbury.

Vineyard-Flory, *Som.* S. W. of Taunton.

Vinniton, *Devon*, has a bridge over the Ottery, N. W. of Honiton.

Vintners or *Vinters*, *Kent*, in Boxley pariſh.

Virginſtow, *Devon*, S. E. of Luſfencote, on the Carey-Water.

Vitty-Ower, *Dorſet.* See *Ower Vitty.*

Ulceſter, *Derby*, on the Dove, not far from Burton on Trent.

Ulckhorn, *Suff.* by Uckfield.

Ulcomb, *Kent*, 2 miles and a half S. W. of Lenham.

Uldale, *Cumb.* oppoſite to Ruthwait, on the E. ſide of Elne river, and is ſo named from that river, which runs through the upper end of the pariſh. Here is a charity ſchool.

Ulecester, *Northumb.* a member of the lordſhip of Weller.

Uley, *Gloc.* 2 miles E. of Durſley. On Bury-Hill, on the north ſide of the village, are the remains of a Roman camp, and a great many coins have been found of the emperors Antoninus and Conſtantine. This village, though not large, is very populous, from a manufacture of fine broad cloth long eſtabliſhed here, which furniſhes the lower claſs of people with employment.

Ullenhall, *Warw.* S. of Umberſlade. Here is a chapel to Wootton.

Ulleſby, *Cumb.* near the Ulles-Water, a lake 7 or 8 miles long, which produces the Charfiſh, or Tranſalpin-Trout, peculiar to it and Winander-Meer, and to North Wales. This lake differs from the reſt, from its meandering form, only permit-

ting one reach to be viewed at a time.

Ulleskelf, *York*, N. Riding, S. of Tadcaster.

Ulleſby, *Cumb.* near the river Ulles, S. of Penrith.

Ulleſwater, in Weſtmorland, which near Dale-Mane changes its name to Eymot. This mere is 7 or 8 miles in length, and of a great breadth and depth, well ſtocked with fiſh.

Ullington, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Pebworth. Here formerly was a chapel, the remains of which is ſtill to be ſeen.

Ullock, *Cumb.* S. W. of Cockermouth.

ULPHA or OUFFA, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Millum, to which it lies N. up the river Dudden, among the rocky hills. Here is a chapel of eaſe about 7 miles diſtant from the pariſh church, This chapel has the privilege of Q. Anne's bounty; the chapelry is reckoned a third part of the pariſh of Millum. It has fairs on Monday before Eaſter and June 5.

Ulſeby, *Linc.* N. of Spilſby.

Ulſeby, *Linc.* between Great Limbergh and Barton on the Humber.

Ulſthorp, *Leic.* N. of Lutterworth.

Ulting, *Eſſex*, near Malden.

Ulveſcroſs-Abby, *Leic.* in Charnwood-Foreſt.

ULVERSTON, *Lanc.* N. E. of Fourneſs, 266 miles from London, with a market on Thurſdays; and two fairs, on Holy Thurſday, and the firſt Thurſday after Oct. 23, for pedlars ware. The country people call it Ouſton, and it is ſeated between the branches of a river, which, at a ſmall diſtance, falls into the ſea. It is a pretty good place, and the market is well ſupplied with corn, ſheep, fiſh, and other proviſions. It is 18 miles N. W. of Lancaſter, ſeated at the bottom of immenſe hills, near the water ſide; and is properly called the London of Fourneſs, and fits out 70 ſhips for the coaſting trade.

Ulwell, *Dorſet*, in the Iſle of Purbeck, W. of Whitcliff, in the pariſhes of Swanwich and Studland. Here riſes a rivulet that empties itſelf into Swanwich Bay.

Umberſley or *Umberſlade*, *Warw.* near Stratford upon Avon.

Underbarrow, *Weſtmor.* S. W. of Kendal, whoſe chapel was built in 1708.

Underditch, *Wilts*, gives name to a hundred between Ambreſbury and Sarum.

Underley, *Weſtmor.* on the Lune, by Kirkby-Lonſdale.

Undermillbeck, *Weſtmorl.* a townſhip of Windermere, and is ſometimes called Bowneſs or Bulneſs, in which ſtands the church of Windermere, a handſome large building, with ſome fine painted glaſs that was brought from Furneſs-Abbey, and conſiſts of ſeven compartments well executed. Here is alſo a free-ſchool.

Underton, *Salop*, S. W. of Bridgnorth.

Underwood, *Derby*, N. E. of Aſhborn.

UNDERWOOD, *Devon*, has a fair on July 5.

Unſted, *Surry*, S. of Godalming.

Unſton, *Derby*, in Scarſdale.

Unthank, *Cumb.* in Dacre pariſh, N. E. of Kirk-Oſwald.

Unthank, *Durh.* on the Were, oppoſite to Stanhope.

Unthank, *Durh.* S. W. of Durham.

Uny, *Cornw.* near Lalant, N. of Market-Jew, abounds with tin and copper mines. It has a haven on the river that runs into the Iriſh Sea, till choaked up with the ſands, which buried much of the land and houſes; and even in the reign of James I. the church itſelf was in danger.

Uny, *Cornw.* near Redruth, has ſtore of tin works.

Votherfield, *Hampſh.* S. of Alton.

Vowelſcomb, *Devon*, N. E. of Modberry.

Upperry, *Bedf.* in Pullox-Hill pariſh.

Upperry, *Kent*, a manor of Gillingham.

Upburn-Denicott, Bucks, near Beconsfield.

Upcerne, Dorset, a mile and a half N. W. of Cerne-Abbas, whose church is a small ancient fabrick.

Upchurch, Kent, 3 miles and a half N. W. of Milton, and 5 from Chatham.

Upcote, Devon, in Cheriton parish.

Uphall, Essex, near Great Ilford.

Uphall, Hertf. between Puckeridge and Albury.

Upham, Hampsh. N. W. of Bishops-Waltham.

Up-Hatherly, Gloc. a hamlet to Shurdington, whose chapel has a handsome steeple at the W. end.

UPHAVEN, *Wilts*, 10 miles S. by W. of Marlborough, with one fair on Oct. 18.

Uphill, Som. near the Bristol-Channel and passage to Wales.

UPHOLLAND, *Linc.* with one fair on July 15.

Upleadon, Gloc. on the Leden, 3 miles E. of Newent.

Upleatham, York, N. Riding, near the sea, N. of Gisborough.

Uplime, Devon, is parted from Lyme-Regis, in Dorsetshire, by a little lake that rises under the hill above it, and is so called in regard to Nether-Lime, which lies in the bottom near the sea.

Up-Loman, Devon. to the N. E. of Tiverton, stands on the highest part of Lake-Loman.

Upminster, Essex, 15 miles and a half from London, near Hornchurch, bordering upon Weald and Warley, is parted from the liberty of Havering by the little river Snyreburne, and is so called from the lofty situation very near it. There is one manor here, containing most part of the parish. In this parish is a spring, that in the greatest droughts, after an observation of above twenty years, although all the ponds in the adjacent country, and an adjoining brook had been dry for some months, this supplied water. The manor of Upminster-Hall was given by Harold to Waltham-Abbey, whose abbot had a chapel here, yet remaining, with a font in it, and a cemetry for the use of his tenants and dependants; the latter is since turned into a garden, where human bodies have been dug up. The steeple and part of the church here was burnt down by lightning in 1638. Sir James Esdaile has built a very beautiful seat in this parish, called Gaines, situated upon a hill S. of the church.

Upnor-Castle, Kent, near Frendsbury, W. of the Medway, almost opposite Chatham-Dock; was built by Queen Elizabeth for defence of that river, which is the usual rendezvous of a great part of the royal navy. Its platform carries 37 guns, that command two reaches of the river, and are supposed to defend all the ships that ride between that and Rochester-bridge.

Up-Ottery. See *Mount Ottery.*

Up-Park, Suss. in the parish of Harting, between that and the Mardens, is so called from its situation on an eminence in a park.

Upperleigh, Gloc. a hamlet in the parish of Westbury.

UPPINGHAM, *Rutland*, 92 miles from London, in the road from thence to Oakham, from which it is but 7 miles, stands on a rising ground, and is a neat, compact, well-built town. Here, by a statute of Henry VII. the standard was appointed to be kept for the weights and measures of this county. Here are an hospital and a free-school, both built in 1584. Market on Wednesdays, with fairs March 7 and July 7. The Brand here is noted for horse-races.

Uppington, Salop, N. W. of Wrekin-Hill.

Uprightby, Cumb. near Carlisle.

Upsall and *Castle, York*, N. Rid. N. of Thrusk.

Upsetlington, Northumb. near Berwick.

Upshire, Essex, near Waltham-Abbey.

Upsidling, Dorset, W. of Cerne-Abbey.

Upstreet, Kent, in Chislet parish, W. of Thanet Isle.

Upton, *Berks*, between Abingdon and East-Ilsley.

Upton, *Bucks*, near Datchet and Eaton.

Upton, *Chesh.* N. of Chester, between the Dee and the Mersey.

Upton, *Chesh.* near Overchurch and Woodchurch.

Upton, *Chesh.* N. E. of Macclesfield-Forest.

Upton, *Dorset*, near Osminton.

Upton, *Dorset*, near Bridport.

Upton, *Dorset*, 2 miles from Hamworthy.

Upton, *Essex*, in Westham parish, half a mile from Epping-Forest.

Upton, *Gloc.* a hamlet to Hawkesbury.

Upton, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the parish of Tetbury.

Upton, *Gloc.* near Badminton.

Upton, *Hampsh.* N. of Andover.

Upton, *Heref.* N. E. of Ross.

Upton, *Hunt.* S. E. of the Giddings.

Upton, *Leic.* in Sibston parish, S. W. of Bosworth.

Upton, *Linc.* S. E. of Gainsborough.

Upton, *Norf.* N. of Accle.

Upton, *Northamp.* N. W. of Peterborough, near the Nen, at the meeting of the two Roman highways, viz the Forty-foot way and the Ermin-street, or Long ditch, the first leading to Stamford, the latter to Market-Deeping.

Upton, *Northamp.* W. of Northampton.

Upton, *Notting.* in the parish of Headon.

Upton, *Notting.* E. of Southwell, of which it was once reckoned a member, or hamlet.

Upton, *Salop*, W. of Tong-Castle.

Upton, *Salop*, S. E. of Shrewsbury.

Upton, *Som.* N. E. of Dulverton.

Upton, *Warw.* near Ratley.

Upton, *Warw.* E. of Aulcester.

UPTON, *Worc.* with a stone bridge on the Severn, 6 miles S. W. of Pershore, and 109 from London, has a market on Thursdays, and fairs on Whit-Thursday, July 10, Thursday after Midlent, Thursday before St. Matthew, and September 2, and is noted for giving name to a hundred, and for Roman coins often dug up, which prove it to have been a station of the Roman soldiers. It is a neat town with a new church built in 1758. Here is a harbour for barges, and a charity-school for 16 girls.

Upton, *York*, W. Riding, N. E. of Barnesley

Upton-Bishops, *Heref.* N. E. of Ross.

Upton-Cheney, *Gloc.* near Bitton.

Upton-Cressett, or *Little*, *Salop*, S. W. of Bridgnorth.

Upton-Dring, *York*, E. Riding, in Holderness, N. W. of Hornsey.

Upton-Grey, *Hampsh.* S. W. of Odiam.

Upton-Helion, *Devon*, N. of Crediton.

Upton-Higher, *Devon*, in the parish of Columpton.

Upton St. Leonard's, *Gloc.* 3 miles N. from Painswick, 3 S. E. from Glocester.

Upton-Lovel, *Wilts*, on the river Willisburn, S. E. of Haresbury.

Upton-Noble, *Som.* between Frome-Selwood and Bruton.

Upton-Pine, *Devon*, N. of Exeter.

Upton-Scudamore, *Wilts*, N. of Warminster.

Upton-Snodesbury, *Worc.* N. E. of Worcester.

Upton-Snodsbury, *Worc.* E. of Worcester and N. of Pershore.

Upton-Warin, *Worcest.* on the banks of the Salwarp river, between Droitwich and Bromsgrove. Its church is an ancient structure on the Saxon principle.

Upware, *Camb.* W. of Soham.

Upway, *Dorset*, near Dorchester, being 4 miles N. W. from it, at the foot of Ridgway-hill, and the river Wey rises near it. The church is at the E. end of the parish, near the manor-house, with an embattled tower.

Upwell, *Camb.* near Wisbich, in the Isle of Ely, 30 miles from Cambridge, is nevertheless in the diocese of Norwich. It stands near a navigable river that leads to Peterborough, Lynn, Cambridge, &c.

Upwinborne Minster, *Dorset.* See *Winborne Abbas.*

Upwood, *Hunt.* W. of Ramsey.

Urchfont, *Wilts*, N. E. of East-Lavington.

Urchingfield, *Heref.* S. W. of Hereford.

Urcote, *Gloc.* S. of Thornbury.

Urmston, *Lanc.* S. W. of Manchester.

Urpeth, *Durh.* N. W. of Lumley Castle, is 7 miles from Durham.

Urswick, *Lanc.* S. of Ulverston.

Usborn, *Great* and *Little*, *York*, W. Riding, near the Ouse, S. E. of Burrowbridge.

Usk, *Monm.* near the conflux of the rivers Usk and Byrdhin, 141 miles from London, had once a priory and a large castle, situated between the river Usk and the brook Oilwy. The market is on Mondays; fairs on Trinity-Monday and Oct. 18. The river Usk runs through the middle of the county to the Severn.

Uske, a river in Brecknockshire and Monmouthshire, which runs into the Severn Sea at Newport-Haven.

Usselt, *York*, W. Riding, near the river Wherfe, N. E. of Sherborn.

Ussett, *York*, W. Riding, by the Ouse, N. W. of Burton upon Trent.

Usselby, *Linc.* N. W. of Market-Raisin.

Uskaw, *Durham*, W. of Durham city.

Ustings, *Bucks*, between Winslow and Aylesbury.

Uston, *Berks*, on the Kennet, between Silham and Aldermaston.

Usway, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Cocket below Whitside.

Usworth, *Durham*, W. of Hilton-Castle.

Utkinton, *Ches.* 1 mile from Torperley, part of the Forest of Delamere.

Utterby, *Linc.* three miles from Louth.

Uttoxéter or Utcester, *Staff.* 134 miles from London, stands on a gentle rise, W. of the Dove, over which it has a stone bridge that leads to Derbyshire. It has formerly suffered much by fire, but though the buildings are ordinary, it is a pretty large town, with broad, clean, well-paved streets, a neat and commodious market-place, and a noble cross in the center. The market is on Wednesdays; and fairs are now on May 6 and July 31. It stands among rich meadows, and its market is reckoned one of the greatest in these parts. This town is surrounded with iron forges, and several considerable ironmongers carry on a great trade here in that manufactory; and it is remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Vurnwey, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Great Vurnwey above Mathraval-Hall.

Vurnwey, a river in Montgomeryshire, which runs into the Severn near Melverly, having ran a course of 200 miles.

Uxbridge, *Midd.* with many inns, in the Oxford road from London, from which it is 15 miles, and one mile from Great-Hillingdon, of which it is a hamlet, though independant as to itself, having 2 bailiffs, 2 constables, and 4 headboroughs. It is said here was once a monastery. Market on Thursdays, and fairs July 31 and Oct. 10. It was anciently called Waxbridge, and sometimes Oxbridge. Its church, or ra-

ther chapel, was built in the 26th of Henry VI. The river Coln, from Rickmansworth, salutes this town with two streams, one of which runs to Cowley; and over the main stream, that runs directly into the Thames, here is a stone bridge that leads into Buckinghamshire. There are several corn-mills on this water. Near it are the remains of a camp supposed to be British.

Uxenden, *Midd.* E. of Harrow on the Hill.

Uxmore, *Oxf.* N. W. of Henley on Thames.

W.

WABLINGTON or *Warblington*, *Hampsh.* E. of Havant.

Wabridge and its *Forest*, *Hunt.* N. E. of Spaldwick.

Waburn and its *Hall*, *Yorkshire*, N. Riding, N. W. of Constable-Burton.

Wachinny and *Park*, *Isle of Wight*, in the West Medina.

Wackerfield, *Durh.* N. E. of Staindrop.

Wackton, *Heref.* N. W. of Bromyard.

Wadborough, *Worcester*, 3 miles N. W. of Pershore, where the abbots of that monastery had a park.

Wadborough-Park, *Worc.* N. W. of Pershore.

Waddenhoe, *Northamp.* on the Nen, S. W. of Oundle.

Waddesdon, *Bucks*, near Winchington, has three distinct rectories, of which each minister, or rector, officiates in turn, and shares the revenue. Here is a charity-school; and in this parish is Eythorp, the elegant seat of the Earl of Chesterfield.

Waddesley, *York*, W. Rid. N. W. of Sheffield, has a bridge over the Dun, and a forge for making of iron.

Waddiker-Hall, *Lanc.* N. of Garstang.

Waddingham, *St. Mary's* and *St. Peter's*, *Linc.* near Kirton in Lindsey, have a charity school.

Waddington, *Linc.* 3 miles S. of Lincoln, has a charity-school.

Waddington, *York*, W. Riding, on the Ribble, near Bowland-Forest, has a noble hospital, erected and endowed by Robert Parker, for 10 widows and a chaplain.

Waddon, *Dorset*, in the parish of Bradpole, a little S. of Outhfrancis.

Waddon, *East* and *West*, *Dorset*, 2 villages in the parish of Portisham, near Abbotsbury; near them is Frier-Waddon, another hamlet, where is a chapel now used as a dairy.

Wade, *Hampsh.* by Havant.

Wadebridge. See *Wardbridge*.

Wadefast, *Cornw.* N. E. of North-Petherwin.

WADEHURST, *Suss.* S. W. of Lamberhurst-Common, 14 miles from East-Grinstead, with fairs on June 29 and Nov. 1.

Wadels, a river in Herefordshire, which runs into the Lug near Combe.

Wadelton, *Salop*, on the Ony, N. W. of Ludlow.

Wadenhall, *Kent*, near Stelling and Petham.

Wades-Mill, *Hertf.* on the Rib, 2 miles N. of Ware.

WADLEY, *Berks*, near Farringdon, with a fair on April 5.

Wadon, *Surry*, in the parish of Croydon.

Wadshelf, *Derby*, W. of Chesterfield.

Wadsworth, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Halifax.

Wadworth, *York*, W. Rid. S. of Doncaster.

Wagen, *York*, E. Riding, N. of Kingston upon Hull.

Waight-Court, *Isle of Wight*, in the West-Medina.

WAINFLEET, *Lincoln*, 12 miles N. E. from Boston, 35 E. of Lincoln, 20 S. E. of Grimsby, and 135 from London, at the beginning of the fen country called Holland, is a neat compact town, noted for a fine free school. The market is on Saturdays; fairs on the third Saturday

in May, July, Auguſt, and Oct. 24, It ſtands on a creek near the ſea, and ſeveral trading veſſels belong to it. It has two churches.

Waitby, *Weſtmor.* near Kirkby-Steven. It has a charity ſchool.

Waitwith, *York*, N. Riding, near Richmond.

Wakebridge-Hall, *Derby*, N. E. of Wirkſworth.

WAKEFIELD, *York*, W. Riding, 11 miles from Ferrybridge and Halifax, 24 from York, and 189 from London, has a bridge over the Calder, on which King Edward IV. built a chapel ten yards long and ſix broad, and though much defaced by time, has ſtill the appearance of curious workmanſhip, in memory of his father Richard, Duke of Glocester, and others of his friends, killed not far off in the battle of 1460. It is a large well-built town, famous in Camden's time for its extent, neat buildings, great markets, and manufactory of cloth. It conſiſts chiefly of three great ſtreets, ſpacious, neat, and full of good buildings, centering near the church. In the market-place there is a beautiful croſs, being an open colonade of the Doric order, ſupporting a dome, and a lantern at the top, under which is a room wherein they tranſact their publick buſineſs. The church, which was repaired in 1724, is a large lofty Gothic ſtructure, with a ſpire, one of the higheſt in the county. Though the town is no corporation, yet it is ſaid there are more people in it than in York city. At the bottom of the principal ſtreet is a large ſtone jail, to which there lately has been made great additions, divided into 150 cells. In this place is alſo a ſmall weekly market for cloth, like Leeds, but far inferior. In 1698, the Calder was made navigable hither from Caſtleforth, and by an an act of parliament, 1740, its navigation is continued from hence to Eland and Halifax, Mean time, great quantities of coals are carried by water from hence, as well as Leeds, into the Ouſe, and then either go up the river to York, or down to the Humber, ſupplying abundance of large towns with that commodity, and ſaving them the duty of 4s. per chaldron, which is paid for the coals of Newcaſtle. The Lady Campden has endowed a weekly lecture in this town with 80l. a year; and here is a charity-ſchool for 63 children, ſupported by the inhabitants. The markets are on Thurſdays and Fridays, the laſt of which is for woollen-cloth, of which there is a great manufacture in and near this town. The fairs are Tueſday before Palm-Sunday, July 14, and Nov. 12. Here are annual horſe-races. In the field of battle where the above-mentioned Richard, Duke of York was killed, there was found a gold ring, ſuppoſed to be his, and preſerved in Mr. Thoreſby's muſæum, which has for its motto *pour bon amour*; and on the outſide, which is very broad, are the effigies of three ſaints.

Wakefield-Lodge, *Northamp.* in Whittlebury Foreſt, the ſeat of the Duke of Grafton.

Wakehurſt and *Park*, *Suſſ.* E. of Worth-Foreſt.

Wakering-Magna, *Eſſex*, on the ſea-coaſt, joins to Shobury, and has a paſſage into Foulneſs Iſland.

Wakering-Parva, *Eſſex*, S. E. of the former, whoſe church ſtands by the road to Rochford.

Wakerley or *Wakely*, *Hertf.* S. W. of Buntingford, and half a mile S. of Berkſden.

Wakerley, *Northamp.* by the river Welland, N. of Rockingham-Foreſt.

Wake's or *Elton's Tower*, *Som.* in the Briſtol-Channel, near Clevedon.

Waketon, *Great* and *Little*, *Norf.* near Long-Stratton, between Scholo and Norwich.

Wakthwate, *Cumb.* N. of Keſwick.

Walberton, *Suſſ.* S. W. of Arundel.

Walberry, *Eſſex*, near Hallingbury, an old military vallum.

Walbottle, *Northumb.* part of Thraſterton manor.

Walbridge, Som. over the river Frome, leads into Wilts.

Walcot, Line. on the borders of the fens, within 1 mile of Folkingham, has a chalybeate ſpring, much frequented formerly by the gentry.

Walcot, Worc. about 2 miles N. E. of Perſhore.

Walcote, Leic. near the river Swift, E. of Lutterworth.

Walcote, Linc. S. W. of Tatterſhal, on a river that runs to North-Witham.

Walcote, Linc. near the Trent, N. of Burton.

Walcote, Norfolk, near Happiſburgh.

Walcote, Norfolk, near Diſs and Burſton.

Walcote, Oxf. near Charlbury.

Walcote, Salop, near Chirbury.

Walcote, Salop, S. E. of Biſhops-Caſtle.

Walcote, Salop, W. of Wellington.

Walcote, Som. at the entrance of Bath from Wilts.

Walcote, Warw. a member of Haſelar.

Walcote, Warw. a hamlet of Granborough.

WALDEN, *Eſſex*, on the borders of Cambridgeſhire, 43 miles from London, has the name of Saffron-Walden, from its fields of ſaffron, which, however, has not been cultivated ſo much of late as formerly. It was incorporated by King Edward VI. with 24 aldermen, out of whom were yearly choſen a treaſurer (the head officer for that year) and 2 chamberlains his aſſiſtants; but by a charter of King William and Q. Mary, it has a mayor. The market is on Saturdays; fairs Saturday before Midſent, and Nov. 1. Here is an almſhouſe, well-endowed, and a free-ſchool on a royal foundation. It is well inhabited, and ſeated on an aſcent. It was formerly noted for its caſtle and abbey; and not far from it the ſtately houſe called Audley-end, accounted as magnificent as any in the kingdom. It has a fine old church, of the Gothic order, wherein a great number of eminent men have been buried, with a Preſbyterian, a Baptiſt, and a Quaker's meeting-houſe. It is a large ſtraggling place, with the ſtreets not paved. A great deal of malt is made here. It is pleaſantly ſituated on the eaſy ſlope of a hill, on whoſe top are the ſmall ruins of Magnaville's caſtle, built in the rude magnificence of that age, a ſolid maſs of flint and cement. On the green behind the caſtle, is a ſingular work, called the Maze, conſiſting of a number of concentric circles, with four outworks iſſuing from the four ſides, all cut in the chalk, ſuppoſed by Dr. Stukely to be a Britiſh place of exerciſe for the ſoldiery. The ſame gentleman, when deſcribing this town, ſays it is the moſt beautiful ſituation he ever met with.

Walden, Little, Eſſex, a hamlet to the foregoing, now Audley-End, on the ſide of the Cambridge road.

Walden, York, N. Riding, W. of North-Cave.

Walden-King's, Hertf. at the head of the river Mimram, W. of Langley, near Hitchin. The church is a donative.

Walden-St. Paul's, Hertf. which joins to the former on the N. W. was formerly called Abbots-Walden.

Waldern, Suſſ. W. of Warbleton, has a charity ſchool.

WALDERSHARE, *Kent*, 4 miles and a half S. of Sandwich. Here is a charming ſeat, with a park, and fine hunting in that called the Warren, a delicate open country between Dover-caſtle and Deal, from whence there is a full proſpect of the ſea and the coaſts of France. Its little church, which has no ſpire, is almoſt overgrown with ivy, but contains ſome good monuments. It has a fair on Whit-Tueſday.

Walderſwick, Suff. near Southwould, anciently a populous place, had a handſome church, nearly deſtroyed in 1696.

Walderton, Suſſ. near the Merdens.

Waldingfield, Magna and *Parva*,

Suff. between Sudbury and Bildeſton.

Waldinwells, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Rotherham.

Waldiſh, Dorſet, near Bridport.

Walditch, Dorſet, is near the river Birt, a mile N. from Baunton.

Waldridge, Durham, S. W. of Lumley-Caſtle.

Waldridge, Bucks, in Dynton pariſh.

Waldringfield, Suff. on the river Deben, S. of Woodbridge.

Walebech, Suff. S. of Eaſt Grinſtead.

Wales, York, E. Riding, S. E. of Rotherham.

Waleſby, Linc. near Market-Raiſin.

Waleſby, Nottingh. S. W. of Tuxford and the Markhams.

Waleton, Cumb. where the river Cambeck croſſes the Picts-Wall, near Lanercoſt.

Walfield, Cheſh. near Congleton.

Walfleet or *Woolfleet, Eſſex*, noted for oyſters, is a bank at the mouth of the river Crouch, towards Foulneſs Iſle.

Walford, Gloc. W. of Preſton upon Stoure.

Walford, Heref. S. of Roſs.

Walford, Heref. N. of Brompton-Bryan.

Walford, Salop, W. of Albrighton.

Walgrave, Northamp. between Kettering and Northampton, has a charity ſchool.

Walgrave, Berks, in the Vicar of Bray's pariſh.

Walgrave, York, N. Riding, near Scarborough.

Walham or *Wadham-Green, Midd.* between Little Chelſea and Fulham, where are ſeveral genteel houſes of gentlemen.

Walham, Nottingham, S. E. of Blith.

Walham-Mead, Gloc. near Gloceſter.

Walhampton, Hampſh. near Lymington.

Walker, Northumb. on the Tine, N. E. of Newcaſtle.

Walkeringham, Notting. S. E. of Miſterton.

Walkern, Herif. on the river Beane, E. of Stevenage.

Walkham or *Waycomb, Som.* near Wells.

Walkhampton, Devon, S. E. of Taviſtock, has a charity ſchool.

Walkhamſted, Surry, near Godſtone.

Walkingham, York, W. Riding, S. W. of Boroughbridge.

Walkington, York, E. Rid. near Beverley.

Wall, Northumb. N. of Hexham.

Wall, Staff. S. of Lichfield, has the remains of walls encompaſſing 2 acres of ground, called Caſtle-Crofts, wherein have been found 2 ancient pavements of Roman bricks. The inhabitants have had a tradition, time out of mind, that by this field there was a city, but demoliſhed before Willam the Conqueror, which is judged the more probable, from the ſeveral Roman coins found here, and from the plain appearance of the Roman military way, called Watling-ſtreet, from hence to Penkridge.

Wall and *Marſh, Kent*, near Romney.

Wall-Grange, Staff. on the Churnet, between Cheadle and Leek.

Walland, Gloc. near Briſtol and Kingſwood-foreſt.

Wallborough, Hampſh. on the borders of Berks, near Weſt-Woodhay, has the remains of a camp.

Wallendon, Devon, near Meth.

Wallerſcot, Cheſh. near Vale-Royal.

Walley, Notting. near Holbeck-Woodhouſe.

Walliborn, Salop, N. E. of Minſterley.

* WALLINGFORD, *Berks*, on the borders of Oxfordſhire, 10 miles from Reading, and 46 from London, made a good figure in the time of the Saxons and Danes, the latter of whom are ſaid to have deſtroyed it in the year 1006; yet in the reigu of Edward the Confeſſor it was counted a borough, and had a caſtle. It was often beſieged by King Ste-

phen, between whom and King Henry II. a peace was at length concluded at this place. The caſtle was repaired by Richard (King of the Romans) brother to Henry III. who kept his wedding here, at which he entertained the king, queen, and the nobility. His ſon Edmund founded a collegiate chapel in this caſtle, and endowed it for a dean, 6 prebends, 6 clerks, and 4 choriſters. Leland ſays, this town was formerly walled above 1 mile in compaſs, from the caſtle to the bridge; that it ſuffered much by a great plague in the reign of Edward III. that on the petition of the inhabitants to Richard II. the fee-farm rent of it was reduced from 40 to 17l. and that there were only 3 poor churches remaining in his time, out of 12 that it had once. But its inhabitants aſcribe its decay rather to the turning off the Gloceſter road, by the bridges erected at Abingdon and Dorcheſter; yet of late years it has much increaſed, both in houſes and inhabitants, and at this preſent it is a handſome town, having a ſtately ſtone bridge, above 300 yards long, over the Thames, with 19 arches, and 4 draw-bridges. It has a market-houſe and a town-hall, where the aſſizes are held ſometimes, and where the mayor and juſtices always hold the quarter-ſeſſions for this borough, which is a diſtinct juriſdiction. The markets here are Tueſdays and Fridays; the fairs are Thurſday before Eaſter, June 24, Sept. 29, and Dec. 17. The corporation, by a charter of King James I. conſiſts of a mayor, high-ſteward, recorder, 6 aldermen (who are juſtices of the peace within the borough) a town-clerk, 2 bailiffs, a chamberlain, and 18 burgeſſes or aſſiſtants. The chief ſupport of the town is the malt trade, and its carriage of corn, &c. by water to London. It ſtill retains the names of 4 churches, though 2 of them were entirely demoliſhed in the civil wars; and but a ſmall part of another left ſtanding, ſo that there is only one in uſe now. Here is a free-ſchool.

Part of Grimeſditch, which comes up to this town, was formerly double, as it is about Nutfield-woods. This borough, like Reading, has ſent members to parliament from the beginning, who are choſen by the corporation and inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, and returned by the mayor.

Wallington, *Hertf.* above 1 mile N. E. from Bigrave, conſiſts chiefly of one ſtreet, through which a rill of water runs, that is formed by two ſprings at the upper end of it; but returns into the earth at the lower end, and is no more ſeen.

Wallington, *Norf.* near Downham.

Wallington, *Northumb.* Eaſt of Kirk-Whelpington, where is a handſome reſidence of the family of the Fenwicks.

Wallington, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Carſhalton.

Wallingwells, *Notting.* N. W. of Worſop, had formerly a nunnery.

Wallop, *Upper*, *Middle*, and *Lower*, *Hampſh.* on the river Wallop, near Stockbridge.

Wallop, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Salop*, near Cauſe-Caſtle.

Wallopint, *Devon*, N. E. of Kingſbridge.

Wallot or *Walleſea-Iſle*, *Eſſex*, in the river Crouch; W. of Foulneſs-Iſle, is 5 miles long, and ſecured by a wall of earth from the ſea; but the iſland is only a mile broad. The water here being not fit for dreſſing victuals, the inhabitants fetch what they uſe from the other ſide of the creek; and their ponds are ſo brackiſh, that their horſes will not thrive on it, till they have been inured to it; for which purpoſe they buy them in at autumn.

Well-End, *Northumb.* 3 miles from Newcaſtle upon Tine.

Wall-Town, *Northumb.* near Thirlewall-Caſtle, S. of the Picts-Wall, where part of the ruins of an old caſtle remain. Near it is a well among the cliffs, where Paulinus baptiſed Edwin King of Northumberland. A little to the weſt of it,

the Picts wall is in the greateſt perfection, being 3 yards high, and has 16 regular courſes, and at one part are 16 of the facing ſtones entire.

Wall-Town, *Northumb.* on the Picts wall, N. of Ovingham.

Walmer, *Kent*, S. of Deal, towards Dover, is 4 miles and a half S. E. from Sandwich. Henry VIII. built a caſtle here, for defence of the Downs. Between this caſtle and Deal, Cæſar is ſuppoſed to have landed, in his firſt expedition to Britain.

Walmer, *Glec.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Weſtbury.

Walmeſley, *Lanc.* N. W. of Bury.

Walneſford, *Northamp.* has a fine bridge over the Nen, oppoſite to Stibbinton in Huntingdonſhire, is 80 miles from London. Here is a fine wharf on the banks of the Nen. The church is on the Northamptonſhire ſide of the river, in the road to Stamford in Lincolnſhire.

Walney-Chapel, *Lanc.* in Walney-Iſle, S. of Dalton, abounding with ſea-gulls.

Walpole, *Suffolk*, near the river Blithe, S. of Halesworth.

Walpole-St. Andrew's and *St. Peter's*, *Norf.* in the Marſhland between the river Ouſe and the Nyne. The latter, which is N. of the other, has a noble church, whoſe windows have ſome moſt excellent painted glaſs. A few years ſince ſeveral Roman bricks, and an aqueduct made of earthen pipes were dug up here.

WALSALL, *Staff.* on a hill, 5 miles from Lichfield, and 117 from London, is governed by a mayor, has a good market on Tueſdays, and ſeveral iron mines near it, wherewith the townſmen make ſpurs, bridle-bits, ſtirrups, buckles, &c. &c. Dr. Plot ſays, the beſt ſort of iron-ſtone, called Muſh, that contains a ſweet cool liquor the workmen are ſond of, is dug in theſe mines; and that every year, on the eve of Epiphany, a dole of one penny is diſtributed to all perſons then reſiding in the town or borough, and all the villages thereto belonging, and not only to the inhabitants, but to all ſtrangers that then happen to be there. Here is a river called Walſall-water, that runs S. into the Tame. Fairs on Feb. 24, Whit-Tueſday, and Tueſday before Oct. 10.

Walſham in the Willows, *Suff.* between Buddeſdale and Wulpit.

WALSHAM-NORTH, *Norf.* in a level near the ſea, 10 miles N. of Norwich, and 123 from London, has a plentiful market for corn, fleſh, &c. on Thurſdays, and a free-ſchool. South-Waltham is much nearer to Norwich, and N. E. of it.

Walſhcroft, *Linc.* gives name to a hundred on the N. ſide of Market-Raiſin.

WALSINGHAM-NEW, *Norfolk*, 4 miles from the ſea, and 117 from London, is a good town, famous for the ruins of a monaſtery, founded about 400 years before the Diſſolution, which had a ſhrine of the Virgin Mary, almoſt as much frequented at one time, as Thomas-a-Becket's at Canterbury; and here are two wells ſtill called by her name. The preſent remains of this edifice are a handſome weſt gate, a lofty beautiful arch, forming the eaſt end of the chapel; the refectory, now a barn, with a handſome eaſt window and ſtone pulpit, twelve arches of the old cloiſters, the abbey wall, a mile in circuit, and two uncovered wells. The ſoil here is noted for producing good ſaffron, as well as Southern-wood. The banks near the town, towards the ſea-ſide, are ſuppoſed to have been the burial-place of the Danes and Saxons, after their many battles in the neighbourhood. As to the monaſtery above-mentioned, it is obſervable that Henry VIII. went once bareſoot to it from Balſham, and carried a rich necklace as a preſent to the Lady of Walſingham, "with "a view, perhaps, ſays Spelman, to "moderate the reſentment of the "Virgin, when he thought fit, as "he did ſoon after, to baniſh her "from her monaſtery, and to pull "it down: for he was ſo ſenſible of "her wonderful goodneſs, how ready

"she was to remember small favours, "and godlike to forget great injuries, "that, on his death bed he be-"queathed his soul to her; which, "whether his executors disposed of "strictly according to his will and "testament, is not a point altogether "certain, because they fulfilled it in "no other article that I know of." Thus far Sir Henry, who quotes Hollinghead, to shew, that, in the 30th of this reign, the Lord Cromwell, the demolisher of monasteries, caused this virgin's image, which was brought to Chelsea, to be committed to the flames. Among others who visited the monastery was Erasmus, in whose time there were 2 churches here, one for the Virgin Mary's image, and in the other was her Son's. "The latter (he says) had "little light but from the wax-tapers, "which made it so bright and shin-"ing all over, by their reflection "on the heaps of jewels, gold, and "silver in it, that one would almost "fancy it to be the seat of the gods:" for it must be observed, that, in that age, no person was looked upon as pious or religious, who had not made a visit and an offering to the Lady of Walsingham. King Edward III. obtained leave of the Pope to erect a monastery here for grey friars. It has now a handsome church, and a free-school, with a bridewell. It has a market on Friday, and fair on Whit-Monday.

Walsingham-Old, Norf. N. E. of Great Walsingham.

Walsoken or *Popenhoe, Norf.* in the Marshland, S. W. of the Walpoles.

Walsworth, Hampsh. N. E. of Fareham.

Walsworth, Hertf. N. E. of Hitchin.

Walterston, Dorset, near Priddleton, which had formerly a chapel.

Walterston, Herefordshire, N. E. of Trewin, between the river Minnow and Olcon.

WALTHAM, *Hampsh.* 73 miles from London, which gives name to the adjacent forest, has the name of Bishops, not Bush-Waltham, as it is vulgarly called, from a stately seat which the bishops of Winchester had here before its was ruined by the civil wars. It has a market on Saturday; and fairs on the second Friday in May, July 24, and the first Friday after Oct. 10. Here is a charity school.

Waltham, Kent, 3 miles E. from Wye, has a church which is annexed to that of Petham.

Waltham, Kent, near Hinksell.

Waltham, Linc. S. of Grimsby.

Waltham-Abbey, Essex, 13 miles from London, E. of the river Lea, which, dividing here, encloses some islands with fine meadows, and parts it from Waltham-Cross. Its abbots were mitred, and had the 20th place in parliament. They lived in a most splendid but hospitable manner, and were often visited by Henry III. when he was reduced, and carried his family about for a dinner. The abbey-house was pulled down in 1770, and a modern structure built; but a gate into the abbey-yard, a bridge which leads to it, some ruinous walls, and an arched vault, are, with the church, now the only remains of this rich foundation: the style of building of the church proves its antiquity, though it does not appear whether it was built by Harold at the first foundation, or by Henry II. at the time of his refounding the abby, as the Saxon or Roman style prevailed to his time. The gate is evidently not older than Edward III. as there is yet to be discerned, on a shield on the west side of it, the arms of England quartered with the *fleur-de-lis*. The present church is only the nave of the ancient structure, which was in the form of a cross with a central tower; which fell down after the dissolution, and the new tower was built at one end in 1555. Within are several remains of its Saxon architecture. Within the precinct of the abby, is the largest tulip-tree said to be in England, being 14 feet in circumference near the bottom. A

market on Thurſdays; and it has a manufactory of gunpowder.

Waltham-Lawrence, *Berks*, near Windſor-Foreſt, appears, by the ſeveral Roman coins that have been dug up here, eſpecially of the later emperors, and by the ruins of bricks, &c. to have had once a conſiderable Roman fort. It ſtood in a field now called Weycock, which contains 150 acres, entirely open and free of trees, on the moſt elevated ſpot of which was the Roman fortreſs called Caſtleacre, where a variety of Roman antiquities have been ploughed up. The church is very ancient. It has a fair on Auguſt 10.

Waltham-Magna, *Eſſex*, a large pariſh, 4 miles N. W. of Chelmsford. By a gift of Richard, Lord Rich, in the reign of Henry VIII. the poor here, who received no other collection, were to have every Lent three barrels of white and ſome red herrings.

Waltham-North, *Hampſh.* S. E. of Overton.

Waltham on the Would, *Leic.* 113 miles from London, is a poor town, beyond that hilly, barren, heathy, tract, called Wrekin in the Would; nevertheleſs, it has a charity-ſchool. Its market is on Thurſday, and fair on Sept. 19.

Waltham-Parva, *Eſſex*, E. of the Chelmer, oppoſite to the former.

Walthamſtow, *Eſſex*, on the river Lea, contiguous to Layton. Here is a free-ſchool, and an almſhouſe for 8 men and 5 women. The church is a large edifice, ſituated upon a hill, and conſiſts of three aiſles. In this pariſh are ſeveral ancient ſeats and elegant houſes belonging to perſons of diſtinction, the moſt remarkable of which is Higham-hall.

Waltham-West, or Waltham-Cross, W. of the river Lea, in *Middleſex* and *Hertfordſhire*, is a poſt town, and a good thoroughfare, in the Ware road, 12 miles from London. It has its name of Croſs, from that erected by order of Edward I. in memory of its being one of the reſting places for the corpſe of his beloved Queen Eleanor, when brought from the North to be interred at Weſtminſter, and is in tolerable preſervation, richly adorned with Gothic ſculpture, ſeveral effigies, and many coats of arms, not only of England, but alſo of Caſtile, Leon, Poictou, &c. which are now greatly defaced. It formerly gave name to a part of the large foreſt of Eſſex, and is ſuppoſed to have had its riſe from a lodge fixed here by Edward the Confeſſor's ſtandard-bearer, who placed 66 men here to guard the abundance of deer, with which its foreſt, alſo now called Epping, was ſtocked. Its market, which is on Tueſday, is but ſmall; and the fairs on May 3, Aug. 10, and Sept. 15.

Waltham-White, *Berks*, 3 miles from Maidenhead, where have been dug up the foundations of buildings which from the ſize and nature of the ſtones, are ſuppoſed to have been Roman.

Walton, *Bucks*, near Beaconsfield.

Walton, *Camb.* N. W. of Royſton.

Walton, *Cumb.* near Stapleton, and Bewcaſtle.

Walton, *Derby*, near Alfreton.

Walton, *Derby*, W. of Cheſterfield.

Walton, *Dorſet*, N. of Dorcheſter.

Walton, *Eſſex*, under the Naze Point, is one of the three Sokens, S. of Harwich. Abundance of copperas ſtones are found on the ſhore, and here are ſeveral copperas-houſes, where it is made.

Walton, *Gloc.* near Tewkeſbury, where is a mineral water of the ſame property as Cheltenham Spa.

Walton, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Deerhurſt.

Walton, *Hertf.* N. E. of Datchworth.

Walton, *Hunt.* near the Saltreys.

Walton, *Lanc.* on the Derwent, 1 mile from Preſton.

Walton, *Lanc.* near Weſt Derby.

Walton, *Leic.* near the Swift, E. of Lutterworth.

Walton, Northamp. N. W. of Peterborough.

Walton, Salop, N. of Chirbury.

Walton, Salop, N. E. of Shrewſbury.

Walton, Salop, near Bridgnorth.

Walton, Som. near the Briſtol Channel, between Portſhead and Clevedon.

Walton, Som. S. W. of Glaſtonbury.

Walton, Staff. near Baſwick.

Walton, Staff. near Stone, has a bridge over the Trent.

Walton, Staff. near Chebſey.

Walton, Suff. on the river Orwell, S. E. of Ipſwich, has the ruins of a priory, once a cell to the monks of Rocheſter. It had anciently a market, which, though long diſuſed, the croſs ſtill remains. It has the remains of a caſtle, the foundation of which is 187 feet long, and 9 thick, where a great plenty of Roman bricks are found.

Walton, York, E. Rid. near Wetherby.

Walton-Cardiffe, Gloc. 1 mile S. E. from Tewkeſbury, and 9 N. from Gloceſter. Here is a ſmall chapel; the pariſhioners bury at Tewkeſbury and Aſhchurch.

Walton-D'Eyeville, Warw. near Welleſburn, to which its church was once a chapel of eaſe.

Walton-Eaſt, Norf. N. of the Marſh-land.

Walton-Grange, Staff. S. W. of Gnoſtall.

Walton-Hall, Derby, E. of Whichnor.

Walton-Head, York, W. Riding, near Kirkby-Overblowe.

Walton Hill and *Place, Surry*, E. of Leatherhead-Downs.

Walton-Lee, Surry, near Chertſey.

Walton-Mauduit, Warw. N. of Walton-D'Eyeville.

Walton, Nether and *Upper, Cheſh.* on the Merſey, near Warrington.

WALTON ON THAMES, *Surry*, from whence there is a bridge to Shepperton in Middleſex, has its name from a vallum, or rampire of earth, with a trench running down from St. George's-Hill, in this pariſh, on which are the traces of a camp, ſuppoſed to have been Roman. It is ſaid that Middleſex joined once to this town, till about 300 years ago, that the old current of the Thames was changed by an innundation, and a church ſwallowed up by the waves. At this place a curious bridge over the Thames was erected by the public ſpirited Samuel Dicker, Eſq. who lived here, and began it in 1747, and completed it in 1750; which being much decayed, was in 1786 taken down, and a new one erected in its ſtead. Here is a charity ſchool, and a fair in Eaſter-week. Roſa Solis grows plentifully between this place and St. George's Hill.

Walton on the Would, Leic. near Loughborough.

Walton Priors or *Weſt, Norf.* N. of the Marſhland.

Waltrith, Linc. on the Trent, N. W. of Gainſborough.

Walwarn, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Lee, above Copenhall.

Walwick-Cheſters, Northumb. near the Grange, on the banks of the Tyne, where was a Roman ſtation, whoſe vallum forms an oblong ſquare, in length 170 paces, and in width 130; within which are crowded the ruins of ſtone buildings, which appear to have ſtood in lineal directions forming ſtreets. On the ſouth, without the vallum and foſſe, many ruins of buildings appear.

Walwick-Grange, Northumb. S. E. of Simondſburn, on the Picts Wall, where have been found a Roman altar and inſcriptions. Here the Wall is in good preſervation, and the proſpect filled with the moſt agreeable ſubjects. Near it is a fragment of a croſs.

Walworth, Durh. near Heighington. In the window of the old gallery of Walworth Hall, are painted the arms of the Knights of the Garter in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Walworth, Surry, a conſiderable village in the pariſh of Newington.

Butts, now very rapidly increasing in buildings.

Wambridge, *Salop*, N. E. of Wellington.

Wambrook, *Dorset*, S. W. of Chard in Somersetshire, 2 miles N. from Chardstock.

Wamden and its *Heath*, *Bucks*, between Woburn and Newport-Pagnel.

Wamningore, *Suff.* N. W. of Lewes.

Wampul, a river in Cumberland, which runs into Eden-Mouth below Kirkbride.

Wampul, *Cumb.* in the parish of Aketon.

Wamson, *Northumb.* on the Tine, W. of Tinemouth-Castle.

Wanborough, *Surry*, betw. Guildford and Aldershot.

WANBOROUGH, *Wilts*, 2 miles E. from Swindon, has a fair on September 4. Great quantities of Roman coins have been found here.

Wandle, a river in Surry, which rises near Carshalton, and, passing by Morden, empties itself into the Thames at Wandsworth.

Wandlesbury, *Camb.* near Gogmagog-Hills, was a camp of the Vandals, after they had ruined some parts of Britain, and cruelly destroyed the Christians.

WANDSWORTH or WANDLESWORTH, *Surry*, between Battersey and Putney, 5 miles from London, has its name from the river Wandle, which passes through it under a bridge, called *The Sink of the County*, into the Thames. A bridge has lately been erected here across the Thames to Chelsea. Here are several handsome houses, and a manufacture of brass-plates for kettles, skillets, frying-pans, &c. It has a distinct cemetery from the church-yard (which is in the middle of the town) S. of the great road from London. Among other benefactors to this place, Henry Smith, Alderman of London, gave 500l. to buy lands for the relief of its poor, and setting them at work; and Susannah Pewel, whose husband had been servant to Queen Elizabeth 30 years, and 9 to James I. settled a fund out of the parsonage, for 4d. in bread, and as much in money, to be given every Sunday to 12 poor widows, and 40s. to put out a poor child apprentice every year; both to continue for ever. Here is a charity school for 40 boys, and a fair on Whit-Monday. In Garret-Lane, between this village and Tooting, there has been a mock election, after every general election, of a Mayor of Garret, to which Mr. Foote's dramatic piece of that name gave, for some time, no small celebrity.

Wanford, *York*, E. Riding, E. of Bainton-Would.

Wangay, *Essex*, near Barking, was also called the manor of Beehive.

Wangford, *Suff.* on the river Wang, N. W. of Southwold, had a priory, the remains of which are yet adjoining to the church; it had a wharf for shipping, and gave name to the hundred it stands in.

Wanlip, *Leic.* on the river Soar, S. of Mount-Sorrel.

Wansbeck, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the German Ocean below Seaton.

Wansdike or *Wodensdyke*, *Wilts*, is a ditch that runs across the county from E. to W. over Salisbury-Plain, for many miles together, supposed to have been cast up by the Saxons for a boundary between the West Saxons and the Mercians, or for their defence against the incursions of the Britons, who attempted for many years the recovery of their ancient liberty. It may be traced from near Bath all over the Downs, to Great Bedwin, and is a strong earthen rampart, with a broad ditch on the S. side. There is a ditch like Wansdike, between Bindon and Weymouth in Dorset.

Wansley, *Notting.* near the Erwash, N. E. of Codnor Castle, in Derbyshire.

Wansley, *Dorset*, a mile and a half N. W. of Beminster.

Wansted, *Essex*, joins to Woodford,

is separated from Barking parish by the river Roding, and may, for situation, building, waters, gardens, and the hereditary command of Epping-Forest, on the W. side of which it stands, be said to equal any seat in England. The parish church was rebuilt by the liberality of Sir Joshua Child, who built Wanstead House, which church being decayed, the foundation of a new one was laid in July 1787, and finished in 1789.

Wansted, Hampsh. in Bear-Forest, N. E. of Tichfield.

Wanstraw, Som. 5 miles from Frome, to the S.

Wanswell, Glos. between Berkley and Slimbridge.

WANTAGE, *Berks*, 7 miles from Abingdon and Farringdon, 10 from Newbury, and 60 from London, is a neat town, formerly a royal villa, and the birth-place of King Alfred. It is said to have been a Roman station, the vallum being easily discovered on the south side of the brook, inclosing a space now called the High Garden; the hollow way into the town from Farringdon makes another side, as does the morass and river the others. A little river runs by it, out of the Vale of White Horse, into the Ocke. It was made a manor about 150 years after the Conqueſt. Its Downs, about 1 mile off, are noted for horse-races; and it is a fine hunting country all about. The market is on Saturday; and fairs on the first Saturday in March, July 18, and September 17.

Wantesden, Suffolk, S. of Tunstall.

Wantsum, Kent, a river which is an arm of the Greater Stour at Stourmouth.

Wapenbury, Warw. S. W. of Dunsmore-Heath.

Wapingthor, Suff. N. W. of Stening.

Wapley, Glos. 6 miles N. W. from Marshfield, 3 S. W. from Chipping-Sodbury, and 32 S. from Glocester.

Wapley, York, N. Rid. between Guborough and Moulgrave-Castle.

Wappenham, Northamp. near Towcester.

Wapsburn, Suff. near Fletching.

Warbleton, Suff. 6 miles N. of Arundel.

Warbness, Essex, near Harwich.

Warborn, Hampsh. in the New Forest.

Warborow, Oxf. near Dorchester.

Warboys, with its *Wood* and *Fen*, *Hunt.* lie between Ramsey and Somersham.

Warbrick, Lanc. in Amounderness.

Warbrighsley-Hill, Devon, in the parish of Stodley, or Studley, had a beacon erected on it by order of Edward II. when he doubted of the landing of his Queen Isabel, and Sir John of Hainault. The country in this part grows so narrow from sea to sea, that the current of a river which rises here may be turned to either.

Warburton, Chesh. on the Mersey, W. of Altrincham.

Warcop, Westmor. on the river Eden, and near the Roman Maiden-way, S. E. of Appleby. About 100 yards S. E. of the village was a castle, which was a large building, and covered near an acre of ground, with walls 15 feet thick, the stones of which were used for building the steeple of the church.

Ward, Hampsh. S. W. of Rumsey.

Wardal, Cumb. in Seabraham parish, between Egremont and Ambleside.

WARDBRIDGE or WADBRIDGE, *Cornw.* 5 miles S. of Padstow, and 242 from London, has a bridge over the river Camel, much the largest in the county, some of whose arches are built upon wool-packs, because of the quicksands. It has a market on Saturday, and fairs May 12, June 22, and Oct. 10. Near it are 9 great stones in a row, called the Sisters, but why is not known.

Warden, Bedf. near Southill. Here was a Cistertian monastery, which, with little alteration, is now a farm-house with grounds of 120 acres.

Warden, *Kent*, in the Isle of Sheppey, 5 miles and a half N. of Feversham.

Wardendale, or *Stonebill*, *Kent*, in Wilmington parish.

Warder or *Wardour-Castle*, *Wilts*, S. of Hindon, 2 miles N. E. from Shaftsbury. In the civil wars, Blanch, daughter of Edward, Earl of Worcester, the relict of Thomas, Lord Arundel, who died in the garrison at Oxford, attending King Charles I. held out this castle, with only 25 men, against the Parliamentary army of 1300, and surrendered at last on honourable terms; but in violation of them, she and her children were imprisoned, and her house and parks damaged to the value of 25,000l. The entrance from Shaftsbury is wild and picturesque. A new house, a mile from the castle, on a most magnificent plan, has been many years in erecting. The old castle is about 1000 yards from the road, and still retains the appearance of Gothic magnificence; and the grounds about it are laid out with great taste and judgement. The house stands beautifully, in a garden, under a woody-hill, with a large piece of water before it.

Wardhole or *Wardale*, *Cumb.* in the parish of Plumland, being the place where watch and ward used to be kept in former times, when the Scots made their inroads into Cumberland, from whence the watchmen gave warning to them who attended the beacon at Moothay to fire the same.

Wardington, *Oxf.* N. E. of Banbury.

Wardley, *Rutl.* W. of Uppingham.

Wardley, *York*, W. Rid. S. W. of Halifax.

Wardon or *Wardrew*, *Northumb.* on the river Irthing, N. W. of Thirlwall-Castle. It is famous for its spa, whose waters have been analysed, and their virtues ascertained. The conveniencies for a few visitors are narrow, but commodious. The situation is retired but not romantic, having few objects either to elevate or entertain.

Ware, *Devon*, near Biddiford.

Ware, *Hertf.* 2 miles E. of Hertford, E. of the river Lea, or Ware, and 21 miles from London, from which it is the second post-town, was founded, in 914, by order of Edw. I. and began to be of some note in the reign of K. John, when the high road to the N. was laid through it; so that by degrees it increased to the eclipsing of the ancient town of Hertford. It was drowned, anno 1408, by floods from the neighbouring park, and other up-lands; and sluices and wears having been made in its river, to preserve it from the like inundations, Mr. Norden and Mr. Camden think it acquired its name from thence; and not, as some supposed, from wares, or merchandise. The Danes seem to be the first that made use of wears in these parts; for, when those invaders came up the Thames and the Lea to this place, they erected a fort here, and, to secure it from King Alfred's army, raised the water so high, by a great dam or wear, that they could not come at it, before the road to the N. was laid open, as above-mentioned, which was done by Sayer de Quincy, Earl of Winchester. Here was an iron chain that locked up the passage over the bridge into Ware, the key whereof was kept by the bailiff of Hertford, who suffered none to pass with carts or horses in harness, without paying him toll. In the reign of Henry III. there was a priory founded in the N. part of the town. The abundance of water about this town gave rise to that useful project of cutting a channel from hence for conveying the New River to London. The market, which is on Tuesday, is a very good one, especially for corn; and so great is the malt trade here, and in the neighbourhood, that 5000 quarters of malt and corn are often sent in a week to London, by the barges, which return with coals. At the Crown inn here, was the great bed so much visited by travels

lers, which was 12 feet ſquare, and ſaid to hold 20 couple. In its church there is a gallery for children ſent hither by the governors of Chriſt's hoſpital in London, to be nurſed; and four vaults. Here are 6 or 7 almſhouſes, well-endowed, beſides a charity-ſchool; and fairs on the laſt Tueſday in April, and Tueſday before St. Matthew's-day.

Ware, Upper and *Lower, Som.* S. W. of Axbridge.

WAREHORNE, *Kent*, 5 miles and a half S. of Aſhford, has two fairs, one at Ham May 3, and the other by the church Oct. 2.

Wareley, Devon, between Taveſtock and Plymouth.

Wareley-Hall, Worc. N. E. of Hales-Owen in Shropſhire.

Warelow, Derby, in the High Peak, near Tideſwall.

Wareſley-Park, Hunt. near Granſden.

Wareton, Notting. on the river Snite, S. of Bingham.

Warfield, Eaſt and *Weſt, Berks*, near Bracknel in Windſor-Foreſt. between Sunninghill, and Billingbear.

Wargrave, Berks, formerly a market-town, has a ferry over the Thames, 2 miles S. of Henley, and 1 from the Bath road, within the ancient bounds of Windſor-Foreſt.

* WARHAM, *Dorſet*, 10 miles from Pool, on a riſing ground that declines gently to the S. and near it is Corfe-Caſtle, 115 miles from London, is in the moſt healthy part of the county, though ſurrounded on all ſides but the W. with the rivers Piddle and Frome, and the ſea, or at leaſt that bay on the ſhore of which ſtands Pool. The inhabitants ſay it roſe out of the ruins of Stowborough, on the other ſide of the river Frome. During the Daniſh invaſions it was a theatre of war and deſolation for above a century and a half, as it was in the wars between Stephen and Maud; and in the civil wars of Charles I. It was a Britiſh town, and reckoned the oldeſt in the county, if not the largeſt, it has had 8 churches, now reduced to 3, viz. St. Martin's, Trinity church, and St. Mary's church, which was new paved and ſeated 1745, and in general repaired and glazed, 1751, whoſeto wer is the chief ornament of the town. There are ſome remains of its ancient priory near St. Mary's church, now converted into a dwelling-houſe. The caſtle, ſaid to have originally been built by the Romans, ſtood a little above the bridge in the S. W. angle of the town, whoſe only remains is a large mount or keep. It was demoliſhed by the Danes in 876, but rebuilt by William the Conqueror, and again demoliſhed in 1216. It had heretofore 2 mints, with walls thrown down by the Danes in 876, and, before the retreat of the ſea from it, was a noted harbour. The corporation, by a charter of Queen Anne, conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, and town-clerk, 6 capital burgeſſes, and 12 common-councilmen, their aſſiſtants. The mayor is, by ancient preſcription, coroner of the Iſles of Purbeck and Brownſey, as well as of his own town, and has been the ſupreme magiſtrate here ever ſince Henry VI. By Queen Anne's charter, granted in 1703, the mayor, recorder, and preceding mayor, are conſtituted juſtices of the peace (the two firſt of the quorum) and impowered to hold their own ſeſſions. It ſuffered by fire July 25, 1762, when 133 houſes were deſtroyed, to the amount of above 10,000l. excluſive of inſurances. The old pariſh church of St. Peter in Eaſt-ſtreet, was after the Reformation converted into a town-hall and ſchool, and was rebuilt in 1768, for a town-hall, ſchool-houſe, and a jail under it. St. Michael's church was totally pulled down, and the ground converted to a garden in 1756. Its church of the Holy Trinity is not uſed. There are no traces of St. John's chapel. To this we ſhall only add, that its chief trade is in tobacco-pipe-clay, dug out of Hunger-hill; together with ſtockings, iron, coals, and the carriage of goods to and from Pool. The

form the town is very regular, and almoſt a long ſquare. The ſtreets generally interſect one another at right angles, eſpecially the four principal ones, which take their names from the cardinal points. The area of the town, within the walls, is about 100 acres, containing 1122 inhabitants, and about 230 houſes. It has a well-frequented market on Saturday, the toll of which belongs to the corporation; and fairs on April 6, July 5, and Sept. 11. It has two ſtone bridges, one at the S. the other at the N. extreme end of the town, with good cauſeways leading to the adjacent villages. Members were returned to parliament for this borough the 30th, 33d, and 35th, of Edward I. and the 5th and 7th of Edward II. but no more till the 2d of Edward III. and from thence to the reign of Edward IV. after which the rolls are all wanting to Queen Mary's reign, from whence they are continued, with ſome ſmall defects, to this time. It has a free-ſchool founded by Mr. George Pitt in 1693. An almſhouſe was rebuilt in 1741 for 6 men and 5 women. This town was remarkable for the interment of Briatricus, the laſt of the Weſt Saxon kings during the heptarchy, and for that of St. Edward the Martyr, in 978, who was tranſlated from hence to Shaftſbury.

Warham-All Saints, *Norf.* near Wells, where is a beautiful ſeat of Sir Martin Wells, whoſe ſituation exceeds any in the county.

Warham-Bridge, *York.* N. Rid. on the river Were, 5 miles from Stockton.

Warham-Magdalen, *Norf.* near Walham All Saints.

Warham-Mary, *Norf.* near Lynn-Regis.

Wark or *Werke-Caſtle*, *Northumb.* by the Tweed, near Simonſburn, was often attacked by the Scots. Greenhead, or High-Green colliery, is in this manor. The village is ſmall, and has nothing remarkable but an exploratory mount, and a ſmall part of the ruins, which form a rude pillar.

Warkleigh, *Devon*, S. W. of South Moulton.

Warkton, *Northamp.* N. E. of Kettering, has a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Warkworth, *Northamp.* near Banbury. On the neighbouring plain are horſe-races.

Warkworth, *Northumb.* S. E. of Alnewick, a caſtle 7 miles from Morpeth. The town is about three-quarters of a mile from the ſea. The principal ſtreet ſtands upon a riſing ground, at the higher end of which, upon an eminence, are the ruins of a caſtle, ſituated boldly on a neck of land, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Coquet, and is a noble ruin. The market place is in the middle of the town, where is a fine ſtone croſs in a ſpacious area. The church is an elegant ſtructure, with a ſpire 100 feet high. Near the bridge is an ancient tower, and not far from it a quarry of excellent ſtone. Some thouſand hands are employed in the river Coquet in taking and curing ſalmon; which river, in 1764, left its old courſe and forced its way in a different direction, now navigable for ſmall craft, nature having formed this ſpot for a ſea-port, which, with little expence might be accompliſhed. It is a borough, and conſiſts of all free burgeſſes. The great tower of the caſtle is a fine piece of architecture. The caſtle conſiſts of various kinds of buildings, and has moſt extenſive and diverſified views. It covered an area of above 5 acres and a quarter. The church is a handſome building, with a ſpire, and painted glaſs. At about three-quarters of a mile up the river Coquet is the celebrated Hermitage, which yet retains its original form, between lofty perpendicular rocks, covered with trees, and at their feet iſſues a ſpring of water. The ſteps, veſtibule, and chief apartments, are hewn out of the boſom of a free-ſtone rock, whoſe outſide face is about 20 feet high. The chapel is entire. It has

two fairs, viz. on April 25, if on a Thurſday; if not, on the Thurſday before: and on Nov. 22, if on a Thurſday; if not, on the Thurſday before. On the S. E. ſide, near the ſea, are ſalt-pans.

Warlegon, Cornw. among the moors, E. of Bodmin.

Warley, York, W. Riding, in the pariſh of Halifax.

Warley-Great, Eſſex, near Burntwood.

Warley-Little, Eſſex, joins to the former, upon the great road from London, by Hornchurch, towards Fryerning.

Warley-Wigorn, Worc. in Hales-Owen pariſh, ſurrounded by Staffordſhire, between Birmingham and Dudley.

Warlingham, Surry, 5 miles S. from Croydon. It has an almſhouſe on the adjacent common for 4 old widows or widowers.

Warmedon, Worc. a little N. E. of Worceſter, a pariſh 5 miles in circuit.

Warmfield, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Wakefield.

Warmincham, Cheſhire, on the Wheedle, S. of Middlewich.

Warmingcamp, Suſſex, between Angmering and Burpham.

Warmingfold, Surry, W. of Awfold and border of Suſſex.

Warminghurſt, Suſſ. N. of Waſhington.

Warmington, Northamp. N. E. of Oundle, near the river Nen.

Warmington, Warw. 1 mile N. E. of Edgehill. Near this place, at the end of the hills, is a large ſquare military entrenchment, of about 12 acres, where a brazen ſword and battle-axe were dug up ſome years ago.

WARMINSTER, *Wilts*, near 6 miles E. of Frome, in Somerſetſhire, and 99 from London, ſtands on the Deveril, near the ſource of the Willybourne, and had heretofore great privileges, with exemption from all tribute or tax. It is a populous place, with very good inns, and of much more conſequence than moſt of the boroughs in this county, though it ſends no members to parliament. In Camden's time it was famous for a good corn-market, which ſtill continues on Saturday; and the malt trade here is greater than in any town of the weſt of England; Briſtol, and many towns in Somerſetſhire, being ſupplied with it from hence; where are alſo jobbers who deal in cheeſe, and carry it into Hampſhire, and other counties from Somerſetſhire and Wilts. Here is alſo a conſiderable trade in wool and cloth. Its fairs are April 11, Aug. 10, and Sept. 11. There are camps on the Downs on the E. ſide of the town, viz. Battlebury, which, from its double works, is ſuppoſed to be Daniſh; and Scratchbury, which is a ſquare fortification, with only a ſingle trench. At a little diſtance from the town a moſt beautiful Roman pavement was lately diſcovered, nearly oppoſite to the Daniſh encompment of Battlebury. On the W. ſide of the town is Clay-Hill, ſo high, that it is ſeen many miles round. It is ſteep on every ſide, with a hillock on the top, which, at a diſtance, looks like the crown of a hat. It is ſeldom reſorted to but on Palm-Sunday, when, if the weather be fair, it is covered by the young people from the adjacent parts, whoſe chief diverſion is to ſee one another ſlip and tumble to the bottom.

Warmley, Warw. near Sutton-Coltfield.

Warmſandale, Derby, in the High Peak.

Warmſworth, York, W. Riding, near Doncaſter.

Warmwell, Dorſet, S. E. of Dorcheſter, near Winfrith, and about a mile and a half from Owere-Moyne, whoſe church was rebuilt in 1751.

Warnborough, North and *South, Hampſh.* S. E. of Baſingſtoke.

Warnell, Cumb. between Ireby and Inglewood-Foreſt.

Warnford, Hampſhire, N. E. of Biſhops-Waltham, near the ſource of a river that runs between the foreſts of Waltham and Bere into the Hamble. King John's houſe, a vene-

rable ruin ſtands in the garden of the Marquis of Clanricarde. It is ſuppoſed to have been built by Wilfrid, Biſhop of York, about the year 679. It was uſed as a barn, and covered with a modern roof, this has ſince been taken off, and it now forms a very ſtriking ornament to the garden. This ruin meaſures on the outſide 80 feet from E. to W. and 54 from N. to S. its walls are 4 feet thick, and conſtructed of flint, ſet in grout-work. By inſcriptions in the church, it appears to have been founded by Wilfrid, and rebuilt by Adam de Portu, a man of great wealth in the time of the Normans. The hills between this and Southwick, called Portſdown, have a good proſpect of the Iſle of Wight and the Sea.

Warnford, Northumb. W. of Sunderland.

Warngoch-Chapel, Monm. N. E. of Abergavenny.

WARNHAM, *Suſſ.* N. W. of Horſham, has a fair on Whit-Tueſday.

Warpſlow, Cornw. a chapel near Halſdrunken-Downs, annexed to Treneglos.

Warren, a river in Shropſhire, which runs into the Onney below Hardwick.

Warren, Som. near Langport.

Warren, Som. between Biſhops Chew and Chedder.

Warrenton, Worc. N. E. of Worceſter.

Warrington, Bucks, in Oulney pariſh.

Warrington, Cornw. near Launceſton.

WARRINGTON, *Lanc.* 182 miles from London, has a fine ſtone bridge, the laſt over the Merſey, leading into Cheſhire, whoſe middle arches were broken down in 1745, but ſince reſtored; and is a large, neat, old-built, but populous and rich town, with a conſiderable market on Wedneſday, noted for lampreys, and all ſorts of fiſh, fleſh, corn, cattle, potatoes, &c. The malt made here is ſo good, that the ale brewed with it is ſaid not to be inferior to the beſt in England. It is full of good country tradeſmen, and has a particular market every week for the linen called huckaback, the manufacture of its neighbourhood; and it is ſaid that 500l. worth, or more, of it is ſold every market-day. It has manufactories of pins, ſail-cloth, and copper-works. In the church are ſome fine monuments. A new chapel was conſecrated here in 1760. Here is a Preſbyterian academy, on the plan of a univerſity, now reduced to a large ſchool for want of reſources. Twenty-four poor boys are taught and clothed here. Some of the boys are taught grammar till they are old enough for apprenticeſhip, and then they have a bible, common-prayer book, and a ſuit of clothes given them. As this town lies on the great road to Carliſle and Scotland, it has always been judged a paſs of the utmoſt importance in the time of war or rebellion. In the river are caught ſturgeons, green-backs, mullets, ſeals, ſand-eels, lobſters, oyſters, ſhrimps, prawns, the beſt and largeſt cockles in England, with other ſhell-fiſh, and muſcles in ſuch abundance, that they ſerve to manure the ground. The fairs here are July 18, and Nov. 13.

Warſborough, York, W. Riding, 1 mile from Stainborough.

Warſdale, Cumb. 284 miles from London, N. of Eſkdale.

Warſlow, Staff. in Alſton-field pariſh, though 4 miles from it, to the N. W. between Sheen and Butterton.

Warſop, Notting. between Worksop and Mansfield.

Warter-Priory, York, E. Riding, N. E. of Pocklington.

Warthel, York, N. Rid. N. E. of York.

Wartley-Hall, Staff. near Birmingham.

Wartling, Suſſ. near Hurſt-Monceaux.

Wartnaby, Leic. S. E. of Dalby on the Would.

Warton, Cheſh. near the Weever, S. E. of Cheſter.

Warton, Cumb. N. of Irby.

Warton, Heref. near Leominſter.

Warton, Lanc. in the pariſh of Kirkham, is an agreeable little obſcure town, near the mouth of the Ribble, on a lake called Ware, and at the foot of a hill, called Wharton-Cragg, on the top of which there uſed to be a beacon. The town is a royal demeſne, and was part of Queen Dowager Catharine's jointure. Here is a neat church, with a good grammar-ſchool and a library, founded and endowed in 1594; alſo an hoſpital for ſix poor men.

Warton, Lanc. near the influx of the Decker into the Ken-Sands.

Warton, Linc. N. E. of Gainſborough.

Warton, Northumb. W. of Rothbury.

Warton, York, E. Rid. near Wilton and Yorkſwould.

Wartrew, Lanc. near Liverpool.

Wartrew, York, E. Rid. in Holderneſs, had a priory.

Warwick, Cumb. N. E. of Carliſle, where was one of the Roman garriſons, and a ſtone bridge over the Eden, built in the laſt century. It ſtands a little way to the N. of Wetherall, to whoſe church it is united.

* WARWICK, *Warw.* 10 miles S. E. from Coventry, and 93 from London, is a fine town, with a ſtone bridge over the Avon. All the ways leading to it, from the four cardinal points are cut through a rock of free-ſtone, on which it ſtands. The Romans had a fort here, which the Picts and Scots demoliſhed; and, when repaired by Caractacus, at the head of the Silures, it was taken and garriſoned by Oſorius, after which it was again ruined; but Conſtantius, father of Uther Pendragon, rebuilt it. After this, it ſuffered very much from the Saxons and Danes; but, in 911, Ethelfleda, the noble lady of the Mercians, reſtored it to the flouriſhing ſtate in which it was found by the Normans. It is ſaid to have taken its name from Warremund, one of the anceſtors of the Mercian Kings, by whom it was rebuilt, between the times of its deſtruction by the Saxons and Danes. That it was fortified with walls and a ditch, is manifeſt. It ſent members to parliament *ab origine*, who are choſen by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot (who are above 500) and returned by the mayor. In the reign of Philip and Mary it was incorporated, by the name of bailiff and burgeſſes, with a perpetual ſucceſſion, and 12 aſſiſtants to the bailiff, called principal burgeſſes, who ſhould have power to chooſe the bailiff, recorder, ſerjeant at mace, and clerk of the markets, of whom the bailiff and recorder ſhould be ſole juſtices of the peace within the borough. To this charter King James I. added, by his letters patent, that the two ancient burgeſſes for the time being ſhould afterwards be juſtices of the peace within the precincts thereof, together with the bailiff and recorder; and that the ſaid bailiff, and one of the ſenior burgeſſes, ſhould always be of the quorum. It was re-incorporated by King Charles II. and is now governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 brethren or aldermen, and 24 burgeſſes or common-councilmen. On the 5th of September, 1694, this town was almoſt burnt down by an accidental fire, to the damage of near 100,000l. but by the aſſiſtance of an act of parliament, and a national contribution of 11,000l. and 1000l. more afterwards by Queen Anne, was rebuilt with much more magnificence, and the free-ſtone for the ſuperſtructure was dug from the quarries of the rock on which it is founded. In its rock are alſo made its wells and cellars, and the deſcent from it every way always keeps it clean. Its ſtreets, which are ſpacious and regular, all meet in the center of the town, which is ſerved with water by pipes, from ſprings half a mile off. Though it is populous, it has but two pariſh-churches, of which St. Mary's is a beautiful edifice. Here is a ſtrong caſtle, formerly the ſeat of the

Earls of Warwick. The rock it ſtands on is 40 feet higher than the Avon, but on the N. ſide it is even with the town. From its terrace, which is more than 50 feet perpendicular above the river, there is a proſpect not only of the Avon, but a beautiful country beyond it, conſiſting of rich meadows, tall groves, and ſpacious parks. The rooms are adorned with many original paintings by Vandyke; and there is one apartment not inferior to any in the royal palaces. The re-building of St. Mary's tower alone, after the fire above-mentioned, coſt 1600l. It is 117 feet high to the battlements, and 25 more to the top of the pinnacles. Near the battlements the arms of all the Earls of Warwick are cut in ſtone. We read, that, where the caſtle ſtands, there was once a cathedral, by the name of All Saints, and that it was the ſee of a biſhop, who was forced to fly to Wales, though never the ſee of another. It had anciently ſix monaſteries and ſix churches. Here is a town-houſe of free-ſtone, ſupported by pillars, in which are held the aſſizes and quarter-ſeſſions; three charity-ſchools, in which 62 boys and 42 girls are taught and clothed, beſides an hoſpital for 12 poor decayed gentlemen, with an allowance of 20l. a year for each, and 50l. to a chaplain; an hoſpital for 8 poor women, and two others for decayed tradeſmen. The markets are on Wedneſday and Saturday; fairs on May 12, July 5, Sept. 4, and Nov. 8. It has a good trade in malt, and here are frequent horſe-races. In fine, this place is reckoned a pretty retirement for gentlemen of ſmall eſtates, and there is very good company here. Within a mile of it, on the Avon, is Guy's, or as ſome call it, Gib Cliff, a pretty retired cell, among groves and ſprings, where Guy Earl of Warwick is ſuppoſed to have lived a hermit, after his military exploits. How obſcure or fabulous ſoever be his hiſtory, the greateſt of the Earls of Warwick have paid a mighty veneration to him. Guy de Beauchamp, one of the Earl's ſucceſſors, built a chapel with a noble tower here, which, though now much impaired, was reckoned little inferior to Henry VII.'s in Weſtminſter-Abbey. At Barford, 9 miles below Warwick, Samuel Fairfax, who, in 1647, was 12 years of age, lived under the ſame roof, and eat at the ſame table with his father and mother, grandfather and grandmother, great-grandfather and great-grandmother, and none of the three generations of either ſex had been twice married.

* WARWICKSHIRE derives its name from the Saxons, who called it Weringſcire, which ſignifies a ſtation of ſoldiers. It is bounded on the N. by Staffordſhire, on the E. by Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire, on the S. W. by Glocеſterſhire, and on the S. E. by Oxfordſhire; extending in length 50 miles, 32 in breadth, and 210 in circumference, contains 980 ſquare miles. This county, which lies partly in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worceſter, is divided into four hundreds and one liberty, and contains one city (Coventry) and 14 market-towns, viz. Warwick, Tamworth, Birmingham, Stratford, Henley, Coleſhill, Atherſton, Aulceſter, Kyneton, Nuneaton, Rugby, Southam, and Sutton-Colfield; 87 vicarages, 158 pariſhes, and 380 villages. It ſends ſix members to parliament, namely, two knights of the ſhire, two members for Warwick, and two for the city of Coventry, pays ten parts of the land-tax, and provides 640 men to the national militia. The air is allowed to be very mild, pleaſant, and healthy, and more ſo ſince the woodlands have been thinned, and laid more open than formerly, by the great conſumption of wood in the iron-works; by which means the woodlanders have been obliged to apply to tillage and paſture. The northern part of the county, called the Woodland, is divided from the South, called the Feldon, by the river Avon; but the ſoil of both is

rich, and produces excellent corn and cheese, the last of which is famous all over England: hence the chief commodities of this county are corn, malt, wood, wool, and cheese. This county also abounds in coals, which, in some places, lie even with the surface of the earth; and here are many excellent coal-pits. The principal rivers are the Avon, which rises in Leicestershire, and enters this county a little above Rugby, running chiefly S. W. it passes by Warwick, Stratford, and Bitford, below which it enters Worcestershire: the Tame, which rises in Staffordshire, and, entering this county, runs eastward, till it has received the Blythe, and then, turning to the northward, enters Staffordshire: and the Arrow, which rises in Worcestershire, and, crossing the W. S. W. borders of this county, joins the Avon a little below Bitford. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Stafford, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Wastdale, *York*, N. Rid. near Kirkby in Cleveland.

Wasdale or *Wasedale*, *Cumb.* at the foot of Copeland-Fells, lies about 2 miles N. from Eskdale.

Wash, a river in Rutlandshire, which runs into the Welland.

Washborn, *Great*, *Gloc.* 5 miles N. from Winchcombe, 15 N. E. from Glocester, and 7 E. from Tewkesbury.

Washbrook, a river in Yorkshire, which runs into the Wharfe near Otley.

Washbrook, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the parish of Winston.

Washbrook, *Suff.* 3 miles W. of Ipswich.

Washenburgh, *Linc.* S. of the Witham, near Lincoln, has a charity-school.

Washes, *Linc.* a large and celebrated estuary under water when the tide is in, and passable by travellers when the tide is out, though not without danger, as King John experienced, for he lost his baggage here in going to Lincolnshire.

Waskfield, *Devon*, near Tiverton.

Washford, *Devon*, in the parish of Wemworthy, on a brook that runs into the Taw.

Washford, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Knaresborough, on the same river.

Washingley, *Hunt.* near Stilton.

Washington, *Derby*, in Scarsdale, W. of Alfreton.

Washington, *Durh.* on the Were, W. of Sunderland, 8 miles N. of Durham.

Washington, *Suff.* N. W. of Stoning.

Wasing, *Berks*, near Aldermaston.

Wasperton, *Warw.* on the Avon, a little below Barford.

Wassal-Hill, *Worc.* a mile and a half from the Severn, where are the remains of a Roman station.

Wassand, *York*, E. Rid. in Holdernels, near Hornsey.

Wast, *Gloc.* a hamlet in Hawkesbury.

Wastal-Foot and *Wastal-Head*, *Westmor.* on the Butbeck, S. of Rasgill and Shap. A spa water was lately discovered here like that at Harrowgate.

Wasts is the name of several places in Northumberland, especially in the valleys of Readsdale and North Tinedale, and the adjacent mountains.

WATCHET, *Som.* an ancient little port on the Severn Sea, 4 miles E. of Dunster, and 159 from London. It was sadly ravaged twice by the Danes, and the W. side of it washed away by the sea. It sent members to one parliament, viz. the 30th year of Edward I. The late Sir William Wyndham built the pier of the harbour, and had the key-duties, in pursuance of two acts of parliament. It has but seven or eight small vessels belonging to it, and these trade in coals, or as coasters to Bristol, where they supply the glass-houses with the ashes of sea-weed, of which abundance is burnt here for that pur-

pose. Great quantities of alabaster, which fall down the cliffs here, by the wash of the sea, are also sent to that city. The inhabitants fetch vast heaps of pebble from the coast, and burn it into lime for dressing their land; but chiefly for building, no cement being more durable for masonry that is to lie under water, where it grows as hard as marble. Here is a market on Saturday; and fair Aug. 25.

Watchfield, Berks, near Shrivenham.

Waten-Lath, Cumb. S. of Keswick.

Water, Cumb. near Langholm.

Water-Beach, Camb. W. of Newmarket, 6 miles from Cambridge.

Watercomb, Dorset, a mile N. of Wormwell.

Water-Crook, Westmor. a little below Kendal, has its name from the remarkable bending of the river Ken there. Near it, on the same side of the river, are the banks and ditches of an old fort, supposed to have been Roman, from the coins, broken altars, and other antiquities found here.

Waterden, Norf. N. E. of Houghton-Hall.

Water-Eaton, Oxf. on the Charwell, S. W. of Islip.

Waterfall, Staff. S. of Grindon, where the river Hampse, or Hans, after a course of 7 or 8 miles from its spring, falls into the ground, and rises not again till it meets with the river Manifold about half a mile off.

Waterford, Hertf. N. of Hertford.

Waterfriston, York, W. Rid. on the Are, N. of Pontefract.

Watergall, Warw. in the parish of Hodnell, near Itchington,

Waterhead, Devon, a creek near Dartmouth and Trinity-Chapel.

Waterleigh, Gloc. in Nibley parish.

WATERLEIGH, *Gloc.* has a fair on Sept. 19.

Waterman's-Manor, Essex, near Matching.

Watermillock, Cumb. in the parish of Graystock near Carlisle.

Water-Oakley, Berks, near Bray.

Warter-Orton, Warw. on the Tame, over which it has a stone bridge in the road from Sutton to Coleshill, is in the parish of Aston.

Waterperry, Oxf. N. E. of Whateley.

Watersham, York, W. Riding, on the Wherfe, S. W. of Wetherby.

Waterstock, Oxf. N. E. of Whateley-bridge, over the Thames.

Watersupton, Salop, near the Teme, S. W. of Newport.

Waterton-Hall, York, W. Rid. S. E. of Wakefield.

Water-Yate, Northumb. N. W. of Simondburn.

Watford, Dorset, a mile and a half from Bridport, in the parish of Netherby.

WATFORD, *Hertf.* near which the Watling-street crosses the Colne to St. Alban's, is on the E. side of Cashiobury, 2 miles N. of Bushy-Heath, 6 S. from St. Alban's, and 15 from London; had anciently a ford at the S. end of the town. Here was an almshouse erected in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; and besides a charity school for 40 boys, who are both taught and clothed, a handsome free-school was built here in 1709. The town consists of one long street, which in the winter is extremely dirty; for the Colne having 2 streams here, which run separately to Rickmansworth, 3 miles to the S. W. and so to Uxbridge, its water at the entrance of the town is often so swelled by the floods as to be impassable. The market is on Tuesdays; fairs on Trinity-Monday, and 2 days after. The Lady Morison granted 30l. a year for preaching a lecture in Watford church every Tuesday morning before the market bell rings. Here are 8 almshouses for so many poor widows, and 2s. a week, 200 faggots, cloth for a gown, and new hats every year. Lady Dorothy Morison also gave 5cl. a year for putting out poor children of this parish yearly.

Watford, Northamp. W. of Daventry.

Watford, Som. N. E. of Taunton.

Wath, Linc. N. of Ludburgh.

Wath, York, N. Rid. near Rippon.

Wath upon Don or *Dearn, York*, W. Riding, N. of Rotherham, is a large parish, with 3 divisions, viz. Wath, Swinton, and Wentworth. In a neighbouring wood are plain marks of the Ikenild-Street Roman-way. Here is a charity-school.

Wathermalach, Cumb. in the parish of Graystock.

Wathispool, Cumb. in the parish of Aikton.

Wathorp, Northamp. near Stamford-Baron, a neglected seat of the Earl of Exeter, about a mile W. of Burleigh House.

Watland, Westmor. on the Can, near Kendal.

Watlas, York, N. Riding, N. of Masham.

Watlesborough, Salop, S. W. of Shrewsbury, is supposed to derive its name from the Roman road near it, called Watling-Street.

Watlesfield or *Whattisfield*, vulgo *Watchfeld, Suff.* S. W. of Bottesdale.

Watling-Street, by the vulgar called Street-Way, was one of the Prætorian or Consular highways made by the Romans, for the march of their armies, &c. of large stakes and lesser wood between them, to keep up the earth and stones, called by the Saxons Wattles. It is reckoned the finest causeway in England, if not in Europe. It is very firm in some counties for several miles, especially in Shropshire, Staffordshire, and part of Warwickshire. It begins at Dover and runs to St. Alban's, Dunstable, Towcester, Atherston, and Shrewsbury, and ends at Cardigan in Wales. In some places it is called by the several inhabitant. High-Dike, High-Ridge, Forty-foot-Way, and Ridge-Way.

Watling Street, Salop, near Wellington, on the Roman road of that name.

Watlington, Norf. near Sechy.

WATLINGTON, *Oxf.* 46 miles from London, has a market on Saturdays; fairs on March 25 and October 10. It is seated on Chilternhills, on a small brook, which, with the continued ridge, divides this county from Buckinghamshire. It is no very large place, and is 14 miles S. E. of Oxford. Here is a free-school. The town contains 260 houses, including 4 hamlets that belong to it.

Watlington, Suff. N. E. of Battel.

Watringbury, Kent, 2 miles S. from West-Malling.

Watstanwell, Derby, W. of Alfreton.

Wattal, Notting. near Greysley-Castle.

Wattesham, Suff. N. E. of Bildeston. The following is an account of an afflicted family who resided at this village in October 1762. "John Downing, a poor labouring man, living here, in the month of January, had a wife and six children; the eldest a girl of 15 years of age, the youngest about four months. They were all at that time very healthy, and had not any of them been ill for some time before. On Sunday the 10th of January, the eldest girl complained in the morning of a pain in her left leg, particularly in the calf of the leg. Towards evening the pain grew exceedingly violent. The same evening another girl complained of the same violent pain in the leg. On Monday the mother and another child; and on Tuesday all the rest of the family were affected in the same manner; some in one leg, some in both legs. The little infant was taken from her mother's breast: it seemed to be in pain; but the limbs did not mortify: it lived a few weeks. The mother and five other children continued in violent pain a considerable time: in about four, five, or six days, the diseased leg began to turn black gradually, appearing at first covered with blue spots as if it had been bruised. The other leg of those who were affected at first only in one leg, about that time also began to be affected with the same excruciating pain, and in a few days that leg also began to

mortify. The mortified parts separated gradually from the found parts, and the furgeon had in moft cafes no other trouble than to cut through the bone, which was black, and almoft dry. The ftate of their limbs became thus:—Mary, the mother, aged 40, had loft the right foot at the ancle, the left foot alfo is off, and the two bones of the leg remain almoft dry, with only fome putrid flefh adhering in fome places. The flefh found to about two inches below the knee. The bones would have been fawn through at that place if fhe would have confented to it.—Mary, aged 15, both legs off below the knees.—Elizabeth, aged 13, both legs off below the knees.—Sarah, aged 10, one foot off at the ancle. The other foot was affected, but not in fo great a degree, and became found again.—Robert, aged eight, both legs off below the knees.—Edward, aged four, both feet off.—An infant, four months old, dead—The father was attacked about a fortnight after the reft of the family, and in a flighter degree: the pain being confined to his fingers.—Two fingers of the right hand continued for a long time difcoloured, and partly fhrunk and contracted; but he recovered fo as to have fome ufe of them. The nails of the other hand were alfo difcoloured. He loft two of them. It is remarkable, that, during all the time of this misfortune, the whole family are faid to have appeared in other refpects well, eat heartily, and flept well when the violence of the pain began to abate. The mother became emaciated, and had very little ufe of her hands. The eldeft girl had a fuperficial ulcer in one thigh, and was otherwife ill. The reft of the family pretty well. The ftumps of fome of them perfectly healed."

WATTLESBURY, *Salop*, 7 miles W. of Shrewfbury, with one fair, on Aug. 5.

WATTON, *Norf.* 91 miles from London, ftands on the edge of that open part of the county which is called Filand, and is a great thoroughfare from Lynn, Downham, Thetford, Difs, &c. It had a market on Fridays, now on Wednefdays. Great quantities of butter are fent hence to Downham-bridge; from whence the factors fend it to London by water. The town is valued at 677l. 6s. 8d. to the land-tax. The church is only 20 yards long, and 11 broad; and the fteeple, which has 3 large bells, is round at bottom, and octangular at top. On the 25th of April, 1673, a dreadful fire happened here, by which above 60 houfes were burnt down, befides out-houfes, &c. to the damage of 7450l. and goods to the value of 2660l. for which a brief was granted to gather throughout England, till the 20th of Sept. 1675. Here are fairs on June 29, Sept. 29, and October 28.

Watton-Abbey, *York*, E. Riding, near Baynton.

Watton-Wood-Hall, or *at Stone*, *Hertf.* 4 miles N. of Hertford, has a charity fchool.

Wavendon, *Bucks*, near Newport, has a charity fchool.

Waveney, a river which rifes in Suffolk, from what is called the Ford, though in fact it is a cauſeway only of 9 feet in breadth, having a ditch on each fide, in one of which are fprings, the fource of the Waveney, running eaftward by Scole, Bellingford, Harlefton, and Bungay (from whence it is navigable to Yarmouth) Beccles, St. Olave's marfhes, and meeting the Yare and Bure, near Burgh-Caftle, they join, and waſhing Yarmouth quay, empty into the ocean at the fort. The water in the other ditch, being the head of the Little Ouſe, takes the oppofite direction, and feparating the county from Suffolk on the S. W. paſſes by Thetford, from whence it is navigable, by way of Brandon-bridge, and joining the Great Ouſe at Prieſtbridge, four miles below Littleport, in the Iſle of Ely, paſſes on to Lynn and diſembogues into the Britiſh ocean, about ten miles below that town. The contrary direction of

theſe ſtreams, riſing ſo near to each other, and the ſources of two ſuch conſiderable rivers, is in this part of the country, conſidered as a great curioſity.

Waver, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Wampul below Raby-Coat.

Waverley-Abbey, *Surry*, near the river Wey, S. E. of Farnham, was the firſt Ciſtertian monaſtery in England; of which at preſent only part of the ſouth aiſle remains, with the corner ſtones of the chancel or tower. In the middle of the nave is a coffin-faſhioned tomb covered with black and yellow teſſera. Further eaſt another with a croſs fleure. Part of the refectory, dormitory, and cloiſters, are alſo ſtanding, as was, in the laſt century, a large handſome chapel, and the hall with a row of pillars in the middle. In digging near the ruins, in 1731, were found in a ſtone loculus, a human heart, well preſerved in pickle, ſuppoſed to be that of the founder or his ſucceſſor, who died in 1238. It is ſituated in a good air, but in a place very low and romantic. A fine rivulet runs under it, and fences one ſide, but all the reſt is walled; and by the lane are ſtately rocks of ſand. There are 60 acres within the abbey-walls, which are chiefly of rag-ſtones, and 10 feet high. Here was a handſome chapel, larger than that of Trinity-College, Oxford, ſince converted to a ſtable.

Waverton, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Cheſter.

Waverton, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Brumfield.

Waverton, *Warw.* N. E. of Poleſworth, of which it was originally a member.

Wawbottle, *Northumb.* on the Picts-Wall, N. W. of Newcaſtle.

Wawburthwate, *Cumb.* near Ravenglaſs.

Wawen's-Moor, *Warw.* a member of Wawin-Wotton.

Wawin-Wotton, *Warw.* on the river Silliburn, N. E. of Coughton, a very large pariſh among woods.

Waxham, *Norf.* E. of Hickling.

Waxham, *York*, E. Riding, on the coaſt, in Holderneſs.

Waybergthwaite, *Cum.* near Bootle.

Wayborn, *Norf.* E. of Clay, had once a market and a fair granted by Edward II. *Wayborn-Hope*, a creek near it, had a fort on it, long ago demoliſhed. From this place to Cromer the ſhore is ſo flat, that in ſome places the tide ebbs out near 2 miles.

Waybred, *Suff.* near the Waveney, S. W. of Harleſton, in Norfolk.

Waybridge, *Surry*, 4 miles S. W. from Hampton-Court, had once a bridge over the river Wey, which is joined here by the new river, and runs with it into the Thames.

Wayford, *Som.* S. W. of Crewkern.

WAYHILL, *Hampſh.* 3 miles W. of Andover, is famous for its fair on Sept. 30, reckoned the biggeſt in England, for the hops of Suſſex and Kent, for the cheeſe of Glocester, Wilts, and Somerſet, and alſo for ſtore-ſheep.

Wayland-Wood, *Norf.* on the left-hand between Watton and Merton, is commonly called Wailing-Wood, from a tradition of two infants murdered here by their uncle, which gave riſe, it is ſaid, to the old ballad of the *Two Children in the Wood.*

Wayleigh, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Stopford.

Waymer-Caſtle, *Hertf.* E. of the Stort, near Biſhop's-Stortford, was built on a ſteep artificial mount, to defend the trade of the town. Adjoining to it was that called the Convicts Priſon, where Biſhop Bonner, in Queen Mary's reign, confined the convict proteſtants in a deep dark dungeon. This priſon-houſe, which conſiſted of ſeveral other rooms, was ſold, in 1649, to certain perſons, who pulled it down, and erected a good inn near it. Some Roman coins of the lower emperors, have been found in the caſtle garden.

Waymouth, *Dorſet*, See *Weymouth.*

Waynard's, *Heref.* N. W. of Pembridge.

Wayneſhope, *Northumb.* part of the manor of Thornton, in Tinedale-Ward.

Wayſbury, *Bucks*, 1 mile W. from Stanes.

Waynton, *Devon*, on the river Dart, W. of Torbay, 5 miles from Dartmouth and Totneſs.

Waytown, *Dorſet*, a mile S. of Netherbury, where is a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe.

Weald or *Wild of Suſſex* and *Kent*, a woody tract on the S. parts of them, extending from Winchelſea to the top of Riverhill, towards Tunbridge, which in the ſummer is a perfect garden, but in the winter is unpleaſant, by reaſon of its clay ſoil, and is unhealty, eſpecially in the ſwampy low lands near the ſea. This tract is reckoned by Camden 120 miles in length, and 30 in breadth.

Weald-Harrow, *Midd.* at the foot of the Hill, towards Buſhy-Heath.

Weald-North, *Eſſex*, near Epping, is contiguous to Bovinger, and extends to the extremity of the hundred of Ongar. It is ſometimes called Baſſet-Weald. On Aſh-Wedneſday 36 buſhels of grain, or an equivalent in money, is given to the poor of this place, from the rectory.

Weald-South, *Eſſex*, W. of Brentwood, is a large pariſh that takes up the N. point of the hundred of Chafford. From the ſteeple of the church tower, which was built in the reign of Henry VII. there is a proſpect reckoned inferior to none in the county, except Havering. Here are almſhouſes for 3 men and 2 women, to be choſen out of this place, Brook-ſtreet, and Brentwood. On the S. W. of it are the traces of a camp, of about 7 acres, ſuppoſed to have been Roman.

Weapham, *Suff.* S. W. of Loxwood.

Wearham, *Norf.* N. W. of Stoke. Has a fair on March 3. It had a Benedictine priory of which its remains, which are free-ſtone, are converted to a farm-houſe, and ſuppoſed to have been its chapel. Weſt of its church is a fine well of water.

Wears-End, *Heref.* S. W. of Roſs.

Weary-Hall, *Cumb.* near Egremont.

Weaſam, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs.

Weaver, *Devon*, near Columpton.

Weckdive, *Northamp.* S. E. of Towceſter.

Weddington, *Warw.* E. of the Anker, a mile above Caldecote.

Weddingwell, *Derby*, in the High-Peak.

Wedgnock, *Warw.* S. of Kenilworth, has a ſpacious park, the oldeſt in England, next to that at Woodſtock.

Wedgwood or *Wetwood*, *Staff.* N. W. of Eccleſhall.

WEDMORE, *Som.* 5 miles S. of Axbridge, was King Alfred's village, which he gave to his ſon Edward, and whom our hiſtories ſtile Edward the Elder. It has a fair on Aug. 2.

Wedneſbury or *Weedſbury*, *Staff.* on the Tame, near Darlaſton, was fortified heretofore by Adelfleda, Governeſs of the Mercians, and was at the Conqueſt the ancient demeſne of the Crown. There is a great quantity of an excellent ſort of pit-coal here, which ſome prefer before channel-coal, and here is that ſort of iron ore called blond-metal, uſed to make nails and horſe-ſhoes, and all ſorts of heavy tools, as hammers, axes, &c. There are veſſels of divers ſorts made here, which are painted with a reddiſh ſort of earth dug hereabouts, which they call ſlip.

Wedneſfield, *Staff.* between Bloxwich and Wolverhampton, where King Edward the Elder obtained a ſignal victory over the Danes, when two of their kings were killed, and both the Daniſh and Saxon nobles therein ſlain were buried in thoſe fields, here, called North-Low and South-Low.

Weedon, *Bucks*, in Hardwick pariſh, 2 miles from Aylesbury.

Weedon-Beck, *Northamp.* S. E. of Daventry, near the ſource of the Nen, over which it has a bridge, 1½ miles N. W. from Stony-Stratford.

was the seat of Wolfere, King of the Mercians, whose daughter converted it into a monastery. A military way runs N. from this place, from whence it is also called Weedon in the Street.

Weedon-Pinkney, *Northamp.* W. of Towcester. Abundance of very fine stone, and many Roman coins, have been dug here. Weedon now contains two parishes, and once had a market.

Weedon-St. Loys, *Northampton.* S. W. of Towcester.

Weedon-Weston, *Northamp.* S.W. of Towcester.

Week, *Hampsh.* N. E. of Andover.

Week, *Isle of Wight*, in the West-Medina.

Week, *Som.* N. W. of Milborn-Port.

Week, *Som.* S. E. of Stanton-Drew.

Week-Lawrence, *Som.* N. W. of Churchil, towards the Severn-Sea.

Weekly, *Northamp.* the next parish to Brigstock, and N. E. of Rothwell, has an almshouse.

WEEK-ST. MARY'S, *Cornw.* in a fertile part of it, S. W. of Stratton, has fairs on Sept. 19, and Wednesday three weeks before Christmas.

Weeping-Cross, *Staff.* S. E. of Stafford.

Weethly, *Warw.* S. W. of Aulcester, W. of the Arrow. It has a chapel dependent on the church of Kinwarton, and a wake on May-day.

WEETON, *Lanc.* N. W. of Kirkham, in Amounderness, 12 miles from Lancaster, has a fair on Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday.

Weeton, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Otley.

WEETWOOD-BANK, *Northumb.* one mile N. E. of Wooler, and 16 S. of Berwick, with one fair on Whit-Tuesday.

Weever, *Chesh.* S. of Vale-Royal.

Weford, *Staff.* S. of Lichfield. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Ayon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

WEIGHTON, *York*, W. Riding, 7 miles W. of Wetherby, with two fairs on May 14 and Sept. 25.

Welbeck-Abbey, *Notting.* 1 mile and a half S. of Worksop, and not far from the source of the rivers Idle and Ryton; was a monastery given by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Newcastle, of the Cavendish family. It is low and very ancient, but frequently entertained Charles I. and his Queen at a very great expence. It now belongs to the Duke of Portland. In the park is a remarkable large Oak, called the Greendale oak, out of which several tables, drawers, &c. have lately been made, and for having a cavity through its trunk large enough to admit the passage of a coach. It still bears one green branch. The diameter of this tree, at the surface of the ground, is 15 feet and a half, at the part where the branches issue 14 feet 2 inches; circumference there 35 feet; height of the trunk 53; height of the arch 10; width 6 feet 2 inches. A fine piece of water has been made in the park, and a bridge of three arches was built over it, which fell down soon after its erection. The chapel was buried under its own roof, in 1674. The park is finely wooded, having some of the largest and oldest trees in the county, and is well stored with deer. The acres of the woods of this abbey were computed in the close of the last century at 338.

Welbery, *Hertf.* N. of Offley, and W. of Hitching, is also called Wells, from the springs in an adjacent hill, that supply it with water from a conduit there.

Welbey, *Leic.* N. of Melton-Mowbray.

Welborn, *Linc.* N. E. of Beckingham.

Welborn, *Norf.* to the S. E. of

East-Dereham, has a church, the nave of which is thatched.

Welborn, York, N. Riding, S. W. of New Malton.

Welborn, York, N. Riding, near Kirkby-Moreside.

Welbury, York, N. Rid. between Northallerton and Yarum.

Welby, Linc. N. E. of Grantham.

WELCHPOOL, *Montgomeryſh. N. Wales*, is ſeated on the river Severn, 169 miles from London, in a rich vale, is the largeſt and beſt-built corporation-town in the county, and has a very good trade. It has a market on Mondays, and fairs on the ſecond Monday in March, the Monday before Eaſter, June 5, the firſt Monday after June 27, Sept. 12, and Dec. 16. It has a good town-hall, where the aſſizes are held. The houſes are in general well built, and here is a venerable Gothic church. Its chief manufacture is flannels. The caſtle, now called Powis-Caſtle, is ſituated on an eminence in the neighbourhood, and formerly was of great ſtrength, beauty, and antiquity.

Welcomb or *Wollacomb, Devon.* S. of Hartland-Point, near the hills where the river Tamar riſes, is divided into Upper and Nether.

Welcomb, Warw. in a valley by Stratford upon Avon.

Weld, Eſſex, near Harlow.

Weld, Hampſh. W. of Alton.

Weld, Herts. S. of Shenley.

Weld, Oxf. near Bampton.

Weldon, Northumb. S. E. of Rothbury.

WELDON-GREAT, *Northamp.* in Rockingham-Foreſt, 86 miles from London, has a market on Wedneſdays, with a handſome market-houſe, and a ſeſſions-chamber over it, built of the beſt ſtone of excellent quarries near it. Fairs on Feb. 19, May 21, Aug. 26, and Sept. 16. In a corn field, called chapel field, was found, in 1738, a Roman pavement, 96 feet long and 10 broad, within a kind of gallery 100 Roman feet long in front, ſided by ſeveral rooms about 30 feet ſquare, in which were ſimilar pavements. The whole ſtructure was a double ſquare, 100 feet by 50. There were a great number of coins of the lower empire diſcovered on the ſame ſpot. There are foundations of a ſtone wall; but the ſuperſtructure appears to have been timber, and burnt down; the pavement being burnt in ſome places. It ſtands on an eminence, fronting the W. on a declivity to the river Willy. Higher up the hill are more extenſive foundations, ſuppoſed to have been a town. A wall has been built round the Roman pavement, and a wooden roof placed over it.

Weldon-Little, Northamp. near Great-Weldon, where riſes a main branch of the river Nen.

Wele-Hall, York, E. Riding, on the Ouſe, N. of Selby.

Welford, Berks, N. of Newbury.

Welford, Gloc. a hamlet in Kempſford pariſh.

Welford, Gloc. 9 miles N. from Campden, 4 S. from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickſhire, and 36 N. E. from Glocester.

Welham, Leic. on a river that runs into the Welland, N. E. of Harborough.

Welham, York, E. Rid. one mile S. from New-Malton.

Well, Kent, the water between Sheppey-Iſle and the main land.

Well, Kent, near Northfleet.

Well, Linc. S. of Alford, had a priory.

Well, York, N. Riding, N. E. of Maſham.

Welland, Devon, N. E. of Columpton, on its river.

Welland, Worc. S. W. of Upton, a pariſh 6 miles in circuit.

Welland, a river in Leiceſterſhire, that runs eaſtward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and afterwards proceeds N. W. by Stamford, and through that part of Lincolnſhire called Holland, falling into a bay which divides the counties of Lincoln and Norfolk.

Welland, a river in Lincolnſhire, which riſes in the hundred of Roth-

well, is navigable to Stamford in Lincolnshire, and from thence, by the help of locks, to Spalding.

Wellcomb. See *Wolcomb-Matravers.*

Well-Court, Kent, near Cuckstone.

Well-Court, Kent, near Littlebourn.

Well-End, Bucks, N. E. of Great-Marlow.

Welles, Norf. near the coaſt, between Clay and Burnham manor, with a harbour, 18 miles N. E. from Lynn-Regis, was granted by Hen. V. to John de Wodehouſe (who had been gentleman of the privy-chamber to Henry IV.) for his bravery at Agincourt. It had a market in the laſt century, ſince diſcontinued; yet it is an indifferent large town, with good accommodations, eſpecially of fiſh, for travellers, and has many fiſhermen. A conſiderable trade is carried on from hence, and from Clay and Markham, to Holland, in corn.

Welleſbourn-Haſtings, and *Mountfort, Warw.* S. of Warwick. The former had once a market on Mondays, and a fair on St. Peter and Paul.

Welley, *Notting.* S. W. of Tuxford. Fair here July 15.

Well-Hall or *Place, Kent,* near Eltham. Here is a noble piece of painting of Lord-Chancellor More and his family, by the famous Hans Holbein. To this manor belongs St. Michael's chancel in Eltham church.

Welling, Kent, at the foot of Shooter's-Hill, in the Dartford road, near Danſon-hill.

Wellingborough, *Northamp.* 4 miles W. of the river Nen, or Avon, 7 N. E. from Northampton, and 70 from London, had the name of Wellingborough-Forum, from its market and from the many wells, or ſprings, in and about the town, ſome of which are medicinal; and Queen Hen.-Maria, wife to Charles I. lay many weeks here to drink them. This town was deſtroyed by the Danes; but it recovered, and King John made it a market-town, at the petition of the monks of Crowland, who were then poſſeſſed of the manor. A dreadful fire, in July 1738, conſumed about 800 of its dwelling-houſes, out-houſes, &c. in ſix hours time, ſo that very few ſaved their goods; but their houſes are ſince rebuilt more beautifully. They are of a kind of red ſtone, and their foundation is chiefly on a red ſtone rock. As the town ſtands in an open corn-country, its greateſt trade is in corn, for which its market on Wedneſdays is mightily improved, by the decay of that of Higham-Ferrers, at 4 miles diſtance. It has alſo a conſiderable manufacture of lace, which, it is ſaid, returns 50l. a week into the town, one with another, and is therefore reckoned the ſecond town in the county. Here is a handſome church, and a charity-ſchool for 40 children, who are maintained, clothed, and taught to read, write, and work. The fairs are on Eaſter-Wedneſday and Whitſun-Wedneſday.

Wellingham, Norf. S. of Rainham-Hall.

Wellingham, Suſſ. N. of Lewes, on the ſame river.

Wellinghore, Linc. near Welborn.

Wellington, Heref. E. of Webley.

Wellington, *Salop,* 152 miles from London, is ſeated near Wrekin-hill, and is a ſmall place, but the market is pretty good. It is 12 miles E. of Shrewſbury. It was at this place that, in the beginning of the civil wars, King Charles I. aſſembled his army, in his way to Shrewſbury, and here publiſhed his orders for ſtrict diſcipline, and made a proteſtation, that, if he conquered, he would maintain and preſerve the liberties of the people, and privileges of parliament, and govern by law, as well as defend the eſtabliſhed religion, &c. The church has been lately rebuilt, ſupported on caſt iron pillars, and the frames of the windows are of the ſame materials, which gives a lightneſs to the building, and has an exceeding good effect. One of the frames of the windows

is 15 feet high. Here is no manufactory, the inhabitants being chiefly employed in getting coal, lime, and iron-ſtone. There are two furnaces, worked by a ſteam engine, one of the largeſt in England. The market is on Thurſdays; fairs on June 22, and Nov. 17 and 29.

WELLINGTON, *Som* on the river Tone, has a large church, in the road from Taunton to Exeter, from the former of which it is 7 miles, and 152 from London. It is chiefly noted for the ſeat of Lord-Chief-Juſtice Popham, who by his laſt will made proviſion for an hoſpital here for ſix poor men, and as many women. Here is a manufactory of ſerges, druggets, &c. and a conſiderable pottery. Market on Thurſdays; fairs every Thurſday from that before Eaſter to Holy-Thurſday. It is a low dirty place.

WELLINGTON, *Suſſ.* 2 miles N. of Lewes, with one fair, on Whit-Monday.

Wellome, or *Welham*, *Notting.* E. of the Idle, near Eaſt-Redford.

Wellop, *Kent*, near Hith.

Wellop, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the Were at St. John's-Chapel.

Wellop, *Weſtmor.* on the Eden, N. W. of Appleby.

Wellow, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Weſt-Medina.

Wellow, *Som.* N. W. of Philips-Norton. In 1685, a Roman pavement, chequered, white, blue, and red, was dug up in this manor.

WELLOW, *Som.* 5 miles S. of Bath, with two fairs, on May 20, and Oct. 17.

Wellow, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Hampſh.* near Rumſey.

* WELLS, *Som.* 16 miles from Bath, 15 from Briſtol, and 127 from London, is a little but clean city, at the bottom of Mendip-Hills, ſo called from the wells that ſpring up in all parts of it. Its church, at firſt a monaſtery, was built by Ina, King of the Weſt Saxons, and in the year 905, was erected into an epiſcopal ſee. The fine chapel in the biſhop's palace here, which was formerly St. John Baptiſt's hoſpital, was built by Biſhop Fitz-Jocelyn, who made ſuch repairs alſo to the cathedral, that it looked like a new one, and is the ſame ſtately edifice that is now of above 500 years ſtanding. John de Villula, the 16th biſhop of this ſee, renounced it, and removed it to Bath; but the conteſt between this church and that of Bath was afterwards compromiſed, and it was determined that the Biſhops ſhould thereafter be ſtiled Biſhops of Bath and Wells, and that the canons of each ſhould, on the vacancy of the ſee, appoint deputies to elect the biſhop, who was to be inſtalled in both churches. This was firſt made a free borough in the reign of Henry II. and the charter was ratified by King John, and afterwards by Queen Elizabeth; and though at firſt the chief officer was only ſtiled maſter, yet before the reign of Queen Elizabeth this borough was called a city, and its chief magiſtrate a mayor; and it is now governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 maſters or aldermen, and 16 gownſmen or common-council. The weſt front of the cathedral is much admired by ſtrangers for its excellent imagery and carved ſtone-work, being one intire pile of ſtatues; though the taſte is a little too Gothic to pleaſe the critics in ſculpture. Scattered up and down in the church are many ancient monumental figures, dug out of the ruins of Glaſtonbury-Abbey. The windows of the cathedral are curious, and the principal one of the chapel is crouded with painted glaſs. The great tower, 160 feet high, reſts on four fine arches; the nave on ten pointed ones with octagon pillars; the nunneries of the lancet form. The Lady's Chapel, at the E. end, is a moſt elegant building, with beautiful windows, and not concealed from the choir. In digging a grave in the middle of this chapel in 1727, were found the bones of Button, the firſt biſhop, buried in 1264, with a large ſtone ring on his finger, and a ſmall ſilver cup full of liquor. A

plain white coffin-faſhioned ſtone under the center of the nave, is ſaid to cover King Ina. The beautiful cloiſter is built in ſuperior ſtile; the W. ſide with the ſchool and exchequer over it. The E. with the little chapel beneath and library above it. The chapter-houſe is an octagon, ſupported by a central pillar cluſtered. Two gates with towers lead into the cloſe, one other leads to the cloiſters, which conſiſt of 22 houſes with a chapel at the upper end, and a hall over the gate of this court. The vicars dwellings in the cloſe are commodious; but their hall is turned into a muſic-room, where are frequent concerts. A charity-ſchool was erected here in 1714, for 20 boys and 20 girls, and the eldeſt vicar teaches the boys to ſing. The town-hall ſtands over Biſhop Bubwith's hoſpital, which maintains 30 poor men and women; and here are ſeveral other almſhouſes. The Biſhop's palace is reckoned the handſomeſt of that denomination in the kingdom. It looks on the S. ſide like a caſtle, and is fortified with walls and a moat; and there is a well near it, called St. Andrew's, one of the fineſt ſprings in England. The moat-gate of the palace yet remains. The palace is but ſmall, the great hall was unroofed for the lead in the reign of King Edward IV. and is now uſed for a garden, the porch ſerving for a coach-houſe. Here has lately been built a neat market-houſe between the palace and the croſs. The city ſent members to parliament as early as Bath and Briſtol. It has one pariſh only, called St. Cuthbert's, which is 7 miles long and 4 broad, and contains ſeveral hamlets. The deanery is a fine houſe, and here are good houſes for the prebendaries. The ſtreets are broad, the houſes about 600, and the ſouls 4000. The chief manufactures here are knitting of hoſe, and bone-lace; but moſt of the poor women and children are employed in the former. Here is a handſome market-houſe, and town-houſe, where the corporation meet, and where the judges hold their aſſizes, which are generally in the ſummer, alternately with Taunton and Bridgwater. The little river Welve runs at the back of the town, and the adjacent country is pleaſant enough; but all the roads to it, except that from Glaſtonbury, are very uneven and ſtony. Beſides the biſhop and dean, there belong to this church 27 prebendaries, 19 minor canons, a præcentor, treaſurer, chancellor, and 3 archdeacons, viz. of Bath, Wells, and Taunton, a number which very few cathedrals in England have beſides. Thoſe, with the proctors and other ſpiritual-courtmen, bring moſt cuſtom to this place, which is not very rich. Eaſt-Wells, and the liberty, where are frequent horſe-races, are not in the mayor's juriſdiction. In this part there is a farm of 160 acres, with right of common for all cattle on Mendip-Hills. The members of parliament are choſen by the citizens, in number above 500, being admitted freemen of the 7 companies incorporate of the city, and returned by the mayor. The markets here are Wedneſdays and Saturdays; fairs May 3, June 24, Oct. 11, and Nov. 27.

Wells, *Norf.* near Walſingham, but nearer the coaſt, now a poor fiſhing town, which formerly enjoyed a market, but not by charter but population; has a good harbour, and a deep channel. It has a tolerable good trade with the Dutch in pottery, &c. during the herring fiſhery ſeaſon, and lately for corn and malt for exportation.

Well-Street, *Kent*, near Weſtram.

Welney, *Camb.* in the Fens, E. of the Nyne, between Littleport and Upwell, 27 miles from Cambridge, where Roman coins and other antiquities have been dug up.

Welowbridge-Park and *Wells*, *Staff.* N. of Blore-Heath.

Welſborough, *Leic.* W. of Boſworth.

Welſhpool. See *Pool*.

Welton, *Linc.* N. E. of Spilſby.

Welton, *Linc.* N. of Lincoln.

Welton, Linc. W. of Louth.

Welton, Northamp. near Daventry.

Welton, Northumb. S. of the Picts-Wall, N. W. of Newcastle, situated on a rising ground is Welton-Tower.

Welton, Sam. near Midsummer-Norton.

Welton, York, E. Riding, near the Humber, W. of Kingston.

Welton, York, E. Rid. E. of Beverley.

Welverton, or *Welveston, Durh.* N. of Stockton.

Welwick, York, E. Rid. N. E. of Spurnhead.

Welwin, Hertf. on the river Mimram, in the great coach-road to the North, 6 miles S. of Stevenage, 4 N. of Hatfield, and 25 from London, was so called by the Saxons from its plenty of springs. It is said, that in 1012 the general massacre of the Danes began here. Of this place, the celebrated Dr. Edward Young was many years rector, and here was the scene of his melancholy, but pleasing effusions——"The Night Thoughts." In this village is a chalybeat spring, at the corner of the rector's garden.

WEM, *Salop,* is a noted old town, near the source of the Rodan, 168 miles from London. In 1676 great part of this town was burnt down. It has a free-school, liberally endowed. The market is on Thursdays; fairs on June 29, and November 10.

Wembury, Devon, 1 mile and a half N. E. of Plymouth, near the fall of the river Yalm into the Sea.

Wemdon, Som. N. W. of Bridgewater.

Wemley-Hill and *Green, Midd.* S. of Harrow.

Wemworthy, Devon, S. W. of Chimleigh, is a tything of Brushford, and has Heywood-House, where the traces of a castle are to be seen; between which and the house, it is said, there was a subterraneous passage.

Wendeon, Cornw. on the Cober, W. of Penryn.

Wenderton, Kent, near Wingham, in a fine situation for air and prospect.

Wendesley, Derby, W. of the Darwent, N. of Wirksworth.

Wendlebury, Oxf. S. W. of Bicester, was the ancient city of Alcester.

WENDON-LOWTH, or LOUGHTS, *Essex,* S. W. of Walden. To this there are two other Wendons adjoining, viz. Wendon Great and Little, both next to Arksden, on the North. Both parishes were united in 1662, at the petition of the inhabitants of Little-Wendon; whose church, being ruinous, was pulled down. It has a fair on St. Peter's day.

* WENDOVER, *Bucks,* 5 miles N. W. of Chesham, and 35 from London, is an old borough by prescription, with pleasant hills on each side; but it is a poor place, in a dirty situation, at the entrance of the Vale of Aylesbury. It has a market on Thursdays, and fairs on May 12, and Oct. 12. The late Sir Roger Hill gave 20l. a year, for teaching 20 children here. It sent members to parliament the 28th of Edward I, and intermitted the two first years of Edward II, but was restored to that privilege with Amersham. They are returned by the constables of the Lords-leet, and the electors are about 160. This is one of the 8 deaneries of the county, and hath in it 17 parishes.

Wendy, Camb. near Shengay and Wimple, 11 miles from Cambridge.

Wenford-Eagle, Dorset, between Weymouth and Bridport, has a chapel of ease to Toller-Fratrum. It is 7 or 800l. a year. Near this place, in a ground called Ferndron, in the road to Bridport, a barrow, of which hereabouts are many, was opened some years ago; in which was found a place like an oven, curiously clayed, and in it a fair urn, full of firm bones and black ashes, and the oven was

as hot as a bakers. In digging further, 15 urns more were found, but not in ovens.

Weng, *Bucks*, near Newport-Pagnel, where is a noble ruin.

Wenham, *Great* and *Little*, *Suff.* or *Welnetham*, as it is called in the records, ſtands on the river Breton, near St. Edmundſbury. At the former have been dug up a great many platters and potherds of Roman earth, ſome of which had inſcriptions on them, as alſo coals, urns, aſhes, bones and horns of cattle, a ſacrificing-knife, &c. Little-Wenham-Hall ſeems to have been a noble old building.

Wenhaſton, *Suff.* S. E. of Haleſworth.

Wenington, *Hunt.* S. E. of Saltrey-Grange.

Wenling, *Norfolk*, W. of Eaſt-Dereham. Here was formerly an abbey.

* WENLOCK-GREAT, *Salop*, 144 miles from London, 10 from Shrewſbury, to the S. E. in the road to Worceſter, is an ancient corporation, governed, purſuant to a charter of Charles I. by a bailiff, recorder, and 2 other juſtices of the peace, and 12 bailiffs peers, or capital burgeſſes. The bailiff, who is juſtice of the quorum, is choſen at the common-hall on Michaelmas-day, by 13 electors, who chooſe another juſtice, the preceding bailiff being one for the year enſuing. In the Saxons time it had a nunnery, which was endowed with this manor, and it was afterwards turned into a convent for monks. The remains of the abbey-church, which was built 1080, conſiſting of the S. tranſept, S. aile, and three maſſive round Saxon arches of an adjoining building, ſhew it to have been very magnificent. It was from E. to W. 240 feet, and from N. to S. 120 feet. The choir terminated by a ſemi-circular chapel. The cloiſter makes a farm-houſe, and the bottom of the S. aile is converted into a ſtable. It had, in the reign of Richard II. a copper-mine. It is now noted for lime-ſtone, and clay for tobacco-pipes, which are its chief manufacture. The market is on Mondays; fairs May 12, July 5, each two days, Oct. 17, for three days, and Dec. 4. The members of parliament for this borough are choſen by the burgeſſes, who are about 100, and the bailiff returns them. It is remarkable, that King Edward IV. empowered this borough, by charter, to ſend one member to parliament, which is the firſt precedent of any ſuch privilege inſerted in the charter of any borough.

Wenlock-Little, *Salop*, E. of Wrekin-Hill.

Wenne, *Cornw.* S. E. of Columb.

Wennington, *Eſſex*, joins to Rainham, and is oppoſite to Erith on the Kentiſh ſhore.

Wennington, *Lanc.* on the river Wenning, N. E. of Lancaſter.

Wenſley, *York*, N. Riding, near Midlam, had, in the reign of Edw. II. a market on Tueſdays, and a fair on Trinity-eve and day, obtained by one of its Lords, the Scroops, whoſe ſucceſſor (chancellor to Richard II.) got a licence alſo to make a caſtle of his manor-houſe adjoining to this village, and to make its pariſh-church collegiate.

Wenſley-Dale, *York*, N. Riding, it is extenſive, abounds with game, and has great variety of minerals, lime-ſtone, coal, &c. and its appearance venerable and romantic, decorated with ancient ruins and cataracts.

Went, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Don oppoſite Marſhland.

Wentbeck, *Northumb.* a river which falls into the ocean, after paſſing by Mitford, through Morpit by Bothall-Caſtle.

Wentbridge, *York*, W. Rid. has a bridge over the Went, between Doncaſter and Tadcaſter, 171 miles from London.

Wentnor, *Salop*, near Church and Little-Stretton.

Wenton, *Rutl.* near Cottesmore.

Wentſedale-Valley, *York*, N. Rid.

in Richmondſhire, near Swaledale-Foreſt, has the river Ure running through it, with plenty of paſture and cattle, and ſome lead-mines. In this part of the country Henry Jenkins was born in 1500, and died in 1670.

Wenſum, a river in Norfolk, which runs into the Yare below Norwich. Every endeavour to render this river navigable has been rendered abortive.

Wentworth, Camb. S. W. of Ely, 15 miles from Cambridge.

Wentworth, York, W. Rid. 3 miles N. W. of Rotheram, is a large chapelry, with ſeveral hamlets, and 2 or 300 houſes. Wentworth-houſe is built in imitation of Earl Tilney's, at Wanſted, on the S. E. ſide of a hill, and extends 200 yards in the principal front, and from the fartheſt end of the S. avenue to that of the N. it is above 3 miles. The preſent proprietor, Earl Fitzwilliam is now erecting a magnificent mauſoleum in the front of the houſe, to the memory of the late Marquis of Rockingham, who was brother to the Earl's lady. The new ſtables are ſuperior in ſize and grandeur to any in the kingdom. The park, which is about 8 miles in compaſs, is beautified with fiſh-ponds, woods of large timber, and innumerable plantations, particularly one coppice of 100 acres, adorned with ſtatues. Here is a grove of old firtrees, and a mount raiſed about 100 feet high in the perpendicular, on the top of which is a ſummer-houſe that commands a rich and beautiful country belonging to the Wentworth family, whoſe benefactions to the curate and poor of Wentworth amount to above 200l. a year. At this village there is a charity-ſchool alſo, where 25 boys, and as many girls, are taught and clothed.

* Weobly, *Heref.* in a fruitful country, 144 miles from London, had a caſtle fortified by the Empreſs Maud, but reduced by King Stephen. Is an ancient borough, by preſcription, but no corporation. It ſent members to all the 7 parliaments of Edward I. but no more till 1640; and then by order of the Houſe of Commons. It has a little market on Thurſdays; and fairs on Holy-Thurſday, and the third Thurſday after. It ſuffered much by a fire not many years ago, for which there was a brief. It is chiefly noted for fine ale; and has two charity-ſchools, one for 25 boys, of whom 21 are clothed; and another for girls. There is a bowling-green, that was the ſite of the caſtle, from whence the borough has a continued deſcent to a brook that runs into the Arrow. The members, who are returned to parliament by the conſtables, are choſen by the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot.

Weobley-Caſtle, Worc. on the borders of Staffordſhire, in the pariſh of Northfield, of which little remains but the ruins of the South wall. The building covered about half an acre, and was ſurrounded by a deep ditch filled from an adjacent brook.

Wepham, Suſſ. near Burpham.

Werden, Lanc. S. of Preſton.

Werdley, Lanc. S. E. of Bolton.

Were, a river in Durham, which runs into the German Sea below Sunderland, riſes from a ſalt rock, and having received the Gaunleſſe, and other leſſer ſtreams, and paſſing by Auckland, Binchester, Branſpeth, Durham, Finchale, Lumley-Caſtle, and Hilton-Caſtle, to Monks-Weremouth. It was propoſed in 1767, to have made this river navigable from Biddockford to Durham, and from Stockon by Darlington to Winſton and Auckland collieries, but it has not been carried into execution.

Were, Devon, in Topſham pariſh, ſo called from the wears in its river.

Were, Som. S. W. of Axbridge, ſent 2 members to two parliaments of Edward I.

Weredale, Durham, through which the river Were runs, is part of the Weſt-Marſhes of the biſhoprick towards Weſtmorland, is well wooded, and though the upper part be not fertile for corn, yet it has fine paſture. There are many red-deer in this diſtrict, which has lead, iron and

coals. Roman altars and other antiquities have been dug up here.

Wereham, Chesh. on the Weever, 2 miles W. from Northwich.

Weremouth, Durham, at the N. mouth of the Were, opposite to Sunderland, is called also Monks-Weremouth, because before the Dissolution it belonged to the monks. A woman of this village, after having been safely delivered of a fine boy 7 weeks before, and well up about her household-affairs, was again taken ill, on the 19th of April, 1744, and delivered safely of another boy, who also lived.

Weremouth, Northumb. a member of the lordship of Bothal.

Wergins-Meadow, Heref. between Hereford and Sutton, had two huge stones erected in it for a water-mark, which, in the year 1652, were removed, nobody knew how, to about 12 score paces distance; when they were brought back to their places, one of them required 9 yoke of oxen to draw it.

Werington, Northumb. has a mill on the Car-Dyke, N. of Peterborough.

Werray, a river in Cardiganshire, which runs into the Irish Sea near Arth.

Werrington, Devon, on the borders of Cornwall, having the river Tamer run through the park; this delightful spot was long in the possession of the Morices, but now the property of the Duke of Northumberland.

Werrow, Hampsh. in the Isle of Wight, supposed formerly to have been a large town, foundations of a large building having been discovered near it.

Werwin, Chesh. N. W. of Delamere-Forest.

Wescot, Surry, S. W. of Darking.

Wessel, Northumb. on the Tyll, near Tylmouth.

Wessenham, St. Peter's, and *All Saints, Norf.* S. W. of Rainham-Hall.

Wessenton, Gloc. near Campden.

Wessington, Northumb. N. E. of Heddon on the Wall.

West-Acre, Norf. on the river Nar, W. of Castle-Acre, had once a priory, of which the gate and some other remains yet exist. Near it are the traces of a Roman fortification.

Westal, Gloc. in Cheltenham parish.

West-Almer, Dorset, near Winterborne river, 1 mile from Charborough.

West-Bere, Kent, near the Stour, 3 miles N. E. of Canterbury. On digging for a well here many years ago, an iron anchor was taken up intire, as were also the shells of many oysters and cockles; from whence it is presumed that the Stour was once navigable hereabouts.

Westborn, Suff. near Racton.

Westborn-Green, Midd. near Paddington, in the road from Harrow.

Westborough, Linc. N. W. of Grantham.

Westbroke, Dorset, in the parish of Upway, near Ridgehill.

Westbrook, Berks, S. W. of Newbury.

Westbrook, Kent, near Ospring.

Westbrookley, Hertf. S. E. of Berkhamsted.

Westbury, Bucks, W. of Buckingham, on the same river. Here is a charity-school.

Westbury, Gloc. 2 miles N. E. from Newnham, 4 S. E. from Mitchel-Dean, and 10 S. W. from Glocester, between the forest of Dean on the W. and the Severn on the S. and E. is a parish reckoned 23 miles in compass. That called Peacock's-brook, rising in Yartleton-Hill, runs through it into the Severn. Here are two churches in the same churchyard, viz. the Old the New.

Westbury, Hampsh. Admiral Warren's seat, W. of East and West-Mean.

Westbury, Kent, near Watringbury.

Westbury, Kent, near Orlaston.

WESTBURY, *Salop,* between Shrewsbury and Welchpool, 7 miles

from Shrewſbury, has a fair on Auguſt 5.

Weſtbury, *Som.* N. W. of Wells.

* WESTBURY, *Wilts*, under Saliſbury-Plain, 102 miles from London, ſtands on a little river which Hollingſhed calls Were. It is ſuppoſed to have riſen out of the old Roman town, about half a mile to the N. where have been found quantities of Roman coins. The lordſhip, after having paſſed through ſeveral families, came at laſt to the Earl of Abingdon's. The town was firſt incorporated by Henry IV. then by Henry VI. by the name of mayor and capital burgeſſes. The preſent government is in a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen or burgeſſes, and it had once as large privileges as Briſtol. It has a good church, which is a peculiar to that of Sarum. Its chief manufacture is coarſe broad-cloth. The market, which is a good one for corn, is on Fridays; fairs the firſt Friday in Lent, and Whit-Monday. Its firſt return to parliament was in the 27th of Henry VI. The members are choſen by the corporation and burgage-holders, in number about 50, and returned by the mayor.

Weſtbury, *York*, W. Riding, near Sheffield.

Weſtbury on Trin, *Gloc.* 2 miles N. W. from Briſtol, is a pariſh 14 miles in compaſs, having the Trin running through it, and the Avon for its Weſt boundary. Here was anciently a college, for the maintenance of which Edward III. gave St. Lawrence's hoſpital, near Briſtol. It was pulled down, and built much larger, about the year 1443, by Dr. Carpenter, Biſhop of Worceſter, who, being born here, not only choſe it for the place of his interment, but aſſumed the title of Biſhop of Worceſter and Weſtbury. He incompaſſed this college with a high wall and turrets, and placed a large tower on it, with battlements, ſo that it looked like a caſtle. Another great benefactor to this college was William Cannings, a merchant of Briſtol, and founder of Ratcliff-church there, who, having been alſo mayor of that city three times, and growing old and weary of the world, retired hither, took prieſt's orders, and in 7 years became dean of this college, and built an almſhouſe here, allowing the mayor of Briſtol to put in one of the men, and Mrs. Mayoreſs one of the women. In the civil wars, Prince Rupert, fearing the college would be made a garriſon by the parliamentary army, to annoy the city of Briſtol, ſet it on fire, ſo that it was almoſt deſtroyed. The church is large. In this pariſh is Penpark-Hole, a prodigious chaſm, with a vaſt quantity of water at particular ſeaſons, near 70 feet deep, 80 long, and 53 wide, the bottom of the hole from the roof is 100 feet perpendicular. The firſt exploring of this cavern was occaſioned by a melancholy accident of a gentleman's ſlipping into it, in the year 1775, when it was found that the firſt deſcent is 40 feet, the firſt perpendicular deſcent 8, the ſecond deſcent 12, the ſecond perpendicular deſcent 8, the third deſcent to the bay 50, the irregular deſcent to the bottom 97; the whole depth 215. The deſcent for the firſt 50 feet is by a narrow funnel, widening into the large cavern; there is a ſhorter funnel on the E. ſide, leading only to irregular paſſages. It is thought to have been an old lead-mine.

Weſtby, *Lanc.* in Amounderneſs, W. of Kirkham.

Weſtby, *Linc.* near Baſingthorp.

Weſt-Chickerill, *Dorſet*, near the Channel, W. of Radipole, and S. W. of Upway, on the river Fleet.

Weſt-Cliff, *Kent*, N. of Dover.

Weſtcomb, *Kent*, near Greenwich.

Weſtcomb, *Som.* N. of Bruton, near Batcomb.

Weſt-Coppice, *Salop*, not far from Shrewſbury, has a deer-park bounded by the Severn.

Weſtcot, *Bucks*, in the pariſh of Waddeſdon.

Weſtcot, *Devon*, once called Weſt-Marwood, S. of Ilfarcomb.

Weſtcot, *Gloc.* 5 miles N. from

Burford, and 4 S. E. from Stow on the Would.

Weſtcot, Surry, a tithing in Darking pariſh.

Weſtcot, Warw. near Ratley.

Weſtcot, Wilts, near Swindon.

Weſtcourt, Hampſh. N. E. of Alton.

Weſtcourt, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt-Medina.

Weſtcourt, Kent, near Derling.

Weſtcourt, Kent, near Gillingham.

Weſtcourt, Kent, near Sibbertswood. There is another Weſtcourt near Upchurch in this county.

Weſtcourt, Oxf. near Benſington.

Weſt-Cowes. See *Cowes.*

Weſt-Creech, Dorſet, in the Iſle of Purbeck, 2 miles and a half from Eaſt-Creech, on the N. ſide of a hill.

Weſtdown, Devon, between Weſtcot and Ilfarcomb.

Weſted, Surry, in Compton pariſh.

Weſt-End, Midd. between Kilburn and Hampſtead.

Weſt-End, Midd. near Greenford.

Weſt-End, Surry, near Eſher.

Weſt-End, Surry, near Cobham.

Weſt-End, York, E. Rid. in the pariſh of Eaſtington.

Weſtenhanger, Kent, near Stanford, has the ruins of a chapel.

Weſterby, Leic. near Fleckney.

Weſter-Compton, Som. in Pilton pariſh, 3 miles from Wells, and 1 from Shipton-Mallet.

Weſterdale, York, N. Rid. near Cleveland.

Weſterfield, Suff. near Ipſwich, where was once a caſtle.

Weſterham, Kent, 22 miles from London. See *Weſtram.*

Weſterland, Devon, in the pariſh of Marledon.

Weſterleigh, Gloc. 3 miles S. W. from Chipping-Sodbury, 7 N. W. from Marſhfield, and 9 N. E. from Briſtol. The church is annexed to Pucklechurch.

Weſterton, Durh. near Biſhops-Aukland.

Weſterton, Suff. N. W. of Chichester.

Weſterton, York, W. Rid. N. of Wakefield.

Weſt-Farbon, Kent, near Harrietſham.

Weſtfield, Eſſex, three-fourths of a mile from Caggeſhall. About 400 years ago, a brazen pot was ploughed up here, covered with a white hard clay, which contained 2 earthen pots, the inmoſt of which was covered with a ſtuff like velvet, tied with a ſilk lace, and had in it ſome whole bones, and many ſmall pieces of bones, which were wrapped up in fine ſilk.

Weſtfield, Norf. near Eaſt-Dereham, in the road from Hingham.

Weſtfield, Som. near Wellington.

Weſtfield, Suff. 5 miles N. from Haſtings.

WESTFIELD, *Suſſex*, 6 miles W. of Winchelſea, with one fair on May 18.

Weſtgate, Kent, in the Iſle of Thanet, has a bay to the W. of the North-Foreland.

Weſt-Green, Midd. near Tottenham High-Croſs.

WESTHADDON, *Northamptonſh.* 6 miles N. E. of Daventry, has a fair on May 2.

Weſt-Hall, Cheſhire, at High-Leigh.

Weſt-Hall, Cumb. near Aſkerton-Caſtle.

Weſt-Hall, Dorſet, N. of the Vale of White-Hart, near Folke.

Weſt-Hall, Eſſex, near Packleſham.

Weſt-Hall, Lanc. not far from Dalton.

Weſt-Hall, Staff. near Eccleſhall.

Weſt-Hall, Suff. near Haleſworth, in the road from Beccles.

Weſt-Hall, York, E. Rid. near the river Wharfe, E. of Skipton.

Weſt-Ham, Eſſex. See *Ham-Weſt.*

WEST-HAM, *Suſſex*, between Pevenſey-Marſh, and the Sea, 12 miles W. of Haſtings, with a fair on September 1.

Weſt-Hauks, or *Halks*, *Kent*, near Kingſnoth.

Weſtholme, *Dorſet*, 1 mile and a half from Stoke, on a riſing ground, near the S. ſide of the river Frome, and near it is a bridge with four arches.

Weſthope, *Salop*, W. of Diddleſbury.

Weſthorp, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Southwell.

Weſthorp, *Suff.* S. of Boteſdale, near the road from Ixworth to Eye.

Weſthouſes, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Kirkbride.

Weſthouſes, *York*, W. Rid. N. of Skale-Park.

Weſtington, *Gloc.* a hamlet to the pariſh of Campden.

Weſtland, *Rutl.* near Coteſmore.

Weſtleton, *Suff.* between Yoxford and Dunwich.

Weſtley, *Devon*, near Bideford.

Weſtley, *Salop*, between Longdon and Condover.

Weſtley, *Suff.* W. of St. Edmundsbury.

Weſtley-Waterleſs, *Camb.* 10 miles E. of Cambridge.

Weſtmancot, *Worc.* a hamlet to Bredon, near which it is ſituated.

Weſtmarden-Hill, *Suſſex*, a ſmall village, which was totally conſumed by fire, March 31, 1777.

Weſtmark, *Hampſh.* by Petersfield.

Weſtmeſter, *Weſtmorl.* in the barony of Kendal.

Weſt-Mill, *Hertf.* 1 mile from Ware.

Weſt-Mill-Bury, *Hertf.* on the river Rib, 2 miles N. of Braughing. When William the Conqueror made that great ſurvey, which we find in Domeſday-book, it had 3 mills on its river let at 21s. and 8d. and the whole eſtimate was valued in Edward the Confeſſor's time at 20l. though at the time of the ſurvey but at 17l. a year. Weſtmill-Bury-Farm pays 10l. a year, as a ſort of modus in lieu of tythes. In its church are 8 tunable bells. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool.

* WESTMINSTER, *Midd.* which formerly was a miſe diſtant from the metropolis, though now it joins it, and ſeems part of it; yet it is a city of itſelf, governed by its own magiſtrates and laws. It was anciently called Thorney, from the abundance of thorns that over-ran it, and now Weſtminſter, from its Weſterly ſituation and minſter. Here formerly ſtood a temple of Apollo, till thrown down by an earthquake in the time of Antoninus Pius; from whoſe ruins Sebert, King of the Weſt-Saxons, raiſed a Chriſtian church, which was ruined by the Danes. It was repaired by Edward the Confeſſor, and given to a few monks, and this ſpot he choſe for his burial-place. Henry III. 160 years after, took down this fabrick of Edward's, and erected a new church, which was 50 years in building. Henry VII. added at the E. end, a moſt elegant chapel for a burial-place for himſelf and family, wherein every ſpecies of elegance ſeemed united, and in which is his noble large tomb of ſolid braſs, gilt. In this church are depoſited the greateſt part of our deceaſed ſovereigns and their deſcendants, and of dukes and earls without number, far too numerous for the limits of this work. In 1541, Henry VIII. upon the ſurrender of William Benſon, the laſt abbot, made it the ſee of a biſhop, with a dean and 12 prebendaries, and appointed the whole county of Middleſex (except Fulham, belonging to the Biſhop of London) for its dioceſe. By this means Weſtminſter became a city, as all towns do upon their being conſtituted the ſees of biſhops; and, according to Lord-Chief-Juſtice Coke, nothing elſe is required to make them ſuch: but as Weſtminſter never had more than only one biſhop, viz. Thomas Thurleby, becauſe this biſhopric was ſoon after diſſolved by Edward VI. it could no longer be properly called a city, though by the public complaiſance it has retained that name ever ſince; but in acts of parliament it is ſtiled the city or borough

of Weſtminſter. How much the preſent is ſuperior to the ancient ſtate of it may partly appear from the following paragraphs in Mr. Norden's account of it, publiſhed in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. "This citie of Weſtminſter is knowne to have no generall trade, whereby releefe might be adminiſtred unto the common ſort, as by marchandize, clothing, or ſuch like, whereby the common wealth of a citie is maineteined, and the inferiour people ſet to worke; had they not, therefore, ſome other meanes, the common ſort could not be ſuſteined.

"The firſt and principal meane, whereby they are releeved, is hir Maieſtie's *reſidence* at Whitehall or S. Jeames, whence if hir grace be *long abſent*, the poore people forthwith complaine of *penury* and *want*, of a hard and miſerable world. And, therefore, doe the people in manner generally ſeeme to power forth dayly petitions, that it might pleaſe God to draw hir Maieſtie to be reſident at one of theſe places, whereat they rejoyce, and fare long the better. The like deſire of hir royal preſence have other places, where hir Maieſtie's palaces are placed. And her Maieſtie, in gracious conſideration of their eſtates, doth viſit them, as it were *alternis vicibus*, by turne, at hir Highnes pleaſure, more for the comfort and releeſe of the poor people, than for hir own private delight. Therefore, ye citizens of Weſtminſter, and other, whatſoever, forget not to be thankfull to the Almightie for hir royall preſence, hartely praying the King of Kings to mainteine hir a proſpering Queene long and many yeeres, and every faithfull hart will ioyne with you, having alſo the benefite of hir bleſſed inclination." In 1560 Q. Eliz. made it a collegiate church, or rather a ſeminary for the church, for ſhe ſettled 12 prebendaries, as many decayed knights, and 40 ſcholars, called Queen's Scholars, to be elected from time to time to the Univerſities, and thence advanced in the church; over all theſe was appointed a dean, which has lately been held in the higheſt credit with the biſhoprick of Rocheſter. Not far from hence was another college of 12 canons, dedicated to St. Stephen. To this adjoined the old palace and ancient ſeat of the Kings of England, from Edward the Confeſſor, which, in the reign of Henry VIII. 1512, was conſumed by an accidental fire. This palace was large and ſuperb. The only remains of it are that where the King, Lords, and Commons aſſemble in parliament, called the Houſe of Lords; and an adjoining one where our anceſtors uſed to open the ſeſſions, called the Painted Chamber of St. Edward. The chapel that was dedicated to St. Stephen, is now the Houſe of Commons. To theſe adjoin Weſtminſter-Hall, the greateſt of all halls, the Prætorium of England. In this are held the law-courts. The preſent hall was built by Richard II. as appears by his arms in ſtone, and on the roof, he having pulled down the older one built by William Rufus; but this palace, except the hall, &c. lay in ruins; when the royal reſidence was transferred ſoon after to Whitehall, in the neighbourhood, which had lately been the reſidence of Cardinal Wolſey, who built it. This was truly a royal ſeat, bounded on one ſide by the Park, which reaches to St. James's, built by Henry VIII. and on the other ſide by the Thames. This magnificent building, which had ſo many monuments of Holbein, and other artiſts, was by the careleſſneſs of ſome of King William's Dutch ſoldiers, deſtroyed by fire alſo in 1697, except the Banqueting-houſe, which had been built by Inigo Jones, and the cieling painted by Rubens. This is now uſed as a chapel; ſo that the Treaſury is the only remaining ancient part. King William, on the deſtruction of Whitehall, removed to St. James's, which was built for an hoſpital, an irregular old brick building, without one ſingle external beauty. The Queen's palace was

the town-reſidence of the Duke of Buckingham. St. James's-Park was a moraſs, drained by Henry VIII. and planted by Charles II. with a mall half a mile long, and a canal 2800 feet long, and 100 broad. The King's-Mews were built in 1732. St. Martin's in the Fields, in 1721, with a pantheon portico. The croſs at Charing, which at the time of its erection was but a village, was demoliſhed in the Civil Wars, and at the Reſtoration, ſucceeded by the beautiful equeſtrian ſtatue of Charles I. made 1633, at the expence of the Howard-Arundel family. The Parliament ſold it to a brazier in Holborn, with ſtrict orders to break it to pieces; but he concealed it under ground, till the Reſtoration, and it was ſet up in 1678. At a little diſtance from it is the Admiralty and Horſe-Guards, the latter of which is a maſſive building of ſtone, that reſembles a fortification; between which and the Treaſury, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York has erected a ſuperb reſidence. Near Charing-Croſs, is Northumberland-Houſe, built 1748, the largeſt houſe in London, containing a gallery 106 feet long, by 16 wide, moſt ſuperbly furniſhed. In the Strand is Somerſet-Place, built on the ſite of Somerſet-Houſe, one of the firſt attempts to reſtore ancient architecture in England. The old ſtructure, built in 1550, was deſtroyed in 1775, in conſequence of an act of parliament; and an elegant modern edifice erected, to contain the public offices, the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, the Royal Academy, &c. A little W. of this building are the ruins of the Savoy, in a part of which are the barracks for a regiment of the guards. In Palmall, is Carlton-Houſe, the magnificent reſidence of the Prince of Wales. Were we to give a detail of all the noblemen's houſes and public buildings, within the liberty as well as without it, it would far exceed the limits preſcribed us, and on which we have already too far treſpaſſed; yet cannot omit mentioning the Adelphi, a range of building more ſhewy than uſeful or ſubſtantial, that has been built, on the ſite of Durham-Houſe, in the Strand, where formerly the reſidence of our principal nobility and the biſhops were ranged. As for the government of Weſtminſter, it was, before the Reformation, ſubject, both in ſpirituals and temporals, to its lordly abbots; but by act of parliament, the 27th of Queen Elizabeth, it is now governed by a high-ſteward, an officer of great ſtate and dignity, and commonly one of the prime nobility, choſen by the dean and chapter, for life; an under-ſteward, who likewiſe holds that honourable office for life; a high-bailiff, named by the dean and chapter, and confirmed by the high-ſteward, for life: it has alſo 16 burgeſſes, and as many aſſiſtants, and a high-conſtable choſen by the burgeſſes at the court-leet, which is held by the high-ſteward, or his deputy. Out of the 16 burgeſſes are choſen 2 chief burgeſſes, viz. 1 for each of the two precincts. The dean and chapter are inveſted with an eccleſiaſtical and civil juriſdiction, within the liberties of Weſtminſter, St. Martin's le Grand, and ſome towns in Eſſex, exempted both from the juriſdiction of the Biſhop of London, and Archbiſhop of Canterbury; and from the ſentence of the commiſſary, in the caſe of probate of wills, &c. there is no appeal but to the King, in his high court of chancery. In Queen Elizabeth's reign it had but 4 pariſh-churches, beſides St. Peter's, within its liberty, viz. St. Margaret's, St. Martin's near Charing-Croſs, the Savoy-church, and St. Clement's-Danes; but now it has 2 pariſh-churches in that called the city, viz. St. Margaret's and St. John's; and 7 pariſh-churches in its liberty, viz. St. Clement's-Danes, St. Paul's Covent-Garden, St. Mary's le Strand, St. Martin's in the Fields, St. Ann's, St. James's, and St. George's, Hanover-Square. In St. Margaret's pariſh are 3 markets; a hay-market, one for fleſh, &c. and another for fiſh,

It firſt returned members to parliament in the 1ſt of Edward VI. The number of its houſes may be eſtimated from a review of the poll for Weſtminſter and its liberties; by which it appears here are the greateſt number of voters of any place in the kingdom, except the county of York; for, upon ſhutting the books, the numbers appeared 9465. The precinct of St. Martin's le Grand, though in the city of London, is ſubject to the city or borough of Weſtminſter; whoſe deputy-ſteward holds a court of record here once a week, for the trial of capias's, attachments, and all perſonal actions; this precinct has, therefore, ſometimes claimed a right to vote for its members of parliament, but it has not always been allowed. The great hall of Weſtminſter, is 300 feet long, and 90 feet high. Its noble bridge, which was begun in June, 1738, was firſt opened for foot-paſſengers, and for horſes and carriages, Nov. 17, 1750. It is 1223 feet long, 44 broad, and conſiſts of 13 arches, of which the center arch is 76 feet wide. It is built chiefly of ſtone from Portland and Purbeck, and has ſeveral watch-houſes on it, beſides alcoves for ſhelter from rain, &c. 12 watchmen do duty on it (ſix from each ſide of the water) and 32 lamps, with each 3 burners, to light it.

Weſtmiſſion, Suff. near Chiltington, has a charity-ſchool.

Weſtmoor, Som. near Barrington.

* WESTMORLAND, is bounded on the N. and N. W. by Cumberland; on the N. E. and E. by the biſhopric of Durham and Yorkſhire; on the S. E. by Yorkſhire; and on the S. and S. W. by Lancaſhire. Its extent from N. to S. is about 40 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 35, and 140 in circumference, contains 770 ſquare miles. It is generally divided into the baronies of Kendal and Weſtmorland: the former is very mountainous, but the latter is a large champaign country. It is alſo divided into 4 wards, containing 32 pariſhes, 220 villages, and 8 market-towns, viz. Appleby, Kendal, Lonſdale, Brough, Ambleſide, Kirkby-Steven, Burton, and Orton. It lies partly in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and partly in that of Carliſle. The Earl of Thanet is hereditary ſheriff of the county, which ſends only 4 members to parliament, namely, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of Appleby, pays one part of the land-tax, and ſupplies 240 men to the national militia. In this county are many noble bridges, ſeveral cataracts, and chalybeat ſprings. Here are ſeveral foreſts, viz. Thornthwate, Martindale, Melton, Malleritone, Milburne, Stanmore, and Winfield. In this county are thoſe extenſive lakes of Ulles, Broad, Horns Waters, and that beautiful one called Winander-Meer, the largeſt in England, being 10 miles long and 1 broad, with ſeveral iſlands in it, and its bottom one continued rock. Other remarkable places in this county are, Farleton, Knot-hill, Winfield-Hill, Murton, Dufton, and Knocke-Points; Roman and Rumary Fells; Lonſdale and Stanmore-Vales; and the Roman road called the Maiden-Way, paſſes through it. The air is clear, ſharp, and ſalubrious; the natives being ſeldom troubled with diſeaſes, but generally live to a good old age. The ſoil is various; that on the mountains is very barren, while that in the valleys is fertile, producing good corn and graſs, eſpecially in the meadows near the rivers. In the hilly parts, on the Weſtern borders, it is generally believed there are vaſt quantities of copper-ore, and veins of gold; ſome mines of copper are worked, but moſt of the ore lies ſo deep, that it will not anſwer the expence. The principal rivers are the Eden, the Lune, the Kent, together with the Tees, Belo, Lowther, Rootha, and Emont. The Eden, which riſes in the Eaſtern borders, runs moſtly Northward, and, having received 8 ſmall rivers, enters Cumberland. The Lune riſes within a few miles of the Eden, and, after running a little way to the Eaſtward,

turns towards the South, and enters Lancaſhire. The Kent flows from a lake called Ken, or Kent-mere, and, running moſtly Southward, after it has paſſed Kendal, which takes its name from this river, falls into the Iriſh Sea at the S. W. point of the county.

Weſtnath, *Cornw.* N. of Lowes.

Weſtning, *Bedf.* S. of Ampthill.

Weſton, *Berks*, N. E. of Hungerford.

Weſton, *Cheſh.* near Rock-Savage.

Weſton, *Cheſh.* E. of Namptwich.

Weſton, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Corſcomb.

Weſton, *Gloc.* joins to Campden.

Weſton, *Hampſh.* S. E. of Baſingſtoke.

Weſton, *Hampſh.* near Micheldever.

Weſton, *Hampſh.* S. E. of Southampton.

Weſton, *Heref.* near Roſs.

Weſton, *Hertf.* near Baldock, in the pariſh of Standon.

Weſton, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Weſt-Medina.

Weſton, *Linc.* S. W. of Whaplode.

Weſton, *Norf.* S. W. of Attlebridge.

Weſton, *Northamp.* near Corby.

Weſton, *Northamp.* near Weldon.

Weſton, *Notting.* between Tuxford and Carleton.

Weſton, *Salop*, near Bridgnorth.

Weſton, *Salop*, S. of Prees.

Weſton, *Salop*, S. W. of Wem.

Weſton, *Salop*, between Stow and Walford.

Weſton, *Som.* near Bath.

Weſton, *Som.* near Portbury.

Weſton, *Som.* in the moors, S. E. of Bridgewater.

Weſton, *Staff.* N. W. of Swinerton.

Weſton, *Suff.* near Barningham.

Weſton, *Suff.* S. of Beccles.

Weſton, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Albury, near Boxhill.

Weſton, *Wilts*, near Saliſbury.

Weſton, *York*, E. Rid. S. of New-Malton.

Weſton, *York*, W. Rid. N. W. of Otley.

Weſton-Bampfield, *Som.* near Queen-Camel.

Weſton-Begger, *Heref.* N. of Hereford.

Weſton-Birt, *Gloc.* 3 miles S. W. of Tetbury, has a charity-ſchool.

Weſton-Chapel, *Salop*, S. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Weſton-Colvil, *Camb.* E. of Gogmagog-Hills, 11 miles from Cambridge.

Weſton-Coyney, *Staff.* near Careſwell. Here are brine-pits, and the ſalt, which is made by a mineral that the water paſſes through, is reckoned as good for all uſes as any in England.

Weſton-Flavil, *Northamp.* near Northampton, has a charity-ſchool.

Weſton-Green, *Surry*, in the pariſh of Thames-Ditton.

Weſton in Arden, *Warw.* near Bulkington.

Weſton in the Thiſtles, *Warw.* near Cheriton.

Weſton-Jones, *Staff.* near Norbury.

Weſton-King's, *Gloc.* below the hot-wells in Henbury pariſh, between the Avon and the Severn, is the place where William III. landed from his expedition to Ireland in 1690. It commands a fine view of ſeveral counties, as well as of the city of Briſtol, and of the ſhipping in the Severn, King's Road being at an eaſy diſtance from it.

Weſton-Lawrence, *Gloc.* N. of King's-Weſton.

Weſton-North, *Oxf.* 3 miles from Tame.

Weſton-Old, *Hunt.* E. of Brington.

Weſton on the Green, *Oxf.* near Biceſter.

Weſton-Patricks, *Hampſh.* S. W. of Odiham.

Weſton-South, *Oxf.* E. of Eſington.

Weſton-Subedge, *Gloc.* 1 mile W. from Campden, and 28 N. E. from Gloceſter. There are three hamlets

in this parish, of the name of Norton, Upper-Norton, Middle-Norton, and Lower-Norton. The church is a strong building, with a tower at the W. end. The walls have been decorated with paintings, as of the Ascension, the four Evangelists, &c. but time has much impaired the co[illegible]

S.

[illegible]*Weston*, [illegible] *Som.* near the Severn, [illegible] Flatholms and [illegible]

[illegible], *Gloc.* in Marshfield parish. It has been a distinct parish, called St. Pancras, and a well in this hamlet still bears the name of that saint.

Weston-Turvill, Bucks, near Aylesbury.

Weston under Lisard, Staff. near Blimhill.

Weston under Peniard, Heref. N. E. of Ross.

Weston under Wood, Bucks, near Oulney.

Weston under Wood, Derby, N. W. of Derby.

Weston upon Avon, Gloc. 4 miles W. from Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, 9 N. from Campden, and 36 N. E. from Glocester.

Weston upon Trent, Derby, S. E. of Derby.

Weston upon Trent, Staff. N. of Ingestre.

Weston-Worth, Dorset, situated a mile S. W. of Worth, in the Isle of Purbeck.

WESTON-ZOYLAND, *Som.* has a fair on Sept. 9.

Westover, Hampsh. in the New Forest.

Westover, Isle of Wight, in the West-Medina, where Mr. Holmes has a good seat.

Westport, Wilts, near Malmsbury.

Westparley, Dorset, 6 miles S. E. from Wimborne, on the borders of Hampshire, whose chapel is reduced to a piece of a wall, near which is an old yew-tree; and the church has nothing remarkable.

WESTRAM, *Kent*, 5 miles W. from Sevenoke, and 22 from London, stands near the head of the river Darent. Here is a market on Wednesday, and a fair on Sept. 19. It was at this place that General Wolfe was born, and buried, and here is a handsome monument erected to his me[illegible]

[illegible]*rip, Gloc.* a hamlet to Che[illegible] near Tetbury.

[illegible]*strop, Northamp.* See *Astrop.*

Westrop, Wilts, near Highworth.

West-Thorp, Suff. near Botesdale, the stately residence of the Duke of Suffolk, who married the sister of Henry VIII. who died here, but the whole of it was pulled down a few years since, though at that time in good repair.

West-Tineham, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck, 2 miles W. of Steple. Near it is East-Tineham.

West-Ward, and its *Forest, Cumb.* S. W. of Carlisle and Inglewood-Forest.

Westwell, Kent, 3 miles N. from Ashford. In the reign of Edward I. here was a market on Wednesday.

Westwell, Oxf. near Burford.

Westwick, Camb. near Cambridge.

Westwick, Durh. S. E. of Barnard-Castle.

Westwick, Herif. near Hemsted.

Westwick, Norf. near King's-Lynn, where Mr. Petre has an elegant seat.

Westwood, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck, and parish of Langton-Wallis.

Westwood, Worcest. near Droitwich.

Westwood, Linc. in the Isle of Axholme.

Westwood, Northumb. on the Till, E. of Wooller.

Westwood, Surry, N. W. of Guildford.

Westwood, Wilts, near Bradford.

Westwoodyales, Dorset, formerly a distinct parish, that claims to be extra-parochial, but now reduced to a single farm-house, near the borders of Wilts and Hampshire, 2 miles N. E. from Hanley. Near it is Grime-

Ditch, and a great number of barrows or tumuli.

Weten-Hall, *Chesh.* near Torperley.

Weterſtades, *Northumb.* N. W. of Tynemouth.

Wethele, *Warw.* W. of Arrow, has a chapel dependent on the church of Kinwarton, and a wake on May-day.

Wetheral, *Cumb.* near Carliſle, was formerly a monaſtery. Near the ſite of the late monaſtery are three remarkable cells, communicating with each other by means of a gallery in front. They are cut out of the ſolid rock, about 40 feet above the level of the river, which waſhes the bottom of the rock; and are difficult of acceſs. The only way to come at them being by a narrow and difficult paſs, and from thence a perpendicular aſcent of about 7 feet, which could only be ſurmounted by means of a ladder, which the perſon aſcending might draw up after him. The wall in front, that makes the gallery, is founded on a ledge of a rock, about 8 feet below the floor of the cells, and is raiſed a little above the top of the cells, and heretofore was joined to them by a roof covered with lead or ſlate. In the middle of the wall is a chimney, and there are three windows in it, one oppoſite to every cell, to give light to them. They are from 22 feet and upwards, to 20 feet long; from 12 feet 4 inches, to 9 feet 7 inches broad; and in height near 9 feet. They ſeem to have been intended for a place of concealment, or refuge in caſe of danger; and perhaps might be made uſe of by way of religious retirement. The gate of the monaſtery, with a fine elliptic arch remains.

Wetherby, *York*, W. Riding, 4 miles N. W. from Tadcaſter, and on the ſame river, 191 miles from London, is a ſmall trading town, has a market on Thurſday, and fairs on Holy Thurſday, Auguſt 25, and Nov. 22.

Wetherden, *Suffolk*, E. of Wulpit.

Wetheringſet, *Suff.* near Mendleſham.

Wetherley, *Leic.* S. W. of Boſworth.

Wetherſdale, *Suff.* S. E. of Harleſton in Norfolk.

Wethersfield, *Eſſex*, E. of Thaxſted, and 7 miles from Braintree. There ſtill remains a large moat, ſurrounded by grounds, which are called the Park. In this pariſh have been found ſeveral Roman urns, glaſs, and other antiquities. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Wethihill, *Som.* S. of Dunſter.

Wethiton, *Salop*, N. E. of Shrewſbury.

Weting All Saints, *Norf.* between Thetford and Methwould, near Brandon-Ferry. In its fields is a fine green way, called Walſingham-way, being the road that the pilgrims paſſed, when they went to viſit the Lady of Walſingham. Here is an ancient fortification, ſuppoſed to be Daniſh, of a ſemi-circular form, with a double rampart and ditch, whoſe area conſiſts of about 12 acres, in which are a great number of pits, regularly contiguous to each other, ſo deep and numerous as to be capable of receiving and concealing an army. Here are the venerable remains of a ſquare caſtle of flint, moated.

Weting St. Mary, *Norf.* near Weting All Saints.

Wettleton, *Salop*, on the river Onny, N. W. of Ludlow.

Wetton, *Staff.* near Grindon. In this pariſh is Eaton-Hill, where copper-ore is dug. Here is a rock in which there is a remarkable hollow, called Hobhurſt-Cave, near the mill where the river Manifold falls into the ground.

Wetwang, *York*, E. Rid. between Wilton and Kilham.

Wetwood, *Northumb.* in the barony of Veſey.

Wetwood, *York*, W. Riding, near Leeds.

Wevelsfield, *Suſſex*, 12 miles S. of Eaſt-Grinſtead, with one fair on July 29.

Wever, a river in Cheſhire, which runs into the Merſey, near Rock-Savage.

Wever, a river in Devonſhire, which runs into the Columb below Bradninch.

Weverham, *Cheſh.* ſtands on the Weever, W. of Northwich, and is a pretty town, formerly a member of Vale-Royal, and ſtill holding a great liberty, with a court and priſon, of large juriſdiction.

Weverthorp, *York*, E. Rid. N. W. of Kilham.

Wevery, a river in Brecknockſhire, which runs into the Wey at Bealt.

Wewerſley, *Midd.* between Harmondſworth and Cowley.

Wexcomb, *Wilts*, S. E. of Savernake-Foreſt.

Wexham, *Bucks*, between Beaconſfield and Colebrook.

Wey, a river in Dorſetſhire, which runs into the Britiſh Sea at Weymouth.

Wey, a river in Surry, which runs into the Thames not far from Oatlands.

Weybridge, *Surry*, 4 miles S. W. of Hampton-Court, took its name from a bridge formerly erected here over the river Wey. Near it are ſeveral elegant ſeats.

WEYHILL, *Hampſh.* 3 miles W. of Andover, with the largeſt fair in England, on October 10, for ſheep, leather, hops, cheeſe, and other things of leſs conſequence.

* WEYMOUTH, *Dorſet*, 123 miles from London, on the river Wey, which falling here into the ſea, divides this town from Melcombe-Regis, 3 miles S. of Dorcheſter. Leland ſays, the paſſage from one to the other was by a ferry-boat, managed not with oars, but by a rope carried over the haven; and that Melcombe had a mayor and a market in his time. It has now, at leaſt 70 yards further W. from where the former one was, a new one erected in 1770, about 60 yards long, with a draw-bridge in the middle, through which ſhips paſs into the weſtern part of the harbour, which runs a mile W. of the bridge. Weymouth is a clean agreeable town, conſidering its low ſituation, ſo near the ſea, greatly improved of late years. Some of the inhabitants go to Radipole church, near Melcombe, others to Wyke-Regis, the mother-church, a noted land and ſea-mark, where they bury their dead. Here is a cuſtom-houſe and a good quay. The merchants drove a conſiderable trade formerly from this port to France, Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt-Indies. In 1759, eighty veſſels belonged to the harbour, which is a tide-harbour, and E. of the bridge has 16 feet water at ſpring-tides. The Newfoundland trade uſed to thrive here, and 20 ſhips were fitted out for it in ſome ſeaſons, but it is now removed in a great part to Pool. The Quakers have a meeting-houſe and burial-place here. In 1771, an aſſembly-room, &c. was begun. This place firſt ſent members to parliament the 12th of Edward II. after which, till united with Melcombe, it made but one return, viz. the 19th of Edward II. and they now in conjunction ſend four. It had a chapel, which ſtood on a hill ſo ſteep, that the aſcent up to it was by 70 ſteps, and overlooked the town and haven; but the rebels, in 1641, converted it into a fort, from which they battered Melcombe-Regis, and having reduced it, they demoliſhed the chapel, and ſold the ſtones. The ſite is now a bowling-green. For the reſt ſee *Melcombe-Regis*.

Weymouth-Caſtle, or *Sandes-Fort*, ſtands on a hill a mile S. W. of the town, on an high cliff almoſt oppoſite to Portland-Caſtle, and commands the bay. It was built by Hen. VIII. in the form of a parallelogram, faced with ſquare ſtone, now all carried away. At the N. end was a tower, on which were the arms of England, ſupported by a wyvern and unicorn. The N. part, which is vaulted, was the governor's apartment. The S. front is circular, and before it a platform for guns. The walls of the whole were thick and lofty when entire, and though not large it was a

beautiful ſtructure. At the W. end of the town was a ſmall ancient hall lately rebuilt.

Whaberley, *Warw.* in Stoneley pariſh.

Whaddon and its *Chace*, *Bucks*, near the Ouſe, N. E. of Buckingham.

Whaddon, *Camb.* 10 miles from Cambridge, near Royſton.

Whaddon, *Gloc.* 4 miles S. of Gloceſter.

Whaddon, *Wilts*, near Melkſham.

Whaddon, *Wilts*, near Alderbury.

Whalay, *Derby*, in Scarſdale, near Bolſover-Caſtle.

Whale, *Weſtmorl.* in the pariſh of Lowther, a mile from the church.

Whaleſborough, *Cornw.* near Stratton.

Whaley, *Lanc.* near Preſton, has a bridge over the Ribble, and had formerly a monaſtery.

Whalton, *Northumb.* a large barony, near Ogle-Caſtle.

Whalton-Long, *Leic.* N. W. of Loughborough.

Whaplade-Drove, *Linc.* among the fens, in Holland. It has an ancient church, built in 1268.

Wharby, *Northumb.* on the river Alow, N. W. of Hexham.

Wharlſon, *Durh.* near the river Tees, S. E. of Barnard-Caſtle.

Wharlton, *York*, N. Rid. S. W. of Stokeſley, had formerly a caſtle.

Wharmby-Hall, *York*, W. Rid. S. E. of Halifax.

Wharnford, *Staff.* N. of Leek, near the river Dane.

Wharram on the Street, and *Wharram-Piercy*, *York*, E. Rid. S. E. of New-Malton.

Wharrington, *Durh.* S. W. of Weremouth.

Wharfe, or *Wherfe*, a river which riſes among the hills in the W. of Yorkſhire, and runs, with a ſwift and impetuous current, moſtly to the S. E. till it falls into the Ouſe.

Wharton-Hall, *Weſtmorl.* S. of Kirkby-Steven, near the river Eden, now in ruins.

Whaſton, *York*, N. Rid. 3 miles from Richmond.

Whatcot, *Warwickſh.* W. of Tyſoe.

Whatcroft, *Cheſh.* S. E. of Northwich.

Whateley, *Oxf.* has a bridge over the Thames, near Water-Perry, 48 miles from London.

Whatfield, *Suffolk*, N. of Hadley, produces excellent wheat.

Whatley, *Eſſex*, near Raleigh.

Whatley, *Som.* by the ſtream called Whatley-Water, which falls into the river Frome, 2 miles N. W. of that town.

Whatley, *Warw.* originally a member of Kingſbury, is N. W. of Atherſton.

Whatton, *Notting.* on the river Snite, S. E. of Bingham.

Wheatcroft, *Derby*, in Scarſdale.

Wheathampton, *Wilts*, on the edge of Saliſbury-Plain, towards Calne.

Wheathampſtead, *Hertf.* N. of St. Alban's, on the river Lea, in a part of the country which produces excellent wheat. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, it was valued at 30l. a year; at the Conqueſt at 16l. and in that of Edward I. at 50l. a year. The church is of the cathedral faſhion, and ſeems to be the oldeſt in the county. Here are the remains of the Popiſh image called the Rood, which is turned into the clerk's deſk.

Wheathill, *Som.* 5 miles from Bruton and Somerton.

Wheatley, *York*, W. Rid. on the Done, 2 miles N. of Doncaſter.

Wheatley-Hill, *Durh.* between Durham and Hedlam.

Wheatley, *North* and *South*, *Notting.* near Claerborough.

Wheaton-Aſton, *Staffordſh.* S. E. of Wenlock, on a river that runs into the Severn. A pretty village in the pariſh of Lapley, which received 2450l. damage by a fire, on Wedneſday, April 9, 1777, when 19 dwelling-houſes, and 16 out-houſes were burnt.

Wheeler, a river in Denbighſhire, which runs into the Cluyd below Potuary.

Wheelock, a river in Cheſhire,

which runs into the Dane by Croôkſtone.

Wheelock, *Cheſh.* on the river Wheelock, near Sandbach, has a ſalt ſpring.

Whelbech, *Salop*, S. of Shrewſbury.

Wheldrake, *York*, E. Rid. S. E. of York.

Whelers, *Eſſex*, near Bentley and Clacton.

Wheler-Street, *Surry*, N. W. of Godalmin.

Whelham-Green, *Hertf.* near Colney-Hatch.

Whelp-Caſtle, *Weſtmorl.* See *Kirkby-Thore.*

Whelpington-Weſt, *Northumb.* near Kirk-Whelpington.

Whelthan, *Magna* and *Parva*, *Suff.* S. E. of St. Edmundſbury.

Whenby, *York*, N. Riding, S. of Hovingham.

Whepſted, *Suffolk*, S. of St. Edmundſbuury. The ſpire of its church was blown down by the great wind at the death of Oliver Cromwell.

Wherſted, *Suff.* near Ipſwich.

WHERWELL, *Hampſh.* on the river Teſt, near Andover, had a nunnery, built by the Saxon Queen Ælfrith, the greateſt beauty of her age, to atone for the wicked vow ſhe made, to kill her ſon-in-law, King Edward, and alſo for the murder committed by her huſband, King Edgar, on her former huſband, Earl Ethelwold, that he might gain her for his wife, of whom that Earl had beguiled him. Here is a charity-ſchool. A trout-ſtream runs under the manſion-houſe. Fair September 14.

Wheſton, *Derby*, in the High-Peak.

Wheſton, *Leic.* near the Stoure, S. W. of Leiceſter.

Wheſton, *Midd.* in the pariſh of Friarn-Barnet, between that and Eaſt-Barnet.

Whetacre, *All Saints* and *St. Peter's*, *Norf.* W. of Layſtoff.

Whetacre, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Warw.* N. of Bourn, and N. E. of Coleſhill, have long been diſtinct lordſhips, and pariſhes, but were not ſo originally; and the church of Upper Whetacre was at firſt but a chapel to Coleſhill.

Whethamſted, *Herts*, a pleaſant village on high ground, where was an elegant built abbey.

Whetſton, or *Whitſtenton*, *Worc.* S. E. of Worceſter.

Whettall, *Salop*, S. E. of Elleſmere.

Whettle, *Salop*, E. of Brown-Clee-Hill.

Wheyle, *Heref.* N. E. of Leominſter.

Whichbury, *Wilts*, S. of Saliſbury.

Whichcot-Chapel, *Salop*, N. of Ludlow.

Whichnor, *Staff.* N. E. of Litchfield, near the conflux of the Blythe and Trent, remarkable by the tenure whereby it was held, by Sir Philip de Somerville, in the reign of Edward III. the lord of the manor of Tutbury to pay but half a knight's fee, and half the eſcuage uſually aſſeſſed, but to find a flitch of bacon, at all times of the year, except Lent; for every man or woman after the firſt year of their marriage, and for every religious of every rank, after the firſt year of their profeſſion; on the party making oath, and two of his neighbours anſwering for him, that he hath not once in that time repented of his marriage. The party, being a freeman, was to have beſides the flitch, half a quarter of wheat and a cheeſe; if a villain, only half a quarter of rye. The oath extending only to married perſons, omitting religious. But the prize does not appear to have been often claimed by either.

Whichwood-Foreſt, *Oxf.* between Charlbury and Burford,

Whickleſwith, *Lanc.* S. W. of Manchester, on the river Irwell.

Whidbeck, *Cumb.* S. of Ravenglaſs.

Whikenby, *Linc.* S. of Market-Raiſin.

Whikham, *Durh.* 3 miles S. W. of Newcaſtle on Tine.

Whilden, Suff. N. E. of Brighthelmſton.

Whilton, Northamp. 3 miles from Daventry, ſtands near the Roman Watling-ſtreet, and has a field in which have been ploughed and dug up old foundations of houſes, and among them pieces of Roman money, which the people call Danes money.

Whimple, Devon, near St. Mary's-Ottery.

Whinborough, Norf. S. of East-Dereham.

Whinfell, Cumb. in the pariſh of Brigham.

Whinfell, Weſtmorl. near Grayrigg, in the pariſh of Kendal.

Whinfield-Hall and *Park, Weſtmorl.* between Orton and Kendal, remarkable for the ſkeleton of an oak, 13 yards in circumference, at a diſtance from the root. This village is in the pariſh of Broughton. In the year 1333, a ſtag was ran by a ſingle greyhound, out of this park to Redkirk in Scotland, and back again, where being both exhauſted, the ſtag leaped over the pales, and died on the other ſide, and the greyhound attempting to leap, fell and died on the contrary ſide. In memory of which fact the ſtag's horns were nailed upon a tree juſt by, which to this day bears the name of Hart-horn-tree.

Whippingham, Iſle of Wight, in the East-Medina, near which place King John retired after ſigning Magna-Charta, which yet retains the name of King's-Quay.

Whipſnade, Devon, near Market-Street.

Whiſley, Linc. S. W. of Lincoln.

Whiſton, Northamp. near Grynedon.

Whiſton, Staff. W. of Penkridge.

Whiſton, Staff. between Cheadle and Waterfall.

Whiſton, Worc. near Worceſter, had a priory.

Whiſton, York, W. Rid. near Rotheram.

Whitbach, Salop, near Biſhops-Caſtle.

Whitbeck, Cumb. 1 mile W. from Whitcham, under the mountain Blackcomb, here is an hoſpital for ſix poor people.

Whitborn-Lefard, Durh. on the ſhore, S. of South-Sheals, where, ſome years ago, ſeveral copper coins of the Roman Emperors were taken up.

Whitborn-Palace, Heref. on the Teme, W. of Worceſter.

Whitby, Cheſh. N. W. of Cheſter.

WHITBY, *York*, N. Riding, 12 miles N. W. from Scarborough, 50 N. E. from York, and 247 from London, is a well-built town, on the coaſt, at the mouth of the Eſk, which has a cuſtom-houſe, and a good harbour, with at leaſt 100 veſſels belonging to it, of 80 tons, or more, and is much frequented by the colliers, the beſt and ſtrongeſt veſſels for the coal-trade being built in its dock. A great quantity of butter and corn is ſent hence to London, and ſometimes to Holland. This town was in much credit formerly, for its ſpaw-waters, and ſome curious ancient coins have been dug up in its neighbourhood. It is recorded, that a council was held in a monaſtery here, anno 663, for ſettling the time for obſerving the feſtival of Eaſter. In November, 1710, a dreadful ſtorm happened here, which did above 40,000l. damage to the ſhipping. Here is a well ſupplied market on Saturday. This place is noted for ſpiral ſtones that have been found here, in the ſhape of ſerpents, which, by naturaliſts, are called *cornua ammonis*. They are ſuppoſed to be petrifications formed in the earth by a ſort of fermentation peculiar to the allum-mines, of which there are ſeveral in the neighbourhood, to which ſome alſo aſcribe the ſudden remarkable falling down of the wild-geeſe that fly over thoſe grounds. In the 11th of Edward III. Whitby ſent 3 members to a council. In December, 1787, the following melancholy event took place: "The Eaſtern extremity of the town is ſituated on ſtrata of

allum rock, and free-ſtone, covered with a looſe ſoil, that hath gradually accumulated to the depth of 14 feet, by lapſes in wet ſeaſons from an high and ſteep cliff, running parallel to and at a ſmall diſtance from the edge of the precipice next the ſea. This hath imperceptibly formed an eſplanade 300 yards long, and 80 in breadth; on which, in the year 1761, the foundations of a regular ſtreet were laid. The buildings have ſince rapidly encreaſed to the number of 130, containing above a thouſand inhabitants. On the N. E. point of this plain ſtood a three-gun battery, part of which in 1785 ſliding into the ſea, the cannon were removed, at the ſame time a narrow deep chaſm of conſiderable length was obſerved to run behind the houſes on a line with the baſe of the high cliff. Into this aperture, the rain-water entering to co-operate with innumerable quick ſprings below, the ſeeds of deſtruction, although ſlightly obſerved, were diffuſively ſown, and prepared thoſe, not ſo ſanguine in their hopes as the poor people intereſted, to expect ſuch a terrible cataſtrophe as happened on the 24th of December. At midnight, a ſtrong new-built quay, ſupporting a pile of buildings 80 feet above the margin of the ſea, unable to ſuſtain the preſſure of the earth above, menaced approaching danger. The people had hardly time to eſcape with their clothes, before it bowed and fell with a thundering craſh, followed by large maſſes of earth intermixed with ſtones of three to ſix tons in weight. Five houſes more ſhared the ſame fate, torn from others which were left impending in different inclinations over the tremendous precipice. Next morning preſented a moſt affecting ſcene: buildings parting from their adjoining ones, forming rents from their roofs to the foundations ſeveral feet wide; others partly gone, leaving their unſupported walls and hanging rafters to follow; and, to add to this diſtreſs, weighty portions of earth and ſtones began to deſcend from the high cliff upon the houſe ſituated at its foot. It was now dangerous to advance near: the back-buildings were ſoon buried, and the fronts impelled towards the ſtreet, overhanging their baſes, and ſeeming to threaten the acceleration of thoſe on the oppoſite ſide over the waſting rock. Upon the high cliff, about thirty yards from its extremity, ſtands the maſſy old church, founded 1100 years ſince, by one of the Northumbrian Kings; this venerable pile appeared in imminent danger, as the ground was obſerved to ſink at ten yards diſtance from its tower. Had this part of the church-yard given way, a body of earth, whoſe ſurface contained above two acres, muſt inevitably have overwhelmed the remaining buildings in Henrietta-ſtreet. But this view, although awful, was little, compared with the affecting exclamations of above 200 poor people, who eſcaped half-naked, with a ſcanty portion of their goods from the general wreck. The feeling heart will eaſily imagine how diſtreſſing the appearance of numbers of the ſick and dying muſt be, carried by their friends, perhaps, to expire in the firſt hoſpitable place that would afford them ſhelter. One hundred and ninety-ſix families became deſtitute, in this inclement ſeaſon, of houſe, fire, or food. The doors of the humane were thrown open, and every comfort adminiſtered. One perſon, whoſe rental amounted to 100l. annually, cannot now find the place on which his property ſtood."

Whitcham, or *Whittingham*, *Cumb.* at the W. end of Donerſdale, near the fell of Blackcomb, and oppoſite to Millum, Here is a charity-ſchool.

Whitcheſter, *Northumb.* W. of Billingham.

Whitchford, *Warw.* near Long Compton. Here is a wake on the Monday after Bartholomew.

Whitchurch, *Bucks*, near Wing, has ſome ruins of a caſtle.

Whitchurch, *Devon*, S. E. of Taviſtock.

Whitchurch, *Dorſet*, W. of Brid-

port, is one of the largeſt pariſhes in the county. It lies in the heart of Marſhwood-Vale, 3 miles N. W. from Simondſbury. It had formerly both a market and a fair, and gave name to the hundred. It has a large and ancient church, in which are ſome antique monuments.

Whitchurch, *Dorſet*, E. of Middleton.

Whitchurch, *Durh.* N. E. of Biſhops-Auckland.

* WHITCHURCH, *Hampſh.* on the borders of Chute-Foreſt, 58 miles from London. It is an ancient borough, by preſcription, which firſt ſent members to parliament the 27th of Elizabeth. It is governed by a mayor, choſen yearly at a court-leet of the dean and chapter of Winchester, who are lords of the manor. Here are about 100 houſes. Its chief trade is in ſhalloons, ſerges, and other articles of the woolen manufacture. The great road to the W. from Baſingſtoke lies through it. The market is on Friday; fairs on April 23, June 20, July 7, and Oct. 19. The freeholders within the borough chooſe the members, who are returned by the mayor.

Whitchurch, *Heref.* between Monmouth and Roſs.

Whitchurch, or *Little Stanmore*, *Midd.* near Edgeware, is a chapel to Great Stanmore.

Whitchurch, *Oxf.* near Maple-Durham, has two charity-ſchools.

WHITCHURCH, *Salop*, on the borders of Cheſhire, 20 miles N. of Shrewſbury, and 151 from London, is a pleaſant, large, populous town, in whoſe church are ſeveral monuments of the Talbots, particularly of Sir John, the firſt Earl of Shrewſbury of that name, ſo valiant a man, that he was ſtiled the Engliſh Achilles in France, where no man durſt encounter him ſingle-handed. In the neighbourhood are many gentry, of whom ſome are Roman Catholics. When Charles I. removed his ſtandard from Nottingham to Shrewſbury, this town is ſaid to have raiſed a whole regiment for his ſervice. In 1712 a brief was granted for rebuilding its pariſh-church, which amounted to above 5500l. It has a free-ſchool, another ſchool, and ſix almſhouſes. Here are frequent horſe-races. Here is a market on Friday; fairs on Whit-Monday, and Oct. 28. The manor-houſe ſtands on a large mere, from the colour of its water called Blackmere.

Whitchurch, *Som.* between Penſford and Briſtol.

Whitchurch, *Warwickſh.* on the Stoure, near Alderminſter.

Whitchurch, *Wilts*, S. E. of Clarendon-Park.

Whitchurch, *Wilts*, near Malmſbury.

Whitchurch, *York*, W. Riding, 3 miles from Leeds.

Whitcliff, *Dorſet*, near Swanwich-Bay, a little S. of the Handfaſt-Point.

Whitelofe, *Cumb.* S. of Gilſland.

Whitcomb, *Dorſet*, is about 2 miles S. of Stafford, and the ſame S. W. of Camb.

Whitcomb, *Som.* S. W. of Ilchester.

Whitcot, *Salop*, S. of Norbury.

Whitcot-Evan and *Kiſſet*, *Salop*, near Clun-Caſtle.

WHITDOWN, *Som.* has a fair on Whit-Monday.

Whitebarns, *Hertf.* near Furneux-Pelham.

Whitebread-Hill, *Midd.* in Tottenham pariſh.

White-Caſtle, *Monm.* between Michael-Church and Monmouth.

White-Chapel, *Devon*, near Rawſton and Nymet.

Whiteden, *Suſſ.* near Buckhurſt.

Whitedown, *Surry*, near the hills that run from Darking to Guildford, whence they carry chalk into the heart of Suſſex. Here are dug up large quantities of foſſil ſhells and pyrites, bedded at a great depth in the hills, whoſe ſummits produce foreſts of Yew-trees.

White-End, *Gloc.* near Aſhelworh.

Whitefield-Caſtle, *Northumb.* near Little-Cheſters, at the junction of

two rivers, one of which is the Allen.

White-Gate, Cheſh. S. of Vale-Royal, has a charity-ſchool.

Whitehall, Camb. near Wiſbich.

White-Hart-Foreſt, Dorſet. See *Blakemore.*

WHITEHAVEN, *Cumb.* 10 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, 36 from Carliſle, and 290 from London, is ſo called from the white cliffs near it, that ſhelter the harbour from tempeſts. It is a populous rich town, chiefly beholden for its improvement to the Lowther family, containing at leaſt 12,000 inhabitants, and has 290 ſhips employed in trade. It has a good artificial harbour, with a long pier. In 1566, it had but 6 houſes, and one fiſhing-boat; in 1582, 12 ſmall ſhips. The coal-mines here are the moſt extraordinary in the world, being ſunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and extended under the ſea to places where there is over them depth of water for ſhips of large burthen. Here are ſtrata of coal at conſiderable diſtance, one above another, but not always regular, being interſperſed by breaks of hard back, called Dykes. Four fire-engines belong to this colliery, which, when at work, diſcharge at the rate of 1,768,620 gallons of water in 24 hours. Here are copperas-works which yield conſiderable profit. Its chief trade is furniſhing Ireland and part of Scotland with ſalt and coal, as it did the latter alſo with ſalt and ſugars before the Union. Here are ſeveral officers of the cuſtoms, it being the moſt eminent port in England, next to Newcaſtle, for the coal-trade, inſomuch, that, in time of war, or after croſs winds, it is common to ſee 200 ſail of ſhips go off from hence at once for Dublin, laden with coals, beſides thoſe bound with goods to Cheſter, Briſtol, and other ports; and Lord Lonſdale is ſaid to ſend as many coals from hence to Ireland and the Iſle of Man, as bring him in near 16,000l. a year. The ſhipping and trade here is ſo much increaſed lately by acts of parliament for improving its harbour, and repairing the roads to it, that here is a new church built, 3 chapels, and four meeting-houſes; but it was once in the pariſh of St. Bee. It has a market on Thurſday, and a fair on Aug. 1.

Whitehaugh, Staff. S. E. of Leek.

Whitehill, Cumb. in the pariſh of Holm-Cultrum.

White-Hill, Surry, near Godſtone, on which grows abundance of box, and has ſome free-ſtone quarries.

White-Horſe-Hill, Berks, beneath which is the fruitful vale of that name, which extends to a conſiderable diſtance, and is remarkably fruitful in corn and timber. On this hill is preſerved the figure of a white-horſe, cut in the turf, in the attitude of running, which is cleared by the neighbouring huſbandmen at certain periods; and ſaid to have been firſt done to commemorate a deciſive battle in 871, between the Britons and Saxons, when the latter were defeated by Alfred. Its head, neck, body, tail, and legs, conſiſt each of one white line or trench cut in the chalk, about two or three feet deep, and ten broad, which when the rays of the afternoon ſun darts on it, may be ſeen for 12 miles diſtance. On the top of this hill, which can be ſeen at a conſiderable diſtance, is Uffington-Caſtle, a Roman camp of ſeveral acres, ſurrounded by a trench and rampart, from whence there is an extenſive proſpect into Gloceſterſhire, Monmouthſh. Shropſhire, and even part of Cheſhire.

White-Horſe-Hill, Wilts, the ſpot on which Alfred gave a total overthrow to the Danes, about 8 years after he had defeated them in Berkſhire. The ſoil of this hill is chalk, abounding with petrifactions, belemnites, ſpines of echini, &c. On the S. W. face of the hill is a moſt curious monument, unnoticed by Biſhop Gibſon: a white-horſe in a walking attitude, cut out of chalk, 54 feet high from his toe to his cheſt, and to the tip of his ear 100, and from ear to tail 100 feet long; an

undoubted memorial of this important victory. The whole of this figure is hollowed out of the chalk, and not marked with outlines only. The victory commemorated by this horse was much more considerable than the other; in the former, Alfred acted only as his brother Ethelred's lieutenant; in this, he was not only commander in chief, but King of England; his affairs were in a more critical situation, and the Danes masters of the kingdom. From the top of this hill is one of the most beautiful cultivated and extensive prospects any where to be met with.

Whitehouse, Durh. 3 miles from Darlington.

White-Ladies, near Tong-Castle, in Shropshire, where are some considerable ruins of an extensive monastery, which from the arches in the church walls is supposed to have been built by the Saxons. It is extra-parochial, yet the area is still used as a burying-place. Here Charles II. was received after his defeat at Worcester, and near it is the oak where his majesty was secreted. It had a priory of Cistertian nuns as old as the reign of Richard I.

White-Lady-Aston, Worc. S. E. of Worcester.

Whiteleaf-Cross, Bucks, near Wendover, in the parish of Monks-Risborough. It is 100 feet high, from 50 to 20 broad, and the beam 70 feet, cut in a chalk hill on a large base. It is ascribed to some victory of the Saxons over the Danes in the beginning of the tenth century.

Whiteley, Northumb. W. of Warkworth. Here are the remains of a Roman station, called Whitley-Castle, an oblong square of 140 paces from east to west, and 110 from north to south. At the entrance on the south, and on the west, are several trenches in a semi-circular form.

Whitenorth, Dorset, two leagues from Weymouth.

Whitepariſh, Wilts, N. E. of Downton.

Whiterigg, Cumb. a small village in the parish of Torpenhoe.

White-Sole-Hill, Wilts, in Stourton-Park, near Mere, had a Danish camp.

Whiteside, York, N. Riding, on the Swale, W. of Richmond.

WHITE-SMITH, *Suff.* has two fairs. on May 21 and July 3.

Whitewater, a river in the Isle of Man, which runs into the Irish Sea at Douglas.

Whiteway, East, Dorset, in the Isle of Purbeck, on the side of a hill a mile N. W. of Bradel, in the parish of Knolle.

Whitfield, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Whitfield, Dorset, in the parish of Whitchurch, on the borders of Devon.

Whitfield, Glouc. in Deerhurst parish.

Whitfield, Isle of Wight, in the East Medina.

Whitfield, Northamp. N. E. of Brackley, has a charity-school.

Whitfield, Northumb. N. E. of Kirkhaugh, on the borders of Cumberland.

Whitfield, Oxf. near Tetsworth.

Whitfield-Hall, Northumb. in Allandale, by the river Allan.

Whitford, Worcest. near Broomsgrove.

Whitgift, York, W. Riding, near the River-Island, wherein are Ditchmarsh and Marshland.

Whitgreve, Staff. N. of Stafford.

Whitherst, Kent, near Marden.

Whiting-Fursh, Devon, in the parish of Alesbear.

Whitkirk, York, W. Riding, near Leeds.

Whitlackington, Som. near Hinton St. George, a remarkable rich and healthy soil, noted for having been possessed by the family of the Spekes for no less than twenty descents.

Whitland, Caermarth. 5 miles W. of St. Clere, where are the ruins of a Cistertian monastery, built on the spot where stood the palace of Hoel Dha, the first sovereign of all Wales; at this place he convened his principal clergy, and framed the first system of

laws for the government of Wales. Here now is a conſiderable iron work which has given the name of Forge to the ſpot. The country is woody, hilly, and diſagreeable.

Whitlaton, *Cumb.* near Alſton-Moor.

Whitlaw or *Whitlath*, *Northumb.* near Tinemouth.

Whitlebury, *Northamp.* in Whitle-wood-Foreſt.

Whitle in the Woods, *Whitle-Welch*, *Lanc.* near Charley.

Whitlewood, or *Whitlebury Foreſt*, *Northamp.* has Wakefield-Lodge, 3 miles S. of Towceſter. The foreſt is, according to an accurate ſurvey of it, 9 miles, 2 furlongs, and 26 perches in length, from the river Ouſe, on the S. W. to the N. W. end of Wapenham-Wood. In the narroweſt part, viz. from the N. E. ſide of Paulſperry-Park, to the neareſt part of Hebourn-Field, it is but 5 furlongs and 28 perches; but, from the S. W. point of Weſtfield-Green, in a N. E. direction, to the Watling-Street, it is 3 miles, 1 furlong, and 4 perches. Fourteen townſhips are allowed a right of common here for their cows and horſes, in the open coppices and ridings; and, on account of the injury they may happen to receive from the excurſions of the deer, there are only two lawns for the latter, which are ſecluded by rails from the foreſt cattle; one is Wakefield Lawn, the other Sholbrooke Lawn. Much of the timber is cut in rotation. This foreſt remained in the Crown till the year 1685, when the firſt Duke of of Grafton was appointed hereditary ranger.

Whitley, *Berks*, S. of Reading.

Whitley, *Warw.* near Coventry, a little above the conflux of the Sherburn and Sow, is now reduced to only the manor-houſe, with an old chapel and a mill.

Whitley, *Warw.* near Henley in Arden.

Whitley, *Wilts*, in the pariſh of Melkſham.

Whitley, *Worc.* near the Severn, in ap ark 5 miles from Bewdley.

Whitley, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Pontefract.

Whitley and its *Park*, *Surry*, S.W. of Godalmin.

Whitley-Bach, *Som.* near Benager.

Whitley-Caſtle, *Cumb.* at the conflux of the Alon and Tine. Here are the remains of a large town, with evident traces of old fortifications, and other marks of its antiquity; and, by an inſcription diſcovered here, it appears to have had a temple, built by the third cohort of the Nervii, to Antoninus, the emperor, ſon of Severus.

Whitley-Caſtle, *Northumb.* N. W. of Alſton-Moor

Whitley-Hall, *York*, W. Riding, near Almondbury.

Whitley-Houſe, *Wiltſhire*, N. of Calne.

Whitley-Sheals, *Northumb.* E. of Alſton-Moor.

Whitley, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Cheſh.* 4 miles from Northwich.

Whitleyridge-Lodge, *Hampſh.* in the New-Foreſt.

Whitmarſh, *Warw.* near the river Leame, 6 miles N. W. of Southam.

Whitminſter, *Gloc.* 5 miles W. from Painſwick, and 8 S. from Glocester, between Stroud and the Severn.

Whitmore, *Staff.* on the river Sow, S. W. of Newcaſtle under Line, was once foreſt land.

Whitmore, *Warw.* a woody moriſh tract, between Coventry and Nuneaton, was anciently a member of Radford.

Whitney, *Heref.* on the Wye, S. E. of Michael-Church.

Whitridge, *Cumb.* in Boulneſs pariſh, near Solway-Frith.

Whitridge-Lees, *Cumb.* in Aketon pariſh.

Whitſand, *Norf.* near Swaffham, a manor annexed to Aſpals.

Whitſand-Bay, *Cornw.* at the Land's-End.

Whitſbury, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Fordingbridge.

WHITSTABLE, *Kent*, near the ſea, 5 miles N. of Canterbury, has a pretty large church, and a fair on

Good-Friday. Off Whitſtable, near the entrance of its bay, at the back of Margate ſand, is the Pudding-Pan rock, called in our oldeſt maps the Sperk, whence are fiſhed up large quantities of Roman bricks and earthen ware, whole and broken; from which ſome have conjectured that here was an iſland and manufactory of that ware; but thoſe who have had an opportunity of informing themſelves concerning theſe diſcoveries, aſſert, that very few pieces are now to be found on this rock, which is half a mile long from E. to W. and 30 perches wide, never dry, and covered with various looſe ſtones frequently dredged up. Several pieces were about 70 years ſince found here; but 12 fiſhermen of Feverſham fiſhing three days in a week all the winter of 1779, found but five or ſix pans. The various names on the veſſels fiſhed up, are proofs that they were lodged here rather by the accidental wrecking of ſome veſſel laden with them, than by any manufactory of them eſtabliſhed here.

Whitſtanton, Somerſetſh. S. W. of Chard.

Whitſton, Cornw. near Stratton.

Whitſton, Devon, W. of Exeter.

Whitſton, Monm. N. E. of Newport-Haven, towards the Severn's mouth.

Whittecham, Cumb. S. E. of Ravenglaſs.

Whittel, Northumb. S. W. of Alnwick.

Whittendich, Wilts, N. E. of Marlborough, on the ſame river.

Whittenſton, Northumb. near Ebcheſter.

Whittenton, Northumb. near the Picts Wall, S. E. of Chollerton.

Whittenton, Staff. in Kinfare pariſh.

Whittingham, Cumb. See *Whitcham.*

Whittingham, Lanc. in Amounderneſs.

Whittingham, Northumb. W. of Alnewick, lies in a rich cultivated valley, 4 miles wide. Near it is a Roman mount called Caſtle-hill, and the ancient houſe called Callaley.

Whittingham-Hall, Suff. W. of Haleſworth.

Whittington, Derby, N. of Cheſterfield.

Whittington, Gloc. 5 miles S. E. of Cheltenham, near the ſource of the Coln.

Whittington, Lanc. S. of Kirkby-Lonſdale.

WHITTINGTON, *Salop,* N. E. of Oſweſtry, had anciently a caſtle, and lands which were held here by the ſervice of being an interpreter between the Engliſh and Welch. It formerly had a market, now diſuſed; but it has three fairs. The caſtle was ſituated on a flat; but it is now reduced to the gateway and two vaſt round towers, ſurrounded by a moat of ſeveral large ditches, which comprehend outworks.

Whittington, Staff. near Litchfield, whoſe church has a ſpire ſteeple.

Whittington, Worc. a chapelry in St. Peter's pariſh, near Worceſter.

Whittington-Grange, Leic. N. E. of Leiceſter.

Whittinſlaw, Salop, S. E. of Acton-Scot.

Whittle, Derbyſhire, in the High Peak.

Whittle, Lancaſh. near Chorley, where is a quarry of mill-ſtones, and a lead mine is worked with ſucceſs.

Whittlebury or *Whitlebury, Northampton.* An extenſive foreſt, which ſtill continues to be wooded for ſeveral miles in different directions. In that near Buckinghamſhire are conſiderable quantities of oak. Here the Duke of Grafton, as hereditary Ranger, has an elegant houſe called Wakefield-Lodge, originally built by Mr. Claypole, ſon-in-law to Oliver Cromwell. The wild cat ſtill remains in this foreſt. See *Whitlebury* for a more particular deſcription.

Whittleſey-Mere, Hunt. is a lake S. E. of Peterborough, formed by a branch of the Nen. It is 5 or 6 miles in length, about half as broad and full of excellent fiſh, eſpecially

fench and pike, with perch and eels, of which they ſend great numbers alive to London, in butts full of water, upon waggons. The water of the lake is for the moſt part exceeding clear; but ſometimes, even in calm weather, like the other neighbouring meres, riſes tempeſtuouſly, to the great danger of the fiſhermen. The air is very foggy and unhealthy, by reaſon of the fens, ſo that few beſides the natives can live in it, who not only gain great profit by their fiſh, but by their rich paſture, and abundance of turf for firing, with which they ſupply not only their own, but the neighbouring counties.

Whittleſey St. Andrew's and *St. Mary's, Camb.* in the great Bedford level, 27 miles from Cambridge. Whittleſey-Dike runs between them, and is a large village with 2 churches, neatly built of hewn ſtone, though ſtanding in a fenny country.

Whittleton-Hill, Salop, a little N. of Onibury, on which is a Roman encampment called Norton Walls.

Whitton, Durh. N. W. of Stockton. Here are the remains of a caſtle, built about the year 1410, by Radulphus de Eure; the greateſt part was pulled down, and the materials ſold, by James, Lord Darcy of Haven, in 1689.

Whitton, Northumb. S. W. of Alnewick.

Whitton, Salop, S. E. of Ludlow.

Whitton, Suff. near Ipſwich.

Whitton and its *Dean, Midd.* 1 mile N. W. of Twickenham.

Whitton and its *Neſſe, Linc.* on the Humber, N. E. of Burton on Trent.

Whitton-Place, Midd. near Whitton, 9 miles W. of London.

Whitwain, Northumb. a hamlet of of the manor of Langley.

Whitweb, Midd. near Theobalds and Waltham-Croſs.

Whitwell, Derby, in Scarſdale, near the Shire-Oaks, has a charity-ſchool. Round it few countries are more charming in the iſland.

Whitwell, Durh. 2 miles from Durham, has a colliery.

Whitwell, Iſle of Wight, in the Eaſt-Medina, near St. Lawrence, and is a chapelry to Godſhill, yet eſteemed a diſtinct pariſh.

Whitwell, Norf. S. of Repeham.

Whitwell, Rutl. E. of the Vale of Catmoſe.

Whitwell, Weſtmor. near Great and Little Aſhby.

Whitwell, York, N. Riding, E. of Sheriff-Hutton.

Whitwick, Leic. E. of Aſhby de la Zouch, a large manor, where the old Earls of Leiceſter had a caſtle and a park.

Whitworth, Durh. S. of Brandſpeth-Caſtle.

Whixall, Salop, W. of Prees.

Whixley, York, W. Rid. N. E. of Knareſborough.

Whor-End, Gloc. in Nibley pariſh.

Whorleton and its *Moor, Northumb.* N. of the Picts Wall and Newburn.

Whornes-Place, Kent, S. W. of Rocheſter, in the pariſh of Cuckſton.

Wibberſon, Bedf. N. E. of Wilden.

Wibden, Gloc. a hamlet in the pariſh of Tiddenham.

Wiberton or *Wilberton, Linc.* near Boſton, is a neat village.

Wiborne, Cumb. N. W. of Ambleſide.

Wibſey, York, W. Riding, near Bradford.

Wibtoft, Marw. in the pariſh of Cleybrook, in Leiceſterſhire, is ſituated at the meeting of the two famous Roman military ways, the Watling-Street and Foſſe, where, tradition ſays, was once a flouriſhing city of the Romans, called Cleychester. It is certain, here have been turned up, with the plough and ſpade, Roman bricks, with ovens and wells, coins of ſilver and braſs; and that the earth hereabouts, being darker and ranker than moſt others, has been carried by the huſbandmen

farther off, like dung, for manure. At the croſſing of the above roads there was formerly a high croſs, then a pole; and, in 1712, there was erected, on a ſtone pedeſtal, a pillar, with columns, on which are depicted the arms of the Earls of Denbigh, Coventry, and Conway, Lords Brook, Willoughby, Leigh, and Compton, with Latin inſcriptions, one of which ſhews it was put up in memory of the peace concluded at Utrecht; the other denoting what ſtation it was of the Romans.

Wibunbury, Cheſhire, S. E. of Namptwich, on the banks of that called Bailey-Water, is a pariſh with a large precinct, formerly ſo full of gentlemens' ſeats that its equal was ſcarce to be found in a tract ſo remote from a city. Here is a charity ſchool. The church is a handſome ſtructure.

* Wiccomb Chipping or High, *Bucks*, 30 miles from London, in the road to Oxford and Worceſter, and has therefore good inns, and is as large and fair a town, if not the richeſt of any in the county. It had a mayor in the reign of Henry VI. and by a charter which James I. renewed, it is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, &c. It had anciently a monaſtery of black monks. Here is a free grammar ſchool, and an almſhouſe, maintained out of lands that formerly belonged to St. John's hoſpital in this town, but, upon the Diſſolution, were given by Queen Elizabeth to this uſe, together with thoſe of a monaſtery called Our Lady's Rents; all which are ſo improved, that, in 1684, new almſhouſes were erected here. On the river Loddon, between this and Marlow, are many corn-mills, and ſome paper-mills. The town itſelf ſtands at the turning of the little river Wick, that from hence cuts its way to the Thames. Camden calls it a borough about the time of the Conqueſt; but Mr. Browne Willis obſerves, that it was not ſuch till about 18 years after it, and thinks it was made a free borough by Hen. I. and firſt incorporated in the reign of Edward IV. Here is an excellent corn-market on Friday, ſaid to be one of the greateſt in this part of England. After the wheat is ground and dreſſed at the corn mills, it is ſent to Marlow, where it is put on board barges for London. The toll of its market, which belongs to the corporation, was lett, by a leaſe of 21 years, lately expired, for 130l. a year, beſides 100l. fine. The fairs here are May 9 and September 14. The town is divided into four wards, containing between 300 and 400 houſes, and the aſſizes for the county are ſometimes held here. In July, 1774, ſome workmen digging in an adjacent meadow, diſcovered a Roman pavement, of about 9 feet ſquare, with ſtones of various colours, wrought with exquiſite art, but the biggeſt was not broader than the ſquare of a dye. The electors of the members for this borough are the corporation and free burgeſſes, and the returning officer is the mayor. It has returned members to parliament ever ſince the 28th of Edward I.

Wiccomb-Weſt, Bucks, near Chipping-Wiccomb, has a charity ſchool, is a wretched little place, of note only for having the beautiful villa of the late Baron Le Deſpencer near it.

Wicham, Camb. 16 miles from Cambridge, near the Firth-Dyke of Ely-Iſle.

Wichampford, Worc. on the borders of Glocesterſhire, S. W. of Eveſham, in the Vale of Eveſham.

Wichampton, Dorſet, W. of the river Allen, near Morechurch, between Cranborn-Chace and Winburn-Minſter, near More-Crichil, has a fair on the Aſſumption of the Virgin Mary.

Wichenden, Worc. a pariſh W. of Grimley, E. of Martley, N. of Catheridge, and 5 miles from Worceſter. Here are ſome hops grown, and much cyder and perry made.

Wichford, Camb. W. of Ely, 14 miles from Cambridge.

Wichling, Kent, 2 miles N. of Lenham.

Wick, Cornw. N. E. of Boſcaſtle, above Helford-Haven.

Wick, Eſſex, S. W. of Witham.

Wick, Gloc. S. W. of Marſhfield, has a charity ſchool.

Wick, Som. near Bruton.

Wick, Som. near Wells.

Wick, Surry, W. of Guildford.

Wick, Worc. near Perſhore, to which it is a chapelry.

Wickanford, Worc. in the road from Eveſham to Willerſley in Gloceſterſhire.

Wick-Cocket, Eſſex, near St. Oſyth.

Wick-Waryn, Worc. formerly a chapelry to Perſhore.

Wicke, Salop, S. E. of Wellington.

Wickelford or *Wicksford*, and *More-Hall, Warw.* S. of Alceſter, Here is a chapel, annexed to Exhall, and a yew tree in the chapel yard upwards of 53 feet high.

Wicken, Camb. near Burwell and Lanheath.

Wickenfield, Bucks, near Stony Stratford.

Wickeridge, Gloc. near Aſhelworth.

Wickerſlack, Weſtmor. near Shap.

Wickford, Eſſex, on the river Crouch, S. E. of Ramſden.

Wickham, Berks, near Welford.

Wickham, Eſſex, N. W. of Malden.

Wickham, *Hampſh.* on the river Beer, near Biſhops-Waltham, has a fair on May 20.

Wickham, Hertf. near Little Hadham.

Wickham, Kent, 1 mile E. from Fordwich, near the river Stour and Trendle-Park, ſaid to be the firſt in England, is called Wickham-Brews, from a family of that name, its ancient owners. Here is a charity-ſchool.

Wickham, Kent, in the pariſhes of Cuckſton and Stroud.

Wickham, Linc. near the Waſh, N. W. of Quaplod.

Wickham, Linc. S. W. of Louth.

Wickham, Northumb. 3 miles from Newcaſtle upon Tine.

Wickham, Oxf. near Bloxham.

Wickham, Suff. in Clayton pariſh, 8 miles from Lewes.

Wickham, York, N. Rid. N. E. of New Malton.

Wickham and *Abbey, York*, N. Rid. near the foreſt of Pickering.

Wickham or *Child's-Wickham, Gloc.* 6 miles W. from Campden, and 22 N. E. from Gloceſter. Here is a ſalt ſpring, which not being worked, is of no immediate advantage.

Wickham-Bonant or *Bonhunt, Eſſex*, N. of Rickling.

Wickham-Brook, Suff. E. of Great and Little Bradley.

Wickham-Buſhes, Kent, in Wootton.

Wickham-Buſhes, Berks, near Windſor, and about a quarter of a mile weſt of it is Cæſar's camp, a large Roman fortification.

Wickham-Eaſt, Kent, adjoining Weſt Wickham, and N. E. of Bexley.

Wickham-Market, *Suff.* on the river Deben, 4 miles from Woodbridge, and 82 from London, had once a market, of which there are yet ſome tokens, on Saturday, and is as big as many towns that ſtill have it. It is a place of indifferent trade, and has ſeveral good inns, it being a thoroughfare about half a mile, in the road from Woodbridge to Yarmouth. The quarter-ſeſſions were held here, having had a ſhire-hall for that purpoſe; but they were removed by the lord of the manor, and the hall converted into a farm-houſe, at Letheringham, now called the Old Hall; yet the civil and ſpiritual courts for the archdeaconry of Suffolk are ſtill held here. The church ſtands on a hill; ſo that, from the top of its ſteeple, though but 23 yards high, there is a proſpect in a clear day of near 50 pariſh-churches; and it ſerves the ſailors for a ſea-mark.

Wickham-St. Paul, Eſſex, near Wickham-Bonant and Caſtle-Heningham.

Wickham-Skeyth, Suff. S. W. of Eye.

Wickham-Weſt, Camb. 10 miles S. E. of Cambridge.

Wickham, Weſt, Kent, adjoining to Hayes. There are two ſeparate villages in this pariſh, each ſituated upon a deſcent, the one at a ſmall diſtance from Wickham-Green, and the other a mile farther ſouthward.

WICKHAM-WEST, *Kent,* 3 miles S. of Bromley, has a fair on the eve of St. Mary Magdalen.

Wickhampton, Norf. W. of Tunſtal.

Wickhouſe, Middleſex, near Oſterley.

Wickhouſe, Midd. near Hackney.

Wickins, Kent, in Charing pariſh.

Wickins, Northamp. S. W. of Stony Stratford.

Wicklewood, Norf. near Windham, had two churches, one of which is dilapidated.

Wickley, Northamp. near Boughton.

Wickner, Norf. near Wollerton.

Wick-Riſington, Gloc. S. of Stow in the Would.

Wickſtreet, Gloc. in the pariſh of Painſwick.

Wick's-End, Gloc. near Wickware.

Wick's-Odbury, Gloc. near Wickware, had once a chapel.

WICKWARE, *Gloc.* 113 miles from London, is a very ancient corporation and mayor-town, in a pariſh 10 miles in compaſs, and has a market on Monday, and fairs on April 5 and July 2, the profits whereof belong to the mayor, who is an alderman ever after his office has expired. The town is well watered by two brooks, over one of which is a handſome ſtone bridge, and the waſtes of it afford plenty of coal. This pariſh is much obliged to one Alexander Hoſea, a poor boy, a native of it, that ran away from his parents, but met with ſuch fortune in the world, that he gave 600l. to build a ſchool-houſe here, endowing it with a very good houſe, in Gray's-Inn-Lane, London, for maintenance of the ſchool-maſter, which gift was ſettled by a decree in chancery.

Wickwick, Gloc. a hamlet in the pariſh of Frampton-Cotterel.

Wickwick, Gloc. S. W. of Chipping-Sodbury.

Wickliff, York, N. Rid. S. E. of Barnard-Caſtle.

Wicoler, Lanc. near Colne.

Widboro'-Hill, Hertf. N. of Hoddſdon, in Ware pariſh.

Widdington, Eſſex, near Debden, joins to Henham on the north.

Widdington, Wore. one mile S. E. of Worceſter, a pariſh dependent on Worceſter.

Widdan-Friars, Dorſet, S. W. of Dorcheſter.

Widdop-Head, York, near Burnley in Lancaſhire.

Widdrington, Northumb. on the coaſt, between Warkworth and Newbiggin, on an eminence, commanding a view of Coquet Iſland and the ſea. This caſtle was lately deſtroyed by an accidental fire.

Wideбay, Berks, S. of Hungerford.

Widehope, Cumb. in Lorton pariſh, near Cockermouth, has a chapel.

Widemouth, Cornw. E. of Granvil's manor, W. of Stratton, on the Iriſh Sea.

Widerton or *Wierton-Houſe, Kent,* near Boughton-Monchelſea, or Quarry.

Widford, Camb. S. of Cambridge.

Widford, Eſſex, W. of Chelmſford.

Widford, Gloc. 2 miles E. from Burford in Oxfordſhire, 10 S. E. from Stow, and 30 E. from Gloceſter. The river Windruſh is of conſiderable breadth here, and is famous for fine trout and cray fiſh. The church is ſmall, and without any ſteeple. This pariſh is totally ſurrounded by Oxfordſhire.

Widford, Hertf. on the little river Aſh, S. W. of Sabridgeworth, and 1 mile N. from Hoddeſdon, near the road to Ware. In this pariſh, upon a hill a little to the W. of the river, are two barrows, which are ſuppoſed to have been thrown up by the Danes, in memory of ſome action here.

Widhill, Wilts, S. E. of Cricklade.

Widial, *Herts*, near Buntingford, which ſtands in part of its pariſh. In its church are ſome good remains of paintings of the New Teſtament hiſtory.

Widkirk, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Leeds.

Widleigh, *Hampſh.* between Southwick and Havant.

Widmer-Pole, *Notting.* between Stanton and Willoughby.

Widmore, *Kent*, near Bromley.

Widneſs, *Lanc.* near Weſt Darby.

Widon, *Northumb.* S. W. of Haltwiſle.

Widrington, *Northamp.* between Peterborough and Crowland.

Widworthy, *Devon*, E. of Honiton.

Wierſdale and *Foreſt*, *Lanc.* a diſmal ſolitary tract, S. E. of Lancaſter.

* WIGAN, *Lanc.* 12 miles S. from Preſton, 20 W. from Mancheſter, and 195 from London, ſtands pleaſantly on the river Dugles, near the riſe of it, and is a good well-built town, in the poſt road to Lancaſter, famous for the manufacture of coverlets, rugs, blankets, and other ſorts of bedding, and for its pit-coal, ironworks, &c. Henry I. erected it into a corporation, and by charters of Queen Elizabeth and Charles II. it is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, 2 bailiffs, a ſword and mace-bearer, and it is exempt from all ſervices without the borough. It has a ſtately church, one of the beſt endowed in the county, and the rector is always lord of the manor. The markets are Mondays and Fridays, for meal and other proviſions; fairs Holy-Thurſday, July 27, and October 13. This town is much inhabited by braziers, pewterers, and dyers, as well as weavers of rugs, &c. and is moſt famous for fuel, eſpecially the cannel-coal, which, though a deep black like jet, may be taken up in a handkerchief without ſoiling it. It is ſo ſoft before it is brought out into the air, that they make ſnuff-boxes and other toys of it. Near this town is that called the Burning-well, becauſe, upon emptying it, a ſulphurous vapour inſtantly breaks out, and makes the water bubble up as if it boiled, and a lighted candle being put to it, preſently takes fire, and burns like brandy; and by the heat of the flame, which in a calm ſeaſon will continue a whole day, they can boil eggs, meat, &c. though the water itſelf be cold, and the ſame water taken out of the well will not burn; ſo that it is only owing to the bubbling. In this neighbourhood the noble Arthur is ſaid to have routed the Saxons; and it is well known that, in 1650, there was an engagement here between the forces of King Charles I. and thoſe of the parliament, wherein the latter where victorious, the Earl of Derby, who commanded the former, being then taken priſoner, and afterwards beheaded. This place ſent members to parliament in the 23d and 25th of Edward I. but no more till the 1ſt of Edward VI. They are choſen by the free-burgeſſes, who are about 200, and the mayor returns them.

Wiganby, *Cumb.* in Aketon pariſh.

Wigborough-Great, *Eſſex*, N. W. of Merſey-Iſland. The manor-houſe, which is near the channel that runs up to Salcot, is called Abbeſs-Hall. The church ſtands on a hill, and is ſeen a good way both by land and ſea.

Wigborough-Little, *Eſſex*, ſtands W. of Merſey-Iſland, acroſs the creek, and joins to the former. The contents of this village have been computed at about 700 acres. The manor houſe ſtood near the ſea, and was called Copped-Hall.

Wigden, *Som.* N. of Yeovil.

Wigeſthorp, *Northamp.* N. E. of Thrapſton.

Wiggenbolt, *Suſſ.* on the river Arun, oppoſite to Hardham.

Wiggeſley, *Notting.* E. of Tuxford, is in the Soke of Newark.

Wiggey, *Surry*, N. E. of Ryegate.

Wiggin, Hunt. N. of St. Ives.

Wiggin-Moor, Hunt. N. E. of Ramfey.

Wiggington, Hertf. on a hill between North-Church and Tring, joins on the S. W. to Bucks, and the Ikenning-Street runs over the common. It is a new erected parifh, taken out of that of Tring. The church is fmall.

Wiggington, Oxf. near Hook-Norton.

Wiggington, Staff. a large parifh N. of Tamworth. Near this place are certain Lows, which are reckoned among the Roanm Tumuli; becaufe on their being dug up and opened, there were found afhes and charcoal in their true colours, and feveral pieces of rotten bones.

Wigginfhill, Warw. S. E. of Sutton-Coheld.

Wigginthorp, York, N. Riding, near the foreft of Bulmer.

Wiggiton, York, N. Rid. N. W. of York city.

Wigglefworth, York, W. Riding, near the river Ribble, S. of Settle.

Wiggold, Glouc. a hamlet to Cirencefter, lies on the N. E. of the town.

Wighill, York, W. Riding, on the banks of the Wherfe, E. of Wetherby.

Wightfield, Glouc. a hamlet in Deerhurft parifh.

Wight - Ifland, Hampfhire, the moft E. point being oppofite to Portfmouth, the moft W. point to Chriftchurch, and it is about two or three hours fail to it from Southampton or Portfmouth. Though a portion of of Hampfhire, it is fo detached by nature, and difcriminated by peculiar circumftances, as to be pointed out in a feparate defcription, being the largeft and moft valuable of the appendant Britifh iflands. Its figure is nearly a rhombus or lozenge, but extremely irregular, containing about 100,000 acres. It is 23 miles long, 13 in the middle, where broadeft, and 60 in compafs. The air is remarkable healthy, and the inhabitants live to a great age. The foil is various, affording a greater diverfity than is to be found in any other part of Great-Britain of the fame extent. The fides lie N. and S. but the fea breaks fo far into it on the N. fide, that it almoft divides it into two parts, whereof that on the W. is called Freflhwater, and that on the E. Binbridge Ifle. It is divided into two hundreds. The town and river of Newport, or Medina, being in the center of the ifland, it is from thence diftinguifhed by Eaft and Weft-Medina. It has 3 market-towns, 3 parliamentary-boroughs, 4 caftles, 30 parifhes, above 3000 houfes, near 27,000 fouls, and 5000 of the inhabitants are reckoned fit to bear arms. The militia of the ifland at prefent conlifts of only one company of 60 men, commanded by a captain, under the governor, which was firft raifed in 1757, but not embodied till 1777. There are feveral beacons on the ifle, where continual watch is kept, to give notice of the approach of an enemy. The principal fortrefs of the ifland is Carifbroke Caftle, which ftands on a fmall hill, about a mile S. W. of Newport, near a village of its name, and covers about an acre and an half of ground. It is of great antiquity, and is rendered remarkable for having been the place of confinement of Charles I. and has fince been ufed for a military hofpital; befides the caftle there are other forts on the ifland, all of which were erected about the 36th year of Henry VIII. viz. Sandown Fort, Yarmouth Caftle, Worfley's Tower, and Cary's Sconce, with Weft Cowes Caftle. The hills command a moft delightful profpect of the fea on both fides; on the S. it is diverfified by a variety of intermediate vales, meadows, and corn-fields; and on the N. and N. E. the view extends to Spithead, and the towns of Portfmouth, Southampton, and Lymington, on the oppofite fhore. Timber was formerly here in great plenty; but the dock at Portfmouth, and the private yards in and near the ifland, have left little more than is neceffary

for the conſumption of the inhabitants. Its coaſt abounds with fiſh, and the ſand eel is found here in plenty. It abounded formerly with game, but of late years they are diminiſhed, though neither fox, badger, or polecat, were ever found on it. It has a great ſupply of ſea fowl; and they breed great quantities of domeſtick poultry. The ſprings in general yield excellent water, and in ſeveral places are mineral ſprings, particularly one at Pitland, in the pariſh of Chale, which, whilſt flowing, appears pure and tranſparent; but, on ſtagnating, depoſites a white ſediment equal to half its depth, and as thick as cream: at half a mile diſtant from it, at Black Gang, under Chale Cliff, iſſues a chalybeate water. A ſpring impregnated with alum was diſcovered at Shanklin, and ſeveral other chalybeate ſprings are found in different parts of the iſland. A variety of minerals are found, particularly alum, in a bay a little north of the Needles; and a ſtrata of coal is viſible in different parts. It has alſo ſome excellent quarries of ſtone applicable to different uſes. Thoſe near Quare Abbey furniſhed the ſtone for building Wincheſter cathedral. There is no other manufacture on the iſland but that of making ſalt; but they export wheat, flour, barley, malt, and ſalt, of the latter of which they annually, on an average, ſend off about 1100 tons; and in 1780, 37,499 quarters of flour. A ridge of hills runs through the middle of the iſland, on which feed great flocks of ſheep, whoſe wool is reckoned the beſt, next to the fleeces of Leominſter and Coteſwold. Here is a milk-white tobacco-pipe clay, the beſt of its kind, which they export, together with fine white ſand, of which drinking glaſſes are made as good as thoſe that formerly came from Venice. The inhabitants, ſays Camden, uſed to make themſelves merry with this proverbial boaſt, "That they had no Monks, Lawyers, nor Foxes;" but this muſt be meant only of the time after the diſſolution of the abbeys; for, before it, here were two monaſteries; and, doubtleſs, their geeſe and their bubbles could witneſs they had foxes, and attornies. The government of this iſland, which is a poſt of the higheſt truſt and honour, and always conferred on ſome general or admiral, or on ſome perſonage of the firſt rank; and under him are all the governors of the forts and caſtles of the iſland, where is commonly a whole regiment in garriſon, and ſometimes more. In matters eccleſiaſtical it is ſubject to the juriſdiction of the biſhop of Wincheſter, in whoſe dioceſe it is, and in civil affairs to the county of Southampton. It has two parks, but only one foreſt, called Parkhurſt, conſiſting of about 3000 acres, which obliges the inhabitants to import wood from Hampſhire. On St. Catharine's Hill, above Chale, 750 feet above high-water mark, at the back of the iſland, is St. Catharine's tower, an octagon building, ſquare within, 27 feet high, the ſides 4 feet wide, which ſerved the purpoſe of a chapel, tower, and beacon, and here was an hermitage before the year 1312. Several Roman antiquities have been found on the iſland; and barrows and encampments are ſeen on it. Henry de Beauchamp, whom Henry VI. had created premier Earl of England, and afterwards Duke of Warwick, was in 1445 crowned king of this iſland, and thoſe of Jerſey and Guernſey, by that monarch's own hands; but he dying without iſſue-male, the regal title expired with him, and the lordſhip of the iſle reverted to the crown, in which it reſted 44 years, till Edward IV. gave it to Richard, Lord Woodvile, with the title of Lord of the Iſle of Wight; but on his death this title fell alſo. The iſland, in ſhort, particularly the ſouthern parts, is ſo fruitful, that one year's crop will ſerve the inhabitants 8 years, who therefore ſend the ſurplus over to Portſmouth, &c. It abounds particularly in corn, cattle, alum, hares, rabbits, partridges, pheaſants, lapwings, wild-fowl, fiſh, &c.

It is ſuppoſed to have been formerly joined to Hampſhire, it being not above 1 mile from Hurſt-Caſtle to the Weſt part of the iſland. The lofty white rocks at the weſtern end of the iſland, called the Needles, have been disjointed from the land by the waſhing of the ſea. They were formerly three in number, but a few years ago the talleſt of them, called Lot's Wife, which roſe 120 feet above low-water mark, and in ſhape reſembling a needle, being undermined by the conſtant effort of the waves, overſet, and totally diſappeared. This iſland affords a curious circumſtance in natural hiſtory. The ſea encroaching on it in ſome parts, whilſt land is gained by its abandoning it on others. Sir John Oglander has preſerved the memory of a bowling-green, with a row of trees on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, near Sandown Caſtle, all which were waſhed away by the ſea; whereas on the north-eaſt ſide the contrary has ſo remarkably occurred, that veſſels are ſaid to have come up an arm of the ſea, of which there is not at preſent the leaſt trace remaining, to Nettleſtone and Barnſley, now about a mile diſtant inland from the ſhore. There are ſeveral dangerous rocks about it, which being marked in the maps and charts of the iſland and the channel, for the notice of ſailors, we need not ſo much as name them.

Wightlingham, *Norf.* S. E. of Norwich.

Wightmere, *Staff.* N. of Burton on Trent.

Wighton, *Norf.* S. of Wells.

Wighton, *York*, E. Riding, 7 miles from Bromley, and 192 from London, is a ſmall but ancient town, near the river Foulneſs, which in Camden's time was well ſtocked with huſbandmen. Edward II. granted it a charter for a fair on the eve-day and morrow of St. Mary Magdalen, as did Henry VI. for two others, the one upon the feſtival of the Invention, the other on that of the Exaltation of the Holy-Croſs. It has a market on Wedneſdays.

Wight-Weſel, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Sheffield.

Wightwick, *Staff.* near Wolverhampton.

Wigleſdon-Moor, *Durham*, near Darlington.

Wigleſte, *Wiltſhire*, near Everley Warren.

Wigmere, *Kent*, N. E. of Elham.

Wigmore, *Heref.* near the Lug, 3 miles from Richard's-Caſtle, had in the Saxons' time a caſtle, in a waſte piece of ground. It has fairs on April 25 and July 25.

Wigmore, *Salop*, S. W. of Shrewſbury.

Wignell or *Wigenhall*, *Norf.* in the Marſhland. St. Mary's, St. Peter's, St. Magdalen's, and St. Margaret's-Wignell, are 4 pariſhes on the W. ſide of the Ouſe, S. W. of Lynn-Regis.

Wigſel, *Kent*, near Hawkhurſt.

Wigſton, *Great* and *Little*, *Leic.* S. of Leiceſter.

Wigtoft, *Linc.* E. of Dunnington.

Wigton, *Cumb.* in the foreſt of Allendale, 306 miles from London. Here is an hoſpital for 6 poor clergymen's widows, and a free grammar ſchool. In the highway here are ſeveral altars pitched, which they ſay were brought from Ellenborough and Old Carliſle. Its market is on Tueſdays. Fair on March 25.

Wigwall, *Derbyſh.* near Wirkſworth.

Wikam, *Lincolnſh.* E. of Market-Raiſin.

Wike, *Salop*, N. E. of Great Wenlock.

Wike, *Salop*, near Sheffnal.

Wike, *Suff.* near Chicheſter.

Wike, *York*, W. Riding, N. E. of Halifax.

Wike, *York*, W. Rid. S. of Harwood Caſtle.

Wikeham, *Leic.* N. E. of Waltham on the Would.

Wiken, *Norfolk*, has a common, called Lyng, near Garboldiſham.

Wiken, *Warw.* a hamlet to Coughton.

Wiken-Aſh, *Norf.* S. E. of Lynn-Regis.

Wikenby, *Linc.* S. of Market-Raiſin.

Wickerſley, *York*, W. Riding, near Rotherham.

Wickerſley or *Wickley*, *York*, W. Riding, near Rippon, has a free-ſchool.

Wikey, *Salop*, S. of Baggeley.

Wikin, *Leic.* near Hinkley, to which pariſh it belongs, but it formerly had a chapel, long ſince decayed.

Wilam, *Northumb.* on the Tine, W. of Newcaſtle,

Wilbaſton, *Northumb.* S. W. of Rockingham-Foreſt,

Wilbees, *Suff.* near Arlington.

Wilberfoſſe, *York*, E. Riding, W. of Pocklington.

Wilberry, *Wilts*, between Newton-Tony and Ambreſbury.

Wilbraham, *Great* and *Little*, *Camb.* 7 miles N. E. of Cambridge.

Wilbrighton, *Staffordſh.* near Moreton.

Wilburton, *Camb.* S. W. of Ely, 12 miles from Cambridge.

Wilburton, *Linc.* See *Wiberton*.

Wilburton-Rode, *Linc.* between Wilburton and the ſea.

Wilbury-Hill, *Hertf.* between Baldock and Ickleford, in Hitchen pariſh, where is a camp of about 7 acres. Half the vallum is defaced, ſuppoſed to have been an amphitheatre. Roman coins have been found here. The Roman Ickneild-Way paſſes over this hill.

Wilby, *Northamp.* S. W. of Wellingborough.

Wilby, *Suff.* near Stradbrook.

Wilby-Hall, *Norfolk*, near New Buckenham.

Wilcheswode, *Dorſet*, in the Iſle of Purbeck, and a member of Langton-Wallis. It had formerly a priory.

Wilcot, *Oxf.* on the Akeman-ſtreet-road, S. of Charlbury, where are veſtiges of a Roman officiana for making bricks, tiles, and ſtucco. It was very lately a ſpreading tumulus, conſiſting of fragments of Roman bricks and cement, and probably concealed hypocauſtic ducts, and ſubterraneous works.

Wilcot, *Salop*, near Shrawarden-Caſtle.

Wilcot, *Wilts*, E. of Alcannings.

Wilden, *Bedf.* 4 miles N. E. of Bedford, the rectory of which is a rich living.

Wilderley, *Salop*, W. of Longnor.

Wilderneſs, *Kent*, near Sevenoak.

Wilderton, *Kent*, near Throwley.

Wildſtoke, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Whitchurch.

Wildſworth, *Linc.* on the Trent, W. of Kirton in Lindſey.

Wilford, *Northamp.* by the Avon, N. W. of Naſeby.

Wilford, *Notting.* a hamlet of Cliſton, by Nottingham.

Wilgate or *Wolgate-Green*, *Kent*, in the pariſh of Throwley.

Wilkſby or *Wilſby*, *Linc.* near Bullingbrook.

Willaſton or *Wollaſton*, *Cheſh.* between Hooton and the Dee.

Willaſton, *Cheſhire*, near Nampt-wich.

Willaſton-Magna, *Salop*, near Wigmore.

Willen or *Willey*, *Warw.* on the Watling-ſtreet Roman way, N. E. of Newnham-Paddox.

Willenhall, *Staff.* near Walſall and Wolverhampton.

Willerby, *York*, E. Riding, near the river Harford, S. of Scarborough.

Willerſby, *York*, E. Rid. N. W. of Hull.

Willerſey, *Glouc.* 3 miles W. of Campden, and 5 S. E. from Eveſham. There is a large camp, incloſing about 60 acres of ground, ſuppoſed to have been formed in the time of the Daniſh ravages, and it ſtill continues pretty perfect.

Willerſley, *Herf.* S. W. of Weobley.

Willeſborough, *Kent*, 1 mile and a half S. E. of Aſhford, near the river Stour. In its church there is a monument, near 340 years old, of one Mr. Barry.

Willesdon, Middlesex. See *Willsdon.*

Willesford, Linc. near Ancaster. Here is a small charity-school.

Williamscot, Oxf. N. of Banbury.

Williamston, Northumb. near Kirkhaugh.

Williams-Thorp, Derby, S. E. of Chesterfield.

Williamstrip, Glouc. a hamlet to Coln-St. Alwin's, 1 mile and an half E. of the church, Mr. Blackwell has a fine seat here.

Williams or *Willimots-Wick, Northumb.* near Beltingham.

Willine, Bucks, S. W. of Newport.

Willingdale-Doe and *Spain, Eff.* near the Rodings, are two parishes, supposed to be but one heretofore, whose churches stand in the same church-yard.

Willingford, Staff. N. E. of Lichfield.

Willingham, Camb. E. of St. Ives, 10 miles from Cambridge.

Willingham, Camb. E. of Gogmagog-Hills, is memorable for a lad, who, before he was a year old, had marks of puberty; before he was three years old, was above three feet and a half high; and before he was six, died as it were in an advanced age, in 1741, as his epitaph in the church-yard sets forth.

Willingham, Linc. S. E. of Gainsborough.

Willingham, Linc. on the river Witham, E. of Lincoln.

Willingham, Suff. S. of Beccles, the church in ruins.

Willingham-North, Linc. E. of Market-Raisin.

Willingham-South, Linc. S. E. of Market-Raisin.

Willingsworth, Staff. in the parish of Sedgley.

Willington, Bedf. near the river Ouse, S. E. of Bedford.

Willington, or *Wilmington, Camb.* in the Isle of Ely.

Willington, Chesh. near High-Leigh.

Willington, Derby, N. of Burton upon Trent.

Willington, Durh. S. W. of Brandspeth-Castle.

Willington, Durh. 2 miles from Bishops-Auckland.

Willington, or *Willyton, Linc.* S. of Kirton in Lindsey.

Willington, Northumb. W. of Tinmouth.

Willington, Sussex, N. of Cuckmere-Haven.

Willington, Warw. near Shipton upon Stoure.

Willion, Hertf. S. of Baldock.

Willisham, Suff. between Needham and Bildeston.

Williton, *Som.* S. of Watchet, 8 miles from Minehead, has a fair on Trinity-Monday.

Willoford, Cumb. where the Picts-Wall crosses the river Irthing, was a Roman station.

Willoughby, Linc. near Alford.

Willoughby, Notting. near a river that runs into the Trent, North of Newark.

Willoughby, Notting. S. W. of Tuxford.

Willoughby, *Warw.* E. of Lemington-Hastings, near the conflux of the Leame and Avon. This village is enlivened with the canal, and assumes a commercial appearance by the number of new buildings rising on its banks, and the magazines of coal and lime-stone laid up for sale. A market here on Tuesdays; and a fair on Whit-Monday and Tuesday.

Willoughby on the Would, Notting. on the S. borders of the county, near the Fosse-way, where in a field are the ruins, as the inhabitants think, of a town called Long-Billington, which has for many ages been demolished. Hereabouts the ploughmen and shepherds often turn up Roman coins, so that it is supposed to have been a Roman station. It had the present name from the willows growing about it.

Willoughby-Scots, or *Water, Linc.* N. of Fokingham.

Willoughby-Silk, Linc. S. of Sleford.

Willoughby-Waterless, Leic. near Countisthorp.

Willowbeck, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Swale at Cundal.

Willowbridge, *Staff.* whoſe wells, when in faſhion, enjoyed the viſits of invalids, and had a houſe for bathing, &c. built for the accommodation of patients, but the waters are now neglected.

Willſdon, *Midd.* a ſmall village, between Paddington and Harrow on the Hill.

Willy, or *Willeley*, *Salop*, near Bridgnorth.

Willy, *Surry*, in Chaldon pariſh, has in it a fine grove of aſh-trees.

Willy, a river which riſes near Warminſter, in the Weſtern part of Wiltſhire, and running S. E. is joined by the Nadder at Wilton, and falls into the Upper Avon, a little to the W. of Saliſbury.

Willy, *Wilts*, on the river called Willybourn, near Heiteſbury, has the traces of a very large camp over againſt it, fortified with a double ditch, and ſuppoſed to have been Roman. The neighbours call it Yaneſbury-Caſtle.

Wilmerſton, *Som.* between Bath and Farnborough.

Wilmington, *Kent*, 1 mile S. W. of Dartford.

Wilmington, *Kent*, near Sellindge.

Wilmington, *Kent*, near Bocton-Aluph.

Wilmington, *Salop*, W. of Stiperſtones-Hill.

WILMINGTON, *Suſſex*, near Eaſt-Bourn, has a fair on Sept. 14.

Wilminſton, *Devon*, in Taviſtock pariſh.

Wilnall, *Staff.* near Wolverhampton.

Wilne, *Magna* and *Parva*, *Derb.* in the pariſh of Sawley.

Wilnicote, *Warw.* a hamlet of Tamworth.

Wilſbury, *Monm.* near Monmouth.

Wilsford, *Linc.* near Ancaſter.

Wilsford, *Wilts*, E. of Devizes.

Wilsford, *Wilts*, near Stonehenge.

Wilſhamſted, *Bedf.* S. E. of Bedford.

Wilſick, *York*, W. Rid. N. W. of Tickhill.

Wilſley, *Derby*, near Aſhby de la Zouch.

Wilſted-Hall, *York*, E. Rid. in Holderneſs, near Burſtwick.

Wilſtern, *Hertf.* a hamlet and manor of Tring.

Wilſthorp, *York*, E. Rid. near the ſea, S. of Bridlington.

Wilſthorp, *York*, E. Rid. W. of that city.

Wilſton, *Leic.* N. of Bredon on the Hill.

Wiltborp, *Linc.* between Stamford and Bourn.

Wilton, *Heref.* 1 mile from Roſs, had an ancient caſtle on a hill, now in ruins. There cannot be a pleaſanter country than what the Wye flows through between this place and Monmouth.

Wilton, *Norf.* near Hockwold, N. of the river Little-Ouſe.

Wilton, *Som.* near Taunton.

* WILTON, *Wilts*, 3 miles W. from Saliſbury, and 86 from London, at the conflux of the Nadder and Willy, from which laſt it had its name. It is now a mean place, with but one church, though formerly it had 12; yet is the county-town, as well as a borough. By a charter of K. Henry VIII. it is governed by a mayor, with a recorder, 5 aldermen, 3 capital burgeſſes, and 11 common-council, and has a town-clerk, King's bailiff, and the mayor's ſerjeant; alſo the county-courts are uſually kept, and the knights of the ſhire choſen here. It has a charity-ſchool, eſtabliſhed in 1731, by Walter Dyer, Eſq. and Richard Uphill, to which and other charities in this town, Robert Scumption, Eſq. in 1779, added 4,200l. 3 per cent. Bank ſtock. After being plundered by the Danes, it recovered, and was very populous in the time of the Saxons, it being then alſo the ſee of a biſhop, erected by Edward the Elder, out of the dioceſe of Sherborn. K. Stephen put a garriſon here, to curb the incurſions of the Empreſs Maud's ſoldiers from Saliſbury,

but Robert, Earl of Gloceſter, beat out the garriſon, and burnt the town. Nevertheleſs the town ſtill held up its head, till the Biſhop of Saliſbury turned the London road to the Weſtern counties another way, and then it decayed apace. It lies at the bottom of a vale about two miles broad, which runs from Chriſtchurch in Hampſhire, through Saliſbury-Plain, for 20 miles. It has a market on Wedneſdays; fairs May 4, Sept. 12, and Nov. 2. It glories in that called Wilton-Houſe, between the town and a ſpacious park, which was begun in the reign of Henry VIII. on the ruins of a nunnery, and is ſuch a magnificent palace, for its building and furniture, and is one of the principal objects in a hiſtory of the arts and belles-lettres. Holbein and Inigo Jones imagined the buildings. Here Sir Philip Sidney drew his Arcedia. Vandyke drew many of the family portraits. Thomas, the 7th Earl, completed the collection of pictures, and aſſembled the throng of ſtatues, which amount to 36, with 133 buſts, among which laſt are ſuppoſed to be ſeveral uniques. Henry, the laſt earl, has ſhewn, by a bridge deſigned by himſelf, that had Jones never lived, Wilton-houſe might have been a villa worthy of ancient Rome. The celebrated collection of antiques in this villa, contains the whole collection of the Cardinals Richlieu and Mazarine, and the greateſt part of the Earls of Arundel's. A tapeſtry and carpet manufacture has been carried on at this town for ſome time. This borough ſent members to parliament as early as Saliſbury; they are choſen by the free-burgeſſes, in number above 80, and returned by the mayor.

Wilton, *Wilts*, S. of Great-Bedwin.

Wilton, *York*, N. Riding, near Pickering.

Wilton, *York*, N. Rid. N. W. of Giſborough.

Wilton-Biſhops, *York*, E. Rid. N. of Pocklington.

* WILTSHIRE, is bounded on the N. E. and E. by Berkſhire, on the S. E. by Hampſhire, on the S. W. by Somerſetſhire, and on the N. W. and N. by Gloceſterſhire. Its length from N. to S. is near 54 miles. Its breadth from E. to W. 34, and it is about 200 in circumference, containing 1200 ſquare miles. The air is ſweet and healthy, though ſomething ſharp on the hills in winter; but it is mild during that ſeaſon in the vales. The land in the Northern parts is generally hilly and woody; in the Southern it is rich and fertile; in the middle it chiefly conſiſts of downs that afford the beſt paſture for ſheep; and in the valleys, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn-fields and rich meadows. In ſome places is found knot-graſs near 20 feet in length, with which hogs are fed, eſpecially about Market-Lavington. Its chief commodities are ſheep, wool, wood, and ſtone; of this laſt there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, on the banks of the river Nadder, where ſome of the ſtones are 20 feet in length, and 4 in thickneſs, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are thoſe relating to the clothing-trade. The principal rivers in Wiltſhire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, the Willy, with the Adder, Duril, Were, Calve, Iſis, Rey, and Willybourne. This county, which lies in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, contains 24 market-towns, 107 vicarages, 304 pariſhes, and 950 villages. It is divided into 29 hundreds, one city, Saliſbury, and 21 market-towns, viz. Marlborough, Devizes, Malmſbury, Wilton, Chippenham, Calne, Cricklade, Downton, Heytesbury, Hindon, Luggerſhall, Weſtbury, Wotton-Baſſet, Caſtle-Comb, Warminſter, Ameſbury, Auburn, Bradford, Highworth, Lavington, Swindon, Trowbridge, and Mere. The moſt remarkable places in this county are Stonehenge, and the Roman, Saxon, Britiſh, and Daniſh encampments, in the different parts of the county; and three Roman

roads which pass through it; and that extensive tract called Salisbury-Plain, on which are fed vast quantities of sheep. It sends 34 members to parliament, namely, two knights for the shire, and two burgesses for each of the following boroughs: New-Sarum, Wilton, Marlborough, Old-Sarum, Wooton-Basset, Luggershall, Great-Bedwin, Cricklade, Malmsbury, Chippenham, Devizes, Calne, Westbury, Heytesbury, Hinton, and Downton. This county abounds with antiquities, among which Stonehenge stands foremost, for which we have given a separate article. Silbury-Hill, near Luggershall, is perhaps the largest barrow in England, being 170 feet perpendicular, 105 in diameter at the top, and rather more than 500 at the bottom. In digging to plant trees on its top, in 1723, they found bedded in chalk, a human skeleton, which crumbled to pieces on touching, with it were deer's horns, and an iron knife with a bone handle, and an old horse-bit. Round this hill, in various directions, are numberless barrows, South long barrow, near Silbury-Hill, is 180 cubits long, and at no great distance from it is a barrow 350 feet long, made only of stones. About half a mile from Silbury is Abury, a stupenduous monument of Druidism. The whole environed with an immense circular rampart 60 feet wide, of earth, and within it a ditch of the same breadth; the diameter 1400 feet, the circumference 4800 feet, and the area inclosed, 22 acres, through the center of which runs the high road from Bath to Marlborough. The first circle of stones within this area is 1300 feet diameter, and consisted of 100 stones, from 15 to 17 feet square, reduced in 1722 to 40, of which only 17 were standing, and about 43 feet asunder. Within this great circle were two lesser, each consisting of two concentric circles, the outermost of 30, the innermost of 12 stones of the same size, and at the same distance from each other. The southernmost of these circular temples had a single stone in its center, 21 feet high; the northernmost, a cell formed of three stones, before which lay the altar, as at Stonehenge. Both these temples were almost entire about 1720. It had two original entrances, one towards Kennet, as described in the article Abury, which was called by the common people the Sanctuary. The other avenue led to Bekhampton, of nearly the same length and construction. Dr. Stukeley calculated the total number of stones employed in this stupendous work of Druidism, with its avenues, &c. at 650. At no great distance from hence, a little N. at Winterbourne-Basset, is another double circle of stones; and indeed for a considerable distance from hence and Stonehenge, several of these circles, supposed to have been chapels for the families of Archdruids, are to be found. Windmill-Hill, N. of Abury, is encompassed with a circular trench, and covered with barrows, and the stones employed in all these works, from 50 to 70 ton weight, are the same as those of Stonehenge, fetched from Marlborough-Downs.

Wilverton, *Worc.* S. E. of Worcester city.

Wily, *Wilts*, W. of Stapleford, near Steple-Langford.

Wimbish, *Essex*, S. E. of Walden, on the way to Thaxted, was anciently a distinct parish from Thunderley, which, upon the decay of its church, is now a hamlet of it.

Wimbleton, *Surry*, 3 miles S. of Putney church. Wimbleton-house, a noble seat of Earl Spencer, was burnt down, March 28, 1785, and stood about half a mile S. from the road on Wimbleton-Common. It was built in the remarkable year 1588, and has a fine park and garden belonging to it; but the former is low swampy ground. Wimbleton-Heath, or Common, which is as high as Hampstead-Heath, is about a mile each way, joins on the N. to Putney-Common, from whose parish it is parted by posts, has a round

camp on it, made by the Danes, and is graced on the S. ſide with ſeveral ſeats. Here are 2 charity-ſchools for 50 boys. Ethelbert, King of Kent, was defeated here, in a battle, by Ceaulin, the Weſt-Saxon, in the year 568.

Wimbleton, *York*, N. Rid. near Helmeſley.

Wimboldeſley, *Cheſh.* S. of Middlewich.

Wimbotſham, *Norf.* N. of Downham.

Wimerling, *Hampſhire*, between Fareham and Portſmouth.

Wiming ſwold, or *Womenſwold*, *Kent*, 4 miles and a half from Eleham, being united to Nonington, to which it was once a chapel, they both form one curacy.

Wimley, or *Wimondley-Magna*, *Hertf.* in a rich and well cultivated ſoil, S. W. of Baldock, ſtands on the Pirral, which has a mill on it. This manor is held by grand-ſerjeantry, viz. the office of cup-bearer, to preſent the firſt cup the ſovereign drinks at the coronation. It is to be of ſilver gilt, and it is returned to them as the fee of the office, which has been appendant to this manor ever ſince the Conqueſt. There are behind the church, which is united with that of St. Hyppolite, the traces of a caſtle, or ſome fortification, erected in the time of the Normans.

Wimley-Parva, *Hertf.* S. of the former, and within 2 miles of Stevenage, had formerly a priory.

Wimmerley, *Lanc.* 3 miles from Garſtang.

Wimmington, *Bedf.* N. of Harrold. The church is an oblong ſquare, all under one roof, covered with lead, the tower only with the ſpire projecting at the W. end. In the church are ſome antique monuments, and very ancient bells. There are remains of an ancient manſion, and two cloſes called parks, with a ſubterraneous water-courſe of 100 yards, the remains of a covered drain.

WIMPLE, *Devon*, has a fair on Monday ſe'nnight after Sept. 1.

Wimple-Hall, *Camb.* 5 miles from Royſton, and 9 miles S. W. from Cambridge, was built, at a vaſt expence, in a very dirty country. In digging canals here were found many bodies, and ruſty pieces of iron, ſuppoſed to be the remains of a battle.

Wimpſton, *Warw.* a member of the manor of Whitchurch.

Wimſlow, *Cheſh.* N. W. of Macclesfield.

Wimſton, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Southampton.

Wimſwold, *Leic.* N. E. of Loughborough, ſtands on the hills, in a pleaſant air.

Winander-Mere, or *Windermere*, *Weſtmorl.* which has a village on it called Winander, lies on the Weſtern borders of the county, at the foot of Furneſe-Fells, and is the greateſt lake in England, being about 15 miles in length, near 1 broad, and 18 in compaſs, with very winding ſhores, 90 feet deep in the middle, in other places 132 feet, and its greateſt depth 222, is oppoſite Eccleſrig-Crag, and covers about 30 acres. It is paved, as it were, at bottom with one continued rock. It abounds with almoſt all kinds of fiſh, but is moſt noted for that delicate but very rare fiſh, called the char, or the golden Alpine trout, becauſe it is ſaid to be bred no where but here, and in ſome waters among the Alps, though it is alſo to be had in others of our Northern lakes, as Coningſton-Mere, Ulles-Water, Butter-Mere, &c. and in ſome parts of North-Wales. All the fiſhing here belongs to the barony of Kendal, and all the tithe fiſh to the rector of Winander pariſh, who has a pleaſure-boat upon the lake, and ſo much money a boat, in lieu of the ſaid tithe. The char fiſh is commonly taken in the coldeſt weather, and only by nets. At the upper corner of this lake are the ruins of a fort, ſuppoſed to have been Roman. The water of it is extraordinary clear, and it has ſeveral ſmall iſlands, one of which is about 30 acres, with a good houſe on it. Here a hermit

lived several years only on roots and fish, without going once to bed. The beautiful picturesque views, and the sublimity of the scenery, viewed from the North side, is more than Pouffin or Rosa ever exhibited, and beggars all attempts of language to give an adequate idea of. There is a remarkable fine echo on the island. There was a good old house called Holme-house, in the middle of the great island, which in 1774 was pulled down, to be rebuilt and enlarged; and a curious edifice erected on the spot, which attracts the attention of travellers. In laying the foundation, discoveries were made of very old foundations, pavements, and gravel-walks.

Winborn-Abbas, *Dorset*, which gives name to the hundred, 2 miles from Cranborne. The river Allen rises near this place.

Winborn-All-hallows, *Dorset*, S. of Cranborn-Chase.

Winborn-All-Saint, *Dorset*, formerly a distinct parish, now united to Winborn-St. Giles, from whence it is distant half a mile.

WINBORN-MINSTER, *Dorset*, 16 miles from Dorchester, 9 from Blandford, and 98 from London, is between the river Stoure and the Allen, over each of which streams it has a bridge, and had the name of Minster from its monastery, wherein the West-Saxon King Etheldred was buried, in the year 872, as well as Queen Ethelburg, and King Sigeforth, in 961. This is the largest parish in the county, has a noble church, built cathedral wise, 180 feet long, with a fine tower in the middle, whereon stood a spire, which in the last century fell down; and another tower at the W. end. The two towers are each about 90 feet high. It was formerly collegiate, and a free royal chapel. The Eastern tower and part of the church are Saxon. The church besides 180 feet long, is 60 broad. It is the only church in the county that has cathedral service performed in it. It has several monumental inscriptions of the nobility that have been buried there. Having is the only choir in the county, to which belong 4 singing-men, 6 boys, and an organist. Here is a very fine free-school. It has a Presbyterian meeting-house, an almshouse or hospital for poor decayed men and women, and a handsome workhouse. It is a populous but poor place, chiefly maintained by a woollen manufactory. It is governed by two bailiffs. Here is a market on Fridays; fairs on Friday in Easter-week, June 29, and August 31, and a cattle-market begins here on Good-Friday, which lasts 7 weeks. Between this and Cranborn is a wood called Harley; from which, and these two towns, ariseth this proverb, "That when Harley is *hareless*, Cranborn *whoreless*, and Winborn *poorless*, the world will be at an end." This town is said to have been a winter-quarter for one of the Roman legions, whose summer-station was at Badbury-Hill, 2 miles off, and that they adorned it with many magnificent buildings. This town was once a hamlet to the manor of Kingston-Lacy.

Winborn-St. Giles, *Dorset*, on the river Allen, near Winborne-Minster, is a small parish, but the capital of an hundred of the same name; and is 2 miles from Cranborne. Near the church is the magnificent seat of the Earl of Shaftsbury. It has a large almshouse consisting of several apartments.

WINCANTON, *Som.* 113 miles from London, has a considerable corn, cheese, and flesh-market on Wednesdays. Great part of it was destroyed by fire, in April, 1747. An urn was found here not long ago full of Roman coins. Here was shed the first blood in the Revolution, 1688.

Wincelby, *Linc.* 3 miles S. E. of Horncastle, is a small place.

Wineh, *East* and *West*, *Norf.* near King's-Lynn.

Wincham, *Ches.* near Northwich.

Wincham, *Som.* W. of Crewkhern.

WINCHCOMBE, *Gloc.* 10 miles S. W. from Campden, 9 E. from Tewkesbury, 16 N. E. from Glocester, 6 N. E. from Cheltenham, and 93 from London, is a parish 12 miles in compass, watered with a brook that runs into the Avon. It was anciently a county or sheriffdom by itself, till the grant of it, in the reign of King Etheldred, laid it to Glocester, and was a borough in the reign of Edward the Confessor. It had an abbey, and its abbot was mitred, and sat in parliament. The market is on Saturdays; the fairs April 25, and July 17. Here is an almshouse for 12 poor women, and three charity-schools. There are scarce any ruins visible, either of the abbey, or of that which was called Ivy-Castle, or of St. Nicholas church, that stood in the East part of the town. The inhabitants planted tobacco here to very good account, till they were restrained in the 12th of Charles II. after which the town by little and little decayed, and is now generally poor, and the very site of its ancient magnificent buildings is levelled and ploughed up.

* WINCHELSEA, *Suff.* one of the Cinque-ports, 2 miles S. W. from Rye, 7 N. E. from Hastings, and 67 from London, stands at the angles of this county and Kent. It was built in the reign of Edward I. when an older town of the same name two or three miles off, which had 18 parishes, was swallowed up by the sea in a terrible tempest, except a small part of it, which is now marsh and meadow-land. It was then encompassed with a rampart, and afterwards with a wall, and began to flourish, but being sacked by the French and Spaniards, and abandoned by the sea, it decayed on a sudden. Nor was the new town quite finished before it was abandoned also by the sea; and, having also lost all trade, the grass grows in the streets, though they are paved, to such a degree, that the herbage is let some years for 4l. and there remains now little more than a skeleton of what was once a very fair town. The stone-work of its 3 gates is still standing, though they are near 3 miles asunder over the fields; and in many places of the town are fine stone-arched vaults for merchandize, and lately used for the manufacture of cambricks, which has not answered the expectations of the projectors. Here are many ruinous materials of ancient structures, which are so buried, that the streets have been turned into corn-fields, and the plough goes over the foundations, nay, over the first-floors of the houses, where nothing of a town seems to remain. Upon the level left by the sea, are the ruins of a castle built by Henry VIII. at the expence of 23,000l. It is circular, and faced with square stones, on the plan of several others built in the same reign, with one large round tower, serving as a keep, surrounded by an assemblage of smaller of the same figure, connected by a short curtain. Here are ruins of a monastery (for here were formerly two) and of the churches there is only the chancel of one, which is used for divine worship. This town is incorporated by the name of the mayor and 3 jurats, and has a market on Saturdays, and a fair on May 14. The members are chosen by the freemen, in number about 40, and returned by the mayor. There are large marshes near the town, which the inhabitants are at a vast charge in defending from the incroachments of the sea, by walls and great banks of earth.

* WINCHESTER, *Hampshire*, 68 miles from London, stands on the Itching, where it is joined by another small river, in a bottom, surrounded by hills of chalk, or whitish clay, and is supposed to have been built 900 years before Christ. We read in the Roman authors Cujacius and Pancirollus, that there were looms here for weaving cloths for the Roman emperors and their army, and for making sails, linen, shrouds, &c. for their furniture. That here was a monastery in the infancy of Christianity is generally agreed; and

the old piece of flinty wall, near the West gate of the cathedral, is supposed to be the remains of it. On St. Catherine's-Hill, near this city, there appears to have been a camp; and on the side of the West gate was a castle, where the West-Saxon Kings, in whose time this city was sacked once or twice, are supposed to have kept their court. Tradition ascribes this castle to King Arthur. William Rufus was crowned in it; as were Edgar and Edward the Confessor, in the city. In 1630 it remained a square building with a tower at each corner, being the seat of Sir William Waller, who took it from the King in the civil wars, and it was then demolished except the old hall, a magnificent building, in which the assizes are held, supported by pillars of marble, and has a round table, pretended to be above 1200 years old, which has illegible Saxon characters, said to be the names of the 24 Knights with whom King Arthur used to carouse at it; but Mr. Camden thinks the whole a fable, and that the table is of a much later date. The keep, with foundations of flint-walls still remain of the castle. King Ethelstan gave this city the privilege of 6 mints for coinage of money. Fox says, that its church, which is one of the noblest sees in the kingdom, was first founded by Kinegulf, a King of the Mercians, whose son translated the see of Dorchester hither, in the year 663; and although the diocese of Sherborn was taken out of this see by King Ina, yet it became afterwards so rich a see, that when Edward III. would have preferred its bishop Edendon, his favourite to the see of Canterbury, he refused it, saying, that though Canterbury was the *higher Rack*, Winchester was the *better Manger*. This bishop's successor, William of Wickham, having sued his executors for dilapidations, recovered, besides money, 1556 head of black cattle, 3876 wethers, 4717 ewes, 3521 lambs, and 127 swine; all which stock belonged, it seems, at that time, to the bishoprick of Winchester. Egbert was crowned the first sole monarch of England in this city. St. Swithin, one of its bishops, was tutor to that King's son, and buried in the churchyard of the cathedral. In his time the city was destroyed by the Danes. William the Conqueror sometimes kept his court here. The Empress Maud, being possessed of this city, was so closely besieged in it by King Stephen, that she was glad to escape in a coffin, after having caused a report to be spread of her death; but the city was plundered by the soldiers. Henry II. held a parliament here, where he was crowned, with his Queen. King John, in whose interest this city stood firm, during all his war with the Barons, resided here; and his son, Henry III. was born here; as was also, in 1209, that William, Duke of Saxony, from whom is descended the family of Hanover, now established on the throne of Great-Britain. Henry III. who kept his Christmas here in 1239, made sad havock of the temporalities of this see, because the monks chose one Raleigh their bishop instead of his wife's uncle. When the barons rose against him, the castle here was seized by Simon de Montfort, the Earl of Leicester's son, the city taken, and all the Jews in it put to the sword; but the said Earl being soon after killed, the King came and held a parliament here. Soon after the murder of Edward II. his uncle, Edmund Plantagenet, was beheaded at the castle-gate here. William of Wickham, above-mentioned, being prime-minister to Edward III. as well as bishop of this see, procured a charter from him for this city, whereby it was made a wool-staple (a trade carried on here, even at this time, with great success); and he obtained many other privileges and immunities, to be for ever appendant to this see, as particularly that its bishops should be prelates of the most noble Order of the Garter, and chancellors to the archbishops of Canterbury. He built all the body

of his cathedral weſtward from the choir (where his ſtatue is placed in a nich over the great window) except only a ſmall part of it, begun by his predeceſſor; and, beſides divers other bounties, he beſtowed 20,000 marks on the repair of houſes, mended all the highways from hence to his palace in Southwark, built St. Mary's-College here, near the palace, to fit ſcholars for the Univerſity and New-College, in Oxford, to finiſh them. He alſo built ſeveral free-ſchools and hoſpitals, both in Hampſhire and Surry, which travellers may every where diſtinguiſh by this motto on his arms, affixed to the ſeveral ſtructures, viz. *Manners make the Man.* He likewiſe built Windſor-Caſtle for Edward III. and, to conclude the account of his magnificence, he erected a ſtately tomb of white marble, richly gilt, 13 years before his death, in the body of his church, where he lies interred. In 1393, Richard II. held a parliament here, and Henry IV. was here married. In this city Henry V. gave audience to ambaſſadors that came to him from France to ſue for a peace; but they did it in ſuch inſolent terms, that he ſoon after invaded their kingdom, and conquered it. Prince Arthur, eldeſt ſon to Henry VII. was born here; and Q. Mary I. was married here to Philip King of Spain. This city was beſieged, and taken, in 1643; after which the biſhop's palace here was pulled down, to make money of the lead and other materials; but Biſhop Morley, who had been in exile with Charles II. laid out 2800l. in building a new one. Charles II. was ſo highly pleaſed with the ſituation of this city, that he ſet Sir Chriſtopher Wren upon building a royal palace in the high part of it, on the W. ſide, where the caſtle ſtood; but the King dying before it was finiſhed, nothing remains of it but a ſhell, though it was carried up to the roof, and the whole caſe roofed, &c. ſo that what was done of it is ſaid to have coſt 25,000l. A cupola was deſigned 30 feet high, above the roof, which would have been ſeen at ſea, and a ſtreet was to have led from the front to the cathedral. The whole length of the building is 328 feet; a park of ten miles in circumference was intended. The beſt materials have been ſince diſpoſed of, and the whole was converted into a priſon in the laſt war, as it ſtill continues. It is in contemplation to fit up this building for a barrack, to hold four regiments of foot. In digging the foundation, a pavement of brick was found, with coins of Conſtantine the Great, &c. Charles II. and James II. made ſeveral progreſſes to this city, eſpecially while the palace was building; and Q. Anne, who viſited it ſoon after her marriage with Prince George of Denmark, ſettled it on him, as an appendage for his life, in caſe he ſurvived her. King George I. who likewiſe honoured this city with a viſit, made a preſent to the Duke of Bolton of the fine pillars of Italian marble that were to have ſupported the grand ſtair-caſe. The members, which it has ſent to parliament from the beginning, are choſen by the corporation and free-burgeſſes, in number about 100, and returned by the bailiffs. The cathedral was anciently called the old minſter, or monaſtery, to diſtinguiſh it from the new one, which being ſo near to it, that they were a diſturbance to each other, the monks of the new minſter, by licence of Henry I. built a fine large monaſtery at Hyde, in the N. W. part of the city, which was treacherouſly burnt down by Prince Henry de Blois, ſays Camden, by a fire, wherein a famous croſs was conſumed, the gift of Canute the Dane, which coſt him the yearly revenue of all England. The biſhop took from it 500lb. weight of ſilver, 30 marks weight of gold, 3 crowns with ſo many thorns of gold ſet with diamonds, which he put into his treaſury, and took enough out of it to found and endow the hoſpital of St. Croſs, in the year 1132, which is ſaid, by miſtake of ſome writers,

to be founded above 200 years after, by the Cardinal de Beaufort, who only farther endowed it. The original inſtitution was for the maintenance of 13 poor men; the revenues of this hoſpital, though conſiderably diminiſhed, ſtill maintain a maſter and 9 poor brethren. The office of maſter is a very lucrative appointment, generally held by ſome dignified clergyman. There are likewiſe 4 out-penſioners, who have each a ſtipend of 10l. per annum. The buildings belonging to this foundation conſiſt of one extenſive irregular court, which has a beautiful rural effect, and altogether exhibits a piece of venerable antiquity. The church, which is a curious remain of Saxon architecture, was built in the reign of King Stephen, by the firſt founder; it is in the form of a croſs, and conſiſts of three aiſles, with a tranſept, or croſs aiſle. The roof is remarkably lofty, and is ſupported by round maſſive pillars, with round-headed arches, ſtronger than the Doric or Tuſcan, and in the church there are ſeveral very ancient tombs, braſſes, and epitaphs, chiefly of the maſters and brothers of this hoſpital. The old minſter, now the cathedral, had, after the ejection of the monks at the Diſſolution, a new foundation of a dean and 12 prebendaries. In this cathedral were buried ſeveral of our Saxon Kings, whoſe bones were collected by Biſhop Fox, and put into 6 little gilded coffins, which he placed upon a wall on the S. ſide of the choir. Here are a font of black marble, erected in the time of the Saxons; an altar-piece, the gift of Biſhop Morley, which is highly extolled by the inhabitants for its workmanſhip and deſign; and a choir, ſaid to be the longeſt of any in the kingdom, it being not leſs than 136 feet. A fine piece of painting has been lately placed over the altar, by the dean and chapter, painted by Mr. Weſt, the ſubject Chriſt raiſing Lazarus from the dead. Here lies the marble coffin of William Rufus, which being opened by the ſoldiers in the civil wars, 1645, they found on his thumb a gold ring adorned with a ruby. Here were formerly 32 pariſh-churches, of which only 6 remain. There is a great deal of void ground within the walls, with gardens that are ſupplied with water from little canals on each ſide of the High-ſtreet. The buildings here have a very agreeable air of antiquity, and the ſtreets are broad and clean. Its river was made navigable for barges from hence to Southampton, in the reign of William the Conqueror. The clergy live very elegantly in the cloſe belonging to the cathedral; and there is a great deal of good company in the city, as well as abundance of gentry in the neighbourhood, which makes it a place very ſociable; but it is a town of little trade or manufacture. It is half a mile long from E. to W. about 1 mile and a half in compaſs, and ſurrounded almoſt with a wall of flints, with 6 gates, and ſuburbs leading to every one of them. The eſtabliſhment of St. Mary's-College, above-mentioned, appointed a warden, 70 ſcholars or ſtudents in grammar, 10 perpetual chaplains (now called fellows) 3 other chaplains, 3 clerks, a ſchoolmaſter, uſher, an organiſt, and 16 choriſters, who, with their tenants, were to be tax-free for ever. The ſcholars wear black gowns; but when they go to the chapel, which is in the center of the college, they put on white ſurplices. Over the door of the ſchool there is a curious ſtatue of the founder, made by Mr. Cibber, who cut thoſe inimitable figures of Melancholy and Diſtraction upon Bedlam-Gate, in Moorfields, London. The ſcholars here have exhibitions after ſome time, if they have a mind to ſtudy in the New-College, Oxford, which, as is before obſerved, was founded by the ſame noble benefactor. It is obſervable, that this William of Wickham, and the two biſhops who ſucceeded him, viz. Henry de Beaufort, who was made a cardinal, and William Wainfleet, ſate in this ſee almoſt 120 years; a thing very rare

for three bishops to hold one bishopric so long! The Cardinal, who had been thrice Lord-Chancellor, was so wealthy, that he left legacies to almost all the cathedrals in England, but most to that of Wells. In the cathedral church-yard there is a college, erected and endowed by Bishop Morley, in 1672, for 10 ministers widows. There are three charity-schools here; one for 30 boys, another for 30 girls, who are all clothed, and, when fit, put out apprentices. These two are maintained by a subscription of 220l. a year; and there is a third, for teaching 250 boys, at a private person's charge, but they are not clothed. Near the E. gate of the city is St. John's hospital, in the hall of which the mayor and bailiffs give their public entertainments. At one end is the picture of King Charles II. by Sir Peter Lely, and at the other a large table of all the mayors and bailiffs of this city from the year 1184; and here are also tables of benefactions to this city, during the Saxon reigns, and since the Norman race, from Henry II. to Charles II. An infirmary has been established here, supported by voluntary subscription, chiefly owing to the zeal and pains of Dr. Alured Clarke. According to a charter of Queen Elizabeth, the city is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, aldermen (not limited, out of whom are chosen 6 justices) 2 coroners, 2 bailiffs, 24 common-council, a town-clerk, 4 constables, and 4 serjeants at mace, who have a guildhall, rebuilt not many years ago, in the front of which is the effigy of Queen Anne, cast in mixed metal. Here are two courts of record held on the market-days, which are Wednesday and Saturday. Its fairs are the first Monday in Lent, July 5, and 22, and Oct. 13, the last noted for cheese and cattle, and called St. Giles's fair, because it is kept on the spot where St. Giles's chapel or hospital stood, without the city, on a high hill, called St. Giles, to the E. of the river. The great Roman highway leads from this city to Alton. There are charming plains and downs about Winchester, on which there are annual horse-races. It is said by Hollingshed, and other writers of Chronicles, that the citizens of Winchester had formerly the privilege of overseeing the Sovereign's kitchen and laundry at coronations, as the citizens of London had the care of the wine-cellar.

Winchester, Old, Hampsh. a hill in the tithing of W. Mean, where the Romans are supposed to have had a summer-camp.

Winchester, Old, Northumb. 7 miles W. of Newcastle, has the ruins of an old fort.

Winchet-Hill, Kent, in Goudherst parish.

Winchfield, Hampsh. N. E. of Odiam.

Winchington-Lower, Bucks, near Upper Winchington.

Winchington-Upper, Bucks, W. of Aylesbury.

Winchmore-Hill, Midd. near Edmonton.

Winckley, Devon, 2 miles from Tawton.

Winckton, Hampsh. near Christchurch.

Wineo-Bank, York, W. Rid. N. of the Don, over against Templebrough, is a hill, from whence a bank is continued for near 5 miles without interruption.

Wincot, Glouc. a hamlet to Clifford-Chambers.

Wincot, Glouc. in the parish of Quinton.

Windall, Norf. near Gillingham.

Winder, Lanc. on the shore of Ken-Sands.

Winderton, Warw. in the parish of Brailes.

Winderwath, Westmorl. on the river Eden, N. W. of Appleby.

Windgate, Durh. near Wheatley-Hill, S. E. of Durham.

Windgates, Northumb. S. E. of Newbiggin.

WINDHAM, or WYMONDHAM,

Norfolk, 100 miles from London, has a market on Friday. K. John first granted the market here in 1203, and a fair on Nov. 25, which is now removed to Feb. 2. Another fair was granted here for May-day, which is removed to May 6; and the other fair, which was granted for Sept. 8, and the days before and after, is now kept on Sept. 7. The men, women, and children here, are continually employed in the making of spiggots and foffets, spindles, spoons, and the like wooden wares; and for all idle perfons, here has been a bridewell for many ages, the keeper of which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, had 40s. a year paid by the county-treafurer. The inhabitants enjoy their writ of privilege, as ancient demefne, from ferving at affizes, or feffions, &c. This town was fet on fire June 11, 1615, by certain incendiaries, when above 300 dwelling-houfes, &c. were confumed, to the damage of above 40,000l. In 1631, it was vifited with a fevere plague. It is infamous for the birth of the Ketts, who fo much harraffed this county in the reign of Edward VI. one of whom was hanged upon the fteeple of its church. Here was a priory, which was afterwards made an independent abbey. The E. part of the nave, at the Diffolution, was converted into a parifh-church, and ftill remains with the middle and Weft tower, which laft was built 1410. On the bridge is Weftwade chapel, now ruined. Here is a free-fchool, well-endowed, and a charity-fchool for teaching 30 children.

Windle, Lanc. N. E. of Weft Derby.

Windle-Hill, Kent, in the parifh of Allhallows.

Windlefham, Surry, on the edge of Windfor-Foreft, near Bagfhot, where, in the reign of Edward III. the Abbot of Chertfey erected that called Hook-Mill, conveys a benefaction of 8l. a year given for ever to its poor. At Lightwater-Moor, in this parifh, there grows great ftore of dwarf-willow, called Gale, and in Latin *Myrtus Brabantica*. It has a grateful fmell, like a mixture of bays and myrtle, and is often put in chefts to fcent linen.

Windlefton, Durh. near Bifhops-Aukland.

Windley, Derby, 4 miles from Derby.

Windmill, Kent, near Appledore.

Windmill-Hill, Berks, near Hinton.

Windridge, Durh. S. E. of Bifhops-Aukland.

Windridge, Herif. S. W. of St. Alban's, fituate on a ridge.

Windrufh, a river in Oxfordfhire, which runs into the Thames above Langworth.

* WINDSOR, *Berks*, 22 miles from London, fo called from its winding fhore on the S. fide of the Thames, where the Saxons had a famous pafs, was granted by Edward the Confeffor to Weftminfter-Abbey; but the abbot exchanged it with William the Conqueror for Batterfey and Wandfworth, in Surry, and other lands in Effex. Here is a large church, with a ring of 8 bells; and in the High-ftreet, is a handfome town-hall, which was built in the reign of Charles II. It has a ftatue of Queen Anne at one end, and of Prince George of Denmark at the other. It was conftituted a borough by King Edward I. with great privileges, fuch as exemptions from all tolls of bridges, markets, and fairs. It fent members to parliament from the 30th of his reign to the 14th of Edward III. when it intermitted till the 25th of Hen. VI. but has fent them ever fince. It had charters from both K. James I. and II. by which the corporation was to conffift of a mayor, high-fteward, deputy-fteward, a town-clerk, two bailiffs, and 28 burgeffes, chofen out of the principal inhabitants, 13 of whom were to be called fellows, or benchers of the guildhall, and 10 of thefe to be called aldermen, out of whom were to be chofen the mayor and bailiffs. The members of parliament are chofen by the inhabitants

paying scot and lot, about 300, and the mayor is the returning officer. William the Conqueror, charmed with the convenient situation of this place for hunting, first built the castle (which has been the residence of some or other of our princes almost ever since) and had several lodges in its foreft. Henry I. fortified it, and, in the 10th year of his reign, kept Whitsuntide here, having summoned all the nobility of the realm to attend him. In the reign of Richard I. this was reckoned the ftrongeft caftle in the kingdom, next to the tower of London. Queen Eleanor, wife to King Edward I. had four children born here; and King Edward III. furnamed Edward of Windfor, because he was born here, took such a liking to the place, that he enlarged and beautified the palace, at a vaft expence, employing workmen in it from the 34th to the 43d year of his reign, who built the palace-royal and chapel, St. George's Hall and chapel, the tower in the middle, the houfes for the dean and canons, with all the walls, towers, and gates, and added ditches, ramparts, and several other places of ftrength; and in it the Kings of France and Scotland were both at one time his prifoners. It is about 1 mile in compafs, and the work was carried on by William of Wickham, then the court-architect, afterwards Bifhop of Winchefter, who caufed these words, *This made Wickham*, to be cut in ftone in the inner wall of the little tower, which from him is called Winchefter-Tower. But this inscription rendering it dubious, whether he made the caftle, or the caftle made him, had like to have embroiled him with the King, till he cleared it up, by aflfuring his Majefty, that all he meant by it was, that the money and reputation he had gained in building that caftle had been the *making of him*. Henry VII. added the fine buildings joining to the King's lodging; Henry VIII. the great gate that opens to the outer court; Edward VI. and Queen Mary I. a curious fountain in the inner court, into which they brought water from Blackmore-Park, that ferved the whole caftle. Queen Elizabeth added the noble terrace, faced with free-ftone ramparts, a fumptuous work, covered with a fine gravel, and fo contrived, with cavities and drains, that not a drop of rain will reft on it, it being dry and hard enough to walk on immediately after the greateft fhowers; and this Queen generally walked here an hour before dinner, except in windy weather, to which fhe had an averfion; but in a fober rain fhe often liked to walk here under an umbrella. It is fo fpacious, efpecially on the N. fide, that none of the palaces in France and Italy have any thing like it. The terrace belonging to the Grand Signor's feraglio, in the outer court, next to the fea, is faid to come up the neareft to it. Charles I. built a gate at the end of this terrace, which leads to the park, and a moft beautiful walk. At the N. E. corner of it is a little feat (faid likewife to be Queen Elizabeth's invention) that will not hold above two perfons at moft, with a high back, and cover for the head, which was contrived to turn about with eafe by thofe who fat in it, fo as to give fhade from the fun, or fhelter from the weather. The rooms over this terrace furvey the fineft and richeft vale in the world, reaching to and including London one way, and Oxford another, with the beautiful and bountiful Thames gliding through it from the one city to the other, and enriching the towns and villages on each fide by its navigation. Charles II. laid out great fums in repairing, new modelling, and new furnifhing this palace; and there is a fine equeftrian ftatue of him erected in 1680, over a well funk in the inner court for fupplying the caftle with water at its firft building. James II. and William III. continued the ornaments of painting here; fo that the apartments are now as fine as any in Europe, and the rooms larger and loftier than thofe of the boafted palace of Ver-

failles. To deſcribe all the pictures in this palace, done by the moſt eminent maſters, and all the rich furniture in the royal lodgings, would take up a volume. St. George's Hall, which is paved with marble, and one of the fineſt rooms in Chriſtendom, was deſigned, from the firſt inſtitution of the Garter, for entertaining the Knights at their inſtallment; and the Sovereign uſed to feaſt them here every St. George's day; which room has by his preſent Majeſty been conſiderably improved, and the utmoſt taſte and ſuitable embelliſhments diſplayed on it. The royal chapel, at the W. end of it, is alſo paved with marble, and adorned with carved work, beyond any that can be ſeen in England. To which his Majeſty has paid the greateſt attention, by furniſhing it in the moſt ſuperb manner, with crimſon velvet furniture, trimmed with the greateſt elegance with gold. The governor, or conſtable of the caſtle, lives in the round tower, which is built like an amphitheatre, ſo high, that St. Paul's cathedral in London, may be ſeen from it; and there is a tradition, which is generally believed, that its clock was heard to ſtrike 13 at the midnight hour, by a centinel then poſted on the terrace. St. George's chapel, in which the Knights of the moſt noble Order of the Garter are inſtalled, was begun ſo long ago as 1337, and is one of the moſt beautiful, neat, and ſtately Gothic buildings in the world. As the Knights die, their banners are taken down, and their titles and coats of arms are engraved on little copper-plates, and nailed to the ſtalls, from whence they are never removed. By the regiſtry of the Garter, of which the Dean of Windſor is Keeper, the Biſhop of Saliſbury Chancellor, and the Biſhop of Wincheſter Prelate (which honours are annexed to their ſees) it appears, that, beſides our own Kings, who have been Sovereigns of this moſt noble order, ever ſince its inſtitution by Edward III. there have been 9 Emperors of Germany Knights-Companions of it, above 30 Kings of foreign nations, 11 Electors of the Empire, 16 other ſovereign Princes 7 Princes of Orange, 2 Dukes of Brunſwick-Lunenburgh, 2 Princes of Heſſe, a Prince of Saxe-Gotha, a Margrave of Brandenburgh-Anſpach, beſides Marſhals, Dukes, or Peers of France, and Grandees of Spain; while it is obſerved, to the honour of the Engliſh monarchs, that they never accepted of any of the orders created by the foreign ſovereigns. A little before the inſtitution of the Knights of the Garter, King Edward founded a college for a cuſtos, 12 ſecular canons, 13 prieſts, 4 clerks, 6 choriſters, and 26 alms-knights, &c. to the honour of St. George and Edward the Confeſſor; but, in the reign of Edward IV. the title of cuſtos was changed into dean, and the college incorporated by the name of Dean and Canons of the free chapel of St. George, within the caſtle of Windſor. The 26 alms-knights were to be gentlemen wounded in the wars, or impaired by indigence or age, and theſe were, by Edward III. ſtiled the *Poor Knights of Windſor*. In the 22d of Edward IV. their penſions were withdrawn, and they were ſeparated from the college; but they were afterwards re-united, and their proviſion ratified by parliament, in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Queen Elizabeth. They are now reduced to 18, with the allowance of 40l. a year each. A conſiderable benefaction has lately been left to encreaſe their number, and build an encreaſe of apartments. They wear a caſſock of red cloth, reaching down to their ancles, with a large mantle of purple, and St. George's croſs embroidered on their left ſhoulder; and they are obliged to go twice a day to their ſtalls in the chapel, which are immediately below thoſe of the Garter-Knights, to pray for the Sovereign and the Knights of the Garter. Belonging to this chapel is a tomb-houſe, built by Cardinal Wolſey, which was converted to the uſe of the Romiſh perſuaſion by

James II. and from that time has been ſuffered to run to decay, but his preſent Majeſty has lately ordered it to be repaired and ornamented with painted glaſs. Among the buildings of this noble palace is the chapel of St. George, ſituated in the middle of the lower court; this ancient ſtructure, which is in the pureſt ſtyle of Gothic architecture, was firſt erected by Edward III. in the year 1337, but however noble the firſt deſign might be, Edward IV. not finding it entirely compleated, enlarged the ſtructure, and deſigned the preſent building, together with the houſes of the deans and canons, ſituated on the N. and W. ſides of the chapel; the work was afterwards carried on by Henry VII. who finiſhed the body of the chapel, and Sir Reginald Bray, Knight of the Garter, and the favourite of that King, aſſiſted in ornamenting the chapel and compleating the roof. The architecture of the inſide has always been eſteemed for its neatneſs and great beauty, and in particular the ſtone roof is reckoned an excellent piece of workmanſhip. It is an ellipſis, ſupported by Gothic pillars, whoſe ribs and groins ſuſtain the whole cieling, every part of which has ſome different device well finiſhed, as the arms of Edward the Confeſſor, Edwrd IV. Henry VII. and VIII. alſo the arms of England and France quarterly, the croſs of St. George, the roſe, portcullis, lion rampant, unicorn, &c. The beautiful painted window, by Mr. Picket, after a deſign of Sir Joſhua Reynolds, has been lately put up by his Majeſty's directions, and the execution of it beggars deſcription. In a chapel in the S. aile, is repreſented in ancient painting, the hiſtory of John the Baptiſt, and in the ſame aile are painted on large pannels of oak, neatly carved and decorated, with the ſeveral devices peculiar to each prince, the portraits at full length of Prince Edward, ſon to Henry VI. Edward IV. and V. and Henry VII. In the N. aile is a chapel, dedicated to St. Stephen, wherein the hiſtory of that ſaint is painted on the pannels, and well preſerved. In the firſt of theſe pannels St. Stephen is repreſented preaching to the people; in the ſecond, he is before Herod's tribunal; in the third, he is being ſtoned; and in the fourth, he is repreſented dead. At the E. end of this aile is the chapter-houſe of the college, in which is a portrait at full length, by a maſterly hand, of the victorious Edward III. in his robes of ſtate, holding in his right hand a ſword, and bearing the crowns of France and Scotland, in token of the many victories he gained over thoſe nations. On one ſide of this painting is kept the ſword of that great and warlike prince. But what appears moſt worthy of notice is the choir. On each ſide are the ſtalls of the Sovereign and Knights Companions of the moſt noble order of the Garter, with the helmet, mantling, creſt, and ſword of each knight ſet up over his ſtall, on a canopy of ancient carving curiouſly wrought, and over the canopy is affixed the banner or arms of each knight, properly blazoned on ſilk; and on the back of the ſtalls are the titles of the knights, with their arms neatly engraved and blazoned on copper. The Sovereign's ſtall is on the right-hand of the entrance into the choir, and is covered with purple velvet and cloth of gold, and has a canopy and complete furniture of the ſame valuable materials; his banner is likewiſe of velvet, and his mantling of cloth of gold. The princes ſtall is on the left, and has no diſtinction from the reſt of the knights companions; the whole ſociety, according to the ſtatutes of the inſtitution, being companions and colleagues, equal in honour and power. The altar-piece was, ſoon after the Reſtoration, adorned with cloth of gold and purple damaſk, by Charles II. but on removing the wainſcot of one of the chapels in 1707, a fine painting of the Lord's Supper was found, which being approved of by Sir James Thornhill,

Verrio, and other eminent masters, was repaired and placed on the altar-piece. This has since been replaced by a most superb painting by Mr. West, in 1788. Near the altar is the Queen's gallery, for the accommodation of the ladies at an installation. In a vault under the marble pavement of this choir, are interred the bodies of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour his Queen, Charles I. and a daughter of the late Queen Anne. In the S. aile, near the door of the choir, is buried Henry VI. and the arch near which he was interred, was sumptuously decorated by Hen. VII. with the royal ensigns and other devices, but they are now much defaced by time. In this chapel is also the monument of Edward, Earl of Lincoln, Lord-High-Admiral of England, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, erected by his lady, who is also interred with him: the monument is of alabaster, with pillars of porphyry. Another, within a neat screen of brass-work, is erected to the memory of Charles Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and Knight of the Garter, who died in 1526, and his lady, daughter to William, Earl of Huntingdon. A stately monument of white marble, erected to the memory of Henry Somerset, Duke of Beaufort, and Knight of the Garter, who died in 1699. There are here also the tombs of Sir George Manners, Lord Roos, that of the Lord Hastings chamberlain to Edward IV. and several others. Joining to the little park, there is a neat palace, which was purchased by Princess Anne of Denmark, who lived in it while in disgrace with the late King William. The Duke of St. Alban's had a palace here also, which was built by his grandmother, but bought by the crown, in 1779. The walls of the little park, which is not much more than 3 miles round, but well stocked with deer, are finely shaded with trees; and the Keeper's lodge is a charming habitation, being adorned with fine gardens, &c. by Admiral Churchill (brother to the great Duke of Marlborough) who had this employment; ornamented with the history of the expedition to Mexico, by Cortez, the famous Spanish general, painted on mother-of-pearl, and which was presented to the Admiral out of the spoils taken at Port St. Mary and Vigo. The great park, which is 14 miles in compass, and stocked with all manner of game, is so embellished by nature, that it surpasses all the gardens of art. The Ranger's or Keeper's lodge here, which was built in the reign of Charles II. received such additions from the late Earl of Portland, and the Duchess-dowager of Marlborough, who had both that employment, as makes it a compleat villa, and was the residence of his Royal Highness the late Duke of Cumberland. In the Forest, which is 30 miles round, are several noble seats, particularly Glocester-Lodge, built by the Duke of Glocester, which stands on the top of a hill, with a view not only of Windsor, and its parks, but also of London on the E. and of rising grounds covered with trees on the W. The markets here are Wednesday and Saturday; and fairs on Easter-Tuesday, June 24, and Oct. 16. Here are several almshouses, and other considerable benefactions to the poor.

Windsor, Cornw. among the mineral hills, S. W. of Columb.

Windsor, Old, Berks, adjoining the town of Windsor, is a small village with a church, and near is a mineral spring called St. Peter's-Well. On St. Leonard's-Hill several antiquities have been discovered.

Winender-Meer. See *Winander-Meer.*

Wineford, Som. between the river Ex and Barle, S. W. of Carhampton.

Winestow, Mmm. on the Trothy, S. W. of Monmouth.

Winfarthing, Norf. S. of New Buckenham, was in the Conqueror's time, 2 miles long, and 1 broad. It is privileged as ancient demesne.

the tenants being excused from serving as jurors at the sessions or assizes, or any where else out of the manor, and from toll in markets and fairs, upon renewing their writ every reign, and having it annually allowed by the sheriff of the county. Here were formerly two deer parks. In the great one stood the manor-house.

Winfield, or *Winford cum Felton*, *Som.* W. of Pensford.

Winfield, *Wilts*, S. W. of Trowbridge.

WINFORD-EAGLE, *Dorset*, a hamlet and chapelry belonging to Little-Toller, a mile S. E. from it. It has a fair on August 10.

Winforton-Court, *Heref.* on the Wye, near Whitney, 3 miles from Kington and Hay.

Winfrith, *Dorset*, W. of Wareham, was formerly held by serjeantry of holding the bason for the Sovereign to wash in at the coronation. The church, which is near the W. end of the parish, has some Saxon ornaments on its doors, with massive pillars within side.

Wing, *Bucks*, near Ascot.

Wing, *Rutl.* 3 miles from Okeham, a clean village, and stands high.

Wingall, *Linc.* near Kirton in Lindsey.

Wingates, *Staff.* between Leek and Flash.

Wingerworth, *Derby*, 2 miles S. W. of Chesterfield.

Wingfield, *Derby*, near Alfreton. Here are North Wingfield and South Wingfield. The former is S. W. of of Bolsover.

Wingfield, *Kent*, in the parish of Wrotham.

Wingfield, *Suff.* N. of Stradbrook. Near it are the ruins of a noble old castle, which is about a quarter of a mile N. W. of the church, in a plain surrounded by woods, moated round. It is situated low, without any earthworks for its defence. The S. front, or principal entrance is entire. The W. end is now a farm-house. In 1708 a charity-school was opened here for 34 boys. The church, built of various coloured flints and stones, makes a very beautiful appearance, as well as a very uncommon one; and its chancel is of a rich style of architecture. Here are several fine monuments of the De la Pole family. It formerly had a college, which stood on the S. side of the church; the W. side of its quadrangle making now a farm-house.

WINGHAM, *Kent*, by the Stour, 3 miles S. E. from Fordwich, was the capital of the hundred of its own name. A college was founded here in 1282. Here is a charity-school, and fairs on May 1, and Nov. 1.

Wingham-Barton, *Kent*, in the parish of Ash, near Sandwich.

Wingrave, *Bucks*, N. E. of Aylesbury, has a small charity-school.

Wingsby, *Linc.* near Horncastle.

Winhall, *Hampsh.* N. of Winchester.

Winingham, *Chesh.* on the Pever, near Northwich.

Winington, *Salop*, N. W. of Cause-Castle. In this parish was born in 1483, Thomas Parr, who lived to the age of 152 years.

Winington, *Staff.* near Ashley and Muckleston.

Winkborn, *Notting.* N. of Southwell.

Winkfield, *Berks*, 2 miles from Sunningwell.

Winkfield, *East*, *Berks*, in the Forest, 5 miles from Windsor.

Winkley, *York*, W. Rid. W. of Rippon.

Winlayton, *Northumb.* near Newcastle on Tine.

Winmelay, *Lanc.* in Amounderness, near Garstang.

Winmore in Elmet, *York*, W. Riding, 4 miles from Leeds, in the road to York.

Winnelraw, *Northumb.* N. E. of Kirkhaugh.

Winnesley, *Heref.* N. E. of Weobly.

Winnington, *Chesh.* near Northwich, has a stone bridge over the Weever.

Winnow, *Cornw.* near the river Fowey, 5 miles from Launceston.

Winrush, *Glocest.* near North Leche, 4 miles W. from Burford, in Oxfordshire, and 9 from Stow on the Would.

Winsbury, *Salop*, near Chirbury.

Winscomb, *Som.* N. W. of Axbridge.

Winscot, *Devon*, in the parish of St. Giles, by Torrington.

Winsgell, *Cumb.* S. E. of Kirk-Oswald.

Winsham, *Som.* S. E. of Chard.

Winshill, *Derby*, by the Trent, and in the parish of Burton.

Winslade, *Hampsh.* 2 miles from Basingstoke.

Winsley, *Salop*, E. of Cause-Castle.

Winsley, *Wilts*, near Bradford.

WINSLOW, *Bucks*, 8 miles N. W. of Ivingho, 5 miles S. E. of Buckingham, and 52 from London. It is surrounded with woods. Here is a market on Thursday, and fair on Aug. 21.

Winson, *Glocs.* a hamlet in the parish of Bibury, and has a chapel of ease.

Winstanley, *Lanc.* S. W. of Wigan.

Winsted, *York*, E. Rid. near Patrington.

Winster, *Derby*, a little mineral market-town, with innumerable cottages scattered on the side of a hill, in Yolgrave parish, N. W. of Wirksworth, and S. W. of Bakewell, lies near rich mines of lead, 147 miles from London. In January, 1785, a shew being exhibited at a public-house, some gunpowder being scattered on the floor of an upper chamber, took fire, and communicated to the remainder of a barrel, the whole upper part of the house was blown up, about 60 people were below and not one hurt.

Winster, *Westmor.* S. E. of Winander-Mere, and gives name to Winster-Beck, and belongs to the chapelry of Crook.

Winston, *Devon*, near Modbury.

Winston, *Durh.* 4 miles below Barnard-Castle, towards Darlington, where is a passage of the Roman way from Cattaric to Bincheſter.

Winston, *Glocs.* 6 miles N. E. from Cirencester, 9 S. from Cheltenham, and 12 S. E. from Gloucester.

Winston, *Glocs.* a chapel to Bibury.

Winston, *Norf.* near the Gillinghams.

Winston, *Suff.* S. of Debenham.

Winteley, *Chesh.* S. of Sandbach.

Winterborn, *Berks*, N. of Spenham-Land, is a chapel of ease to Cheveley.

Winterborn, *York*, W. Rid. S. E. of Settle.

Winterborn-Abbas, *Dorset*, S. of Frampton, near the W. end of a vale, through which the rivulet of South Winterborn runs, 5 miles S. W. of Dorchester. About half a mile W. in the road from Dorchester to Bridport, is a piece of antiquity, being Stonehenge in miniature, probably a British temple, being 9 rude stones of unequal dimensions, placed erect in a circular form, from 3 to 7 feet high, at about 6 feet distant from each other. The diameter of their area is 28 feet. Half a mile farther on the road is a large flat rude stone, 10 feet long, 5 broad, and 2 thick, supposed the remains of a cromlech; and a little further are two erect stones 4 feet high, and two more about 6 paces further, and near them has been a large barrow, whence is supposed that this has been the scene of some very remarkable action now buried in oblivion. Near the temple the river Winterborn rises, by the country people called the Wherry.

Winterborn-Ashton, *Dorset*, a tything in Cullifordtree hundred, and parish of St. Martin.

Winterborne-Came, *Dorf.* 2 miles S. W. of Stafford, and 3 miles from Dorchester, where Lord Milton has an elegant seat.

WINTERBORN-CHERBOROUGH, DANSY, EARLS, and GUNNER, *Wilts*, all near the Avon, N. of Old

Sarum; and at one of them are fairs on the ſecond Thurſdays in May and Auguſt.

Winterborn-Clenſton, *Dorſet*, in a vale on the river Winterborn, a mile S. of Winterborn-Strickland. It was formerly conſiderably larger than at preſent, though now reduced to the parſonage-houſe and a few others. Near it is Winterborn St. Nicholas, and Winterborn-Philipeſton, two other villages, as well as Winterborn-Whitchurch, about a mile from it, which has its name from the appearance of its church, in which is a remarkable old font.

Winterborne-Howton, *Dorſet*, a mile from Winterborn-Whitchurch. A little E. of the church riſes the river Winterborn, which for diſtinction, is called N. Winterborn, which falls into the Stour a little above Sturminſter-Marſhall. The church is a ſmall old decayed ſtructure.

Winterborn-Kingſton, *Dorſet*, 2 miles N. of Bereregis.

Winterborn-Muſton, *Dorſet*, near the former.

WINTERBORN ST. MARTIN, *Dorſet*, 1 mile from Winterborn-Stapleton, and has a fair on Nov. 11, and had a market granted by Henry VIII. The church is at the W. end of the village, and has a neat high tower. Near it is Maiden-Caſtle.

Winterborn-Stapleton, *Dorſ.* this village joins Winterborn-Abbas; its church ſtands near the middle of the parish, whoſe tower has a ſpire, the only one in the county, except Iwern-Miniſter.

Winterbarn-Stoke, *Wilts*, S. W. of Stonehenge.

Winterborn-Strickland, *Dorſet*, near Winterborn-Howton, and not far from it is Winterborn-Quarrelſton, whoſe church was repaired in 1716.

Winterborn-Thomſon, *Dorſet*, near Anderſton, whoſe church has its E. end circular.

Winterborn-Zelſton, *Dorſet*, that with Winterborn-Maurward, is on the banks of the ſame rivulet, 2 miles S. from Almer.

WINTERBOURN, *Gloceſterſh.* near Pucklechurch, 6 miles W. from Chipping-Sodbury, and 6 N. from Briſtol. Here part of Stoke-Giffard pariſh bury their dead. It has fairs on June 29, and Oct. 28.

Winterbourn-Farringdon, *Dorſet*, 1 mile W. of Winterborne-Came, and is extra-parochial. Its church has been long ruinated.

Winterbourn-Herringſton, *Dorſ.* is ſituated a little W. of Farringdon.

Winterbourn-Monkton, *Dorſet.* See *Monkton*, and all others with the preceding name of Winterborn, under their ſecondary name.

Winterdine, *Worc.* near Bewdley.

Wintering, *York*, N. Rid. S. W. of Arkendale.

Winteringham, *Hunt.* S. E. of Eyneſbury.

WINTERINGHAM, *Linc.* in the moſt N. angle of it, is a dirty poor place, but a corporation, with a mayor, who is choſen only out of one ſtreet. Here is a vaſt jaw-bone, or rib, of a whale, which has remained time out of mind. Half a mile to the E. of this, it had the old Roman town, now a common, bounded by the marſhes upon the Humber. It was ploughed up in 1747, and many antiquities found. It has a fair on July 14.

Winterſhill, *Hampſh.* near Biſhops-Waltham.

Winterſlow Dantly, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Wilts*, N. of Clarendon-Park.

WINTERTON, *Norf.* on the coaſt 7 miles N. of Yarmouth, lies in a ſoil reckoned the fatteſt in all England, and the moſt eaſy to be ploughed. Here is a fair on July 5. But the market declined on the advance of Yarmouth. The church is a handſome ſtructure, but the houſes of the inhabitants very mean. Great part of the cliff was waſhed down in 1665. There is a promontory here called Winterton-Neſs, on which there is a light-houſe, under the direction of the maſters of the Trinity-houſe in London.

Winterton-Baſſet, *Wilts*, N. W. of Marlborough.

Winterton-Neſs, *Norf.* on the coaſt, near Winterton, 4 miles from Yarmouth.

Winthorp, *Linc.* near the coaſt, N. E. of Wainfleet.

Winthorp, *Notting.* on the Trent, N. E. of Newark.

Wintney-Hartley, *Hampſh.* near Hartley-Row.

WINTON, *Hampſh.* 3 miles from Chriſtchurch, has fairs on the firſt Monday in Lent, and Oct. 24.

Winton, *Hampſh.* near Ringwood.

Winton, *Suſſ.* N. of Cuckmere-Haven.

Winton, *Weſtmor.* a member of Appleby, in the parish of Kirkby-Steven, and has a free-ſchool.

Wintrig, *Northumb.* N. W. of Widdrington-Caſtle.

Wintrington, *Linc.* near Winteringham. A curious Roman pavement was lately diſcovered in the fields near this place, not far from the Humber, about 1 mile E. from the Roman road leading to Lincoln, which is here called the High-Street, it being a cauſey caſt up to a great height, and about 7 yards broad. This is a pretty neat place.

Winwick, *Hunt.* near the Giddings.

Winwick, *Lanc.* N. from Warrington, was the favourite manſion of King Oſwald, and is famous for being one of the greateſt benefices in England, its rectory being 2000l. a year.

Winwick, *Northamptonſh.* E. of Thrapſton. The ſmiths of Birmingham, who uſed to come once a year to theſe parts to buy up aſh-timber for the doors o bellows, fouhd a great prize here not many years ago, viz. 100 aſhes, ſo ſtrait, and every way ſo fit for their purpoſe, that they gave 1500l. for them, wood being very ſcarce, or rather dear, in this inland county, ſo remote from coal-pits.

Winwick, *Northamp.* 1 mile S. W. of Cold Aſhby.

Winyard, *Durh.* near Butterwick.

Wippedfleet, *Kent*, in Thanet Iſle, where Hengiſt, the Saxon, is ſaid to have routed the Britons.

Wiral, or *Wirehal*, *Cheſh.* a ſlip of land from Cheſter to the ſea, 16 miles long, and 8 broad, in the W. part of this county, between the Dee and the Merſey, was once a foreſt.

Wore, or *Wyre*, a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Iriſh Sea near Thornton-Hall. See *Wyre*.

Wirkington, *Cumb.* on the Derwent, where is a famous ſalmon fiſhery, juſt before that river empties itſelf into the ocean.

WIRKSWORTH, *Derby*, near Matlock, in the Peak, 6 miles from Aſhborn, 138 miles from London, is a large well-frequented town, the chief of its hundred, and the greateſt lead-market in England; for near this town and Creach, on the other ſide of the Darwent, are the furnaces for ſmelting it, which is generally done by large wood fires, on thoſe hills expoſed to the W. in which quarter it is obſerved to be moſt conſtant. The produce of the mines here is very conſiderable. The King claims the thirteenth penny, for which they compound at the rate of 1000l. a year; and, it is ſaid, that the tithe of lead for Wirkſworth alone, has been worth as much yearly to the incumbent. Here is a good church, a free-ſchool, and an almſhouſe. The market is on Tueſday; and fairs on May 1, and September 3. Mill-ſtones and grind-ſtones, as well as lead-ſtones, are alſo dug hereabouts; and veins of antimony (as ſtibium is called in the ſhops) are likewiſe found here. There are two ſprings in the neighbourhood, one hot, and the other cold, ſo near each other, that a man may put his hands into both at the ſame time. At this town is kept that called the barmoot-court, to preſcribe rules, and determine diſputes among the miners. It conſiſts of a maſter and 24 jurors. In May, 1736, a large quantity of Roman coins was dug up near this place. They were chiefly firſt of the

Emperors, and were in good preſervation.

Wirley, or *Worley-Magna*, *Staff.* near the Watling-Street, and the ſource of Walſal-Water.

Wirley-Parva, *Staff.* near the former, but in Cank pariſh.

Wirſwall, *Cheſh.* E. of Malpas.

Wirtwood, *Dorſet*, S. E. of Horton.

Wirwin, *Cheſh.* on the Merſey, N. of Cheſter.

WISBICH, *Camb.* among the fens and rivers, 20 miles N. from Ely, 38 from Cambridge, and 99 from London. Here William the Conqueror erected a caſtle, to prevent incurſions from the outlaws of Ely. In 1236, all the lands and people hereabouts were drowned by a tempeſtuous inundation from the ſea; but Cardinal Moreton, Biſhop of Ely, rebuilt the caſtle of brick, which, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was made a priſon for the Romiſh prieſts and Jeſuits. The inundation of 1614, again overflowed the whole country to a very conſiderable loſs. Secretary Thurlow rebuilt the caſtle, which, at the Reſtoration, returned to the Biſhop of Ely, who had a palace here. It is now the beſt trading town in all the Iſle of Ely, having a navigation by barges to London, to which it ſends, one year with another, 52,500 quarters of oats, 1000 tons of oil, and about 8000 firkins of butter, and brings back all ſorts of commodities for the ſupply of the Iſle, and the greateſt part of the county. It is a well-built town, and has a good publick hall. The market is on Saturday, and the fairs on Monday before Palm-Sunday, Whitſun-eve, July 5, and Aug. 1 and 28.

Wiſcomb, *Devon*, in the pariſh of South Leigh.

Wiſedale, *York*, W. Riding, E. of Kirkby-Lonſdale.

Wiſham, *Linc.* N. W. of Louth.

Wiſhanger, *Gloc.* a hamlet in Miſerden pariſh.

Wiſhaw or *Wiſhal*, *Notting.* 6 miles S. of Nottingham.

Wiſhaw, *Warw.* N. of Curdworth.

Wiſhby, *Linc.* S. W. of Lincoln.

Wiſherborn, *Hampſh.* N. W. of Baſingſtoke.

Wiſhford, *Great* and *Little*, *Wilts*, N. W. of Saliſbury.

Wiſk or *Wirſk*, a river in Yorkſhire, which runs into the Swale below Kirkby.

Wiſley, *Surry*, near Byfleet.

Wiſpington, *Linc.* near Horncaſtle.

Wiſſenden, *Rutl.* 2 miles and a half W. of Market-Overton.

Wiſſett, *Suff.* near Haleſworth.

Wiſſingſett, *Norf.* S. E. of Rainham-Hall.

Wiſtanton, *Cheſhire*, N. E. of Namptwich.

Wiſtanton, *Salop*, on the Ouny, E. of Biſhops-Caſtle.

Wiſterton, *Heref.* near Hereford.

Wiſton, *Norf.* near Clay.

Wiſton or *Wigſton*, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Chaworth.

WISTON, *Pembrokeſh.* S. Wales, 237 miles from London, though but ſmall, is a corporate town, and governed by a mayor and bailiffs. It is fortified with a caſtle, and has a market on Wedneſday.

Wiſton, *Suff.* on the Stoure, near Neyland.

Wiſton, *Suff.* N. W. of Stening.

Wiſtow, *Hunt.* S. W. of Ramſey.

Wiſtow, *Leic.* near Market-Harborough.

Wiſtow, *York*, W. Riding, near Selby.

Wiſwell, *Lanc.* near Whaley.

Witchingham-St. Faith's and *St. Mary's*, *Norf.* S. E. of Repeham.

Witchley-Heath, *Rutl.* between Ketton and Tinewell.

Witcomb, *Dorſet*, S. E. of Dorcheſter.

Witcomb, *Som.* S. E. of the Avon, oppoſite to Bath.

Witcomb, *Som.* N. of Eaſt and Weſt Harptree.

Witcomb, *Som.* near Martock.

Witcomb, *Great*, *Gloc.* 7 miles S. from Cheltenham, and 6 S. E. from Gloceſter.

Witham, Berks, on the Thames, 3 miles W. from Oxford, had anciently a nunnery, which was ruined in the Danish wars. Here King Offa had a castle wherein he kept his court, having taken it from Kinewulf, King of the West-Saxons, on the site of which stands the ancient mansion-house of Lord Abingdon.

WITHAM, *Essex*, 3 miles from Kelvedon, and 38 from London, is a neat-built pleasant town, with several fine inns, it being a great thoroughfare to Harwich, and to the farthest parts of Essex and Suffolk. It was built by Edward, the son of King Alfred, commonly called King Edward the Elder; and, in this town, and its neighbourhood, there are now fine seats of many gentry of good fortune and families, who, in the summer, come hither to drink its chalybeate water, called the Spa, and have assemblies here once a month. Here is a market on Tuesday, and fairs on Sept. 14, and Monday before Trinity-Sunday.

Witham, Hampsh. N. of Andover.

Witham-Friary, Som. near Nony-Castle, had a monastery built by Henry II. imprecating the wrath of Almighty God, and his own curse, on the violator of this his pious donation. The remains of the monastery, which was the superior of the Carthusian order in England, has been lately secured from further delapidation by its present possessor, William Beckford, Esq.

Witham-North, Linc. near the source of the river Witham, so famous for its pikes.

Witham on the Hill, Linc. by the Red Deer-Park, S. W. of Bourne, has a charity-school.

Witham-South, Linc. near North Witham.

Withcall, Linc. S. W. of Louth.

Withcock, Leic. near Laund-Abbey; has a charity-school. The chapel is ancient, but the internal part neatly fitted up. The windows have coarse painted glass of whole lengths of the saints and apostles: and there is much painted glass remaining in the manor-house.

Withenham, Suff. near Buckhu

Withershaw, Chesh. N. E. of Altrinsham.

WITHERIDGE, *Devon*, E. of Chimleigh, 8 miles from Tiverton, has fairs on June 24, and Wednesday before April 16.

Witherington or *Wodrington, Northumb.* an ancient castle near the shore.

Witherne, Linc. N. W. of Alford.

Withernsey, York, E. Riding, in Holdeness, which, with its neighbour Overthorn on the coast, are called Sister-Kirks, as built by two sisters.

Withersfield, Suff. N. W. of Haverill.

Witherslake, Westmor. near Brigster-Park and Levins-Bridge, has a neat parochial chapel, being very remote from its parish-church, at Betham, on the other side of the Can. In a morass of this village there rises a spring of purging water, and near it is a range of rocks called Whitbarrow Scar. A mile from the chapel is a medical spring called Holy Well.

Witherspan, Essex, near High Ongar.

Witherstone, Dorset, whose church is now gone to ruins, is near Poorstoak and Beminster.

Witherwick, York, E. Riding, in Holderness, S. of Hornsey.

Withfelds, Essex, near Great Ilford.

Withiall, Cornw. N. W. of Bodmin, has many barrows or hills of burial.

Withiall, Herts. N. of Buntingford, and 2 miles W. of Anstey.

Withibrook, Warw. was in the parish of Monks-Kirby, to whose priory its church was anciently a chapel.

Withicomb, Devon, N. W. of Ashburton.

Withicomb, Devon, near Dartmore-Forest. In the 14th year of Charles I. a violent thunder-storm happened here, when a ball of fire

fell into the church, while the people were at divine ſervice, by which 3 were killed, and 62 wounded, all the pews and ſeats were overturned, and as much damage done as amounted to 300l.

Withicomb, *Som.* near Carhampton.

Withicomb-Rawley, *Devon*, between Powdeham Caſtle and the ſea.

Withiford Magna and *Parva*, *Salop*, N. E. of Shewſbury.

WITHIHAM, *Suſſ.* near Buckhurſt, has a fair on Oct. 10.

Withill, *Cumb.* N. E. of Scalby.

Withington, *Heref.* N. E. of Hereford.

Withington, *Glouc.* 6 miles S. E. from Cheltenham, 6 W. from Northleach, and 14 E. from Gloceſter. The Coln runs through here.

Withington-Court, *Heref.* near the former.

Withington, *Lower* and *Upper*, *Cheſh.* near the Peovers.

Withinton, *Staff.* W. of Uttoxeter.

Withipool, *Som.* S. W. of Dunſter.

Withorn, *Linc.* near Thoreſby, where a river is formed by the adjacent ſprings, that might eaſily be made navigable to Saltfleet.

Withy-Bridge, *Glouc.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Bodington.

Withy-Hill, *Som.* S. W. of Williton.

Witley, *Surry.* S. W. of Godalmin. The town is privileged, as ancient demeſne, from ſerving on juries. In Witley-Park there was, not very long ago, as much iron ore as ſet two forges at work. At Bonfield, in this pariſh, was, if there be not ſtill, a ſpring of water (about which grows plenty of harts-tongue) good for ſore eyes and ulcers; and near it, in digging two ſpits deep, were found old Engliſh coins, of both ſilver and gold, together with rings, which raiſed the value of the land 2s. an acre more than elſewhere. Here is Hinhead-Hill, from which there is a noble proſpect every way, and Gracewood-Hill, from which there is a view over the Vale of Surry and Suſſex, into Kent.

Witley-Great, *Worc.* at the foot of Woodberry-Hill, 5 miles from Bewdley, and 7 from Worceſter, where is a ſeat of Lord Foley. The church was built in 1719, having five painted windows by Price in 1719, and a ceiling by Verrio, purchaſed from the chapel at Cannons in Middleſex.

Witley-Parva, *Worc.* S. E. of Great Witley, near Holt.

Witneſham, *Suff.* near Ipſwich.

WITNEY, *Oxf.* 5 miles from Woodſtock, 7 from Oxford, and 63 from London, is a long, ſtraggling, uncouth, but populous town, which was of good repute before the Conqueſt, and, in the 5th and 8th of Edward II. ſent members to parliament, which it continued till the 33d of Edward III. and no longer. This was one of the manors which the Biſhop of Winchеſter gave to St. Swithin's church in that city, on Queen Emma's happily eſcaping the fiery ordeal. It has a trade in ſpinning for the neighbouring clothiers; but its chief manufacture is rugs and blankets, the latter of which are commonly from 10 to 12 quarters wide, and preferred before all others for their whiteneſs. Here are 150 looms, that, one with another, earn 20s. a day, whereof 100 are almoſt continually employed on it, and every loom employs 8 hands, beſides above 3000, from 8 years old and upwards, in carding, ſpinning, &c. and, it is ſaid, above 100 packs of wool are ſpinned in it every week. They ſcour the blankets at the mills erected in the river Windruſh, whoſe waters, ſome think, have a more abſterſive nitrous quality than others. Theſe blanket-makers are formed into a corporation, who inſpect and govern all the looms 20 miles rounds. Every journeyman works by the piece, and earns about 8s. a week. They alſo make duffils here, which are a yard and three-quarters wide, for exportation to Virginia and New England.

for clothing the Indians, and now much worn in Old England in the winter. Cuts for hammocks, and tilt-cloths for bargemen, are likewise made here; and in the town are a great many fellmongers, who, having dreſſed and ſtained their ſheepſkins, make them into breeches, jackets, &c. and ſell them at Bampton, where they are bought up, and carried to Berks, Wilts, Dorſetſhire, &c. Here is a free-ſchool founded and endowed, with a fine library adjoining to it. It has an hoſpital alſo for 6 poor blanket-makers widows, and a ſchool for 12 poor children, founded in 1723, to which has been made an addition, for teaching 30 children. The market is on Thurſday, and the fairs on Holy-Thurſday, June 29, and Nov. 23. Here is a ſort of yellow ochre, and a coarſe kind of gritty umber, which is of great uſe to leather-dreſſers. This town conſiſts of two ſtreets a mile long, and including 3 hamlets, contains 570 houſes, and 4200 inhabitants. The living is reckoned at 400l. a year.

Witon, Worc. in Wick pariſh.

Wittenham-Little, Berks, near Benſington.

Wittenham-Long, Berks, on the Iſis, W. of Dorcheſter.

Wittering, Northamp. near Thornhaugh, has a heath 4 miles long, the only one in the county.

Wittering Eaſt and *Weſt, Suſſ.* in the peninſula of Selſey.

Wittlesford-Bridge, Camb. 7 miles S. from Cambridge, in the road from London to Newmarket.

Witton, Cheſh. by Northwich.

Witton, Durham, near Nevil's-Croſs.

Witton, Durb. 3 miles W. of Biſhops-Aukland, had formerly a caſtle, which ſtood on the S. ſide of the Were, at its conflux with the Lyshurne.

Witton, Heref. near Llantwerdine.

Witton, Hunt. near Houghton.

Witton, Norfolk, E. of North-Walſham.

Witton, Norf. E. of Norwich, by Blowfield.

Witton, Worc. N. E. of Bromſgrove.

Witton-Caſtle, Northumb. near Newcaſtle on Tyne.

WITTON CUM PREEZE, *Lanc.* near Blackbourn, has a fair on the Tueſday and Wedneſday after Trinity-Sunday.

Witton, Eaſt and *Weſt, York*, N. Riding, 2 miles from Midlam.

Witton, Long, Nether, and *Shields, Northumb.* N. W. of Morpeth.

Witton, Upper and *Lower, Warw.* N. of Birmingham.

WITTRISHAM, *Kent*, in the Iſle of Oxney, 3 miles S. of Tenterden, had a college near it, and the manor-houſe is ſtill called Wittriſham-College. Here is a fair on May-day, and a charity-ſchool.

Witty-Green, Oxf. near Ramſden, through which paſſes the Roman conſular way called Akeman-Street.

WIVELSCOMB, *Som.* near the river Thone, 160 miles from London, has a market on Tueſday, and fairs on May 12, and Sept. 25. Not long ſince an urn was found here full of Roman coins. Here is an hoſpital for 12 poor people.

Wivelsfield, Suſſ. N. of Dichling.

Wivenhoe or *Veunoe, Eſſex*, 3 miles from Colcheſter, of which it is the harbour, where the King has a warehouſe or cuſtom-houſe. It lies near Wallfleet, from whence the beſt oyſters are brought hither, and after being laid in beds, or pits, on the ſhore, to feed, as they call it, are here barrelled, and carried to Colcheſter, from whence they have the name of Colcheſter-oyſters.

Wiverby, Leic. S. W. of Waltham on the Would.

Wiverſby, Berks, near Sunning.

Wiverton, Notting. on the Snite, near Langarr.

Wiveſford, Wilts, near the Deverels.

Wiveſton, Suff. N. W. of Mendleſham.

Wivill, Oxf. W. of Henley on Thames.

Wixo, Suffolk, W. of Stoke by Clare.

Wize, a river in Cumberland, which runs into the Waver at Holme.

WOBURN, *Bedf.* 42 miles from London, is of note for the palace of the Duke of Bedford near it, where ſtood the above abbey, founded in 1145. On the 19th of June, 1724, above 100 of its houſes were burnt down, which are ſince neatly rebuilt, and a fine market-place, finiſhed in February, 1737. The church belonged to the abbey, and its chapel is oddly disjointed from the church. The chancel has been very elegantly fitted up by the late Duke of Bedford. The pulpit is a piece of Gothic carving, and belonged to the church as chapel to the old abbey. Here are ſome ancient monuments. The abbey was built in 1145, and its laſt abbot, Robert Hobbs, was hanged at Woburn in March 1547. The market is on Friday, which is chiefly for butter and cheeſe. Fairs March 12 and 26, July 2, and Sept. 14 Here is a free-ſchool, founded by Francis, Earl of Bedford, and a charity-ſchool for 30 boys and 15 girls, who are both clothed and taught. In and near this place is dug great ſtore of fullers-earth, from hence called Woburn-earth, ſo uſeful in the clothing trade, that the exportation of it has been ſtrictly forbidden. This town is alſo famous for jockey-caps. The Duke's houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, in a fine large park, walled round. It has many noble rooms in it, particularly a long gallery, furniſhed with a great variety of fine pictures, chiefly of the Ruſſel family, and ſtrewed, as it were, with gilded ſtars in the wainſcotting, which have a pretty effect among the pictures. Before the houſe is a very large baſon of water; on which are alſo a neat pleaſure-boat, wherry, and ſkiff. In the park are above 500 acres of tall woods. Through the woods are many gravel roads, where people may walk and ride to any part of the park, in the wetteſt weather, without meeting any dirt. On the N. ſide of the park there is a plantation of evergreens, where, in the depth of winter, you can ride in ſhelter, and through a perpetual verdure. At the end of this there is another noble piece of water, with an iſland, and a Chineſe building on it; and, on one ſide of this water, in ſight of the building, there are high hills, that are planted theatrically with evergreens.

Wobury, Salop, near Bridgnorth.

Wodell, York, W. Rid. between Wharnſide-Hill and the North Riding.

Wodenſborough, Kent, near Sandwich, in the road to Dover, is a village, near whoſe church is a remarkable eminence ſuppoſed to have been raiſed by the Saxons as a pedeſtal for their idol Woden, which ſtood upon it.

Wodham, Surry, S. W. of Weybridge.

Wodmancote, Suſſ. N. E. of Stening.

Wogham, Suſſ. N. of Lewes.

Wognel, Eaſt and *Weſt, Devon*, near Aſhburton.

Wokey or *Okey, Som.* S. of Mendip-Hills, within 2 miles W. of Wells, was anciently called Owky. Near it, on the N. ſide, is a dark diſmal cave, called Wokey-Hole, which all who have ſeen it ſay is one of the moſt admirable pieces of Nature's workmanſhip. It has what they call a kitchen, a hall, a dancing-room, a cellar, &c. where are reſemblances of a man's head, a tomb-ſtone, a dog, the ſtatue of a woman in white ſtone, which they call *the old witch*, a ſtone table, and other things in the natural rock, part of which gliſters like ſilver, and part like diamonds; two ciſterns always full of water that trickles from the top of the rock, but never running over; a huge ſtone, called the great gun, becauſe when lifted up and let fall to the ground it makes a noiſe like a cannon; and two rivulets, in which are eels and ſome trouts, glide through this cave with a loud noiſe;

one of which, after it is got out of it, drives several mills. The inside of this cave is rocky and uneven, ascending and descending, as it is in most other caves. The roof of it, in the highest part, is about eight fathoms from the floor, but in others it is so low that a man must almost creep to pass. The breadth is also various, being in some places five or six fathoms, in others not above one or two. It is about 200 yards in length. In some parts of it the water dropping from the rock hangs down like icicles.

Woxing, *Surry*, on the river Wey, near Ripley and Send-Heath, 28 miles from London. Here is a market on Tuesdays; and a fair on Sept. 12; and a neat market-house. Here is another staple-fair on Whit-Tuesday. This place is half way between Guildford and Weybridge, and gives name to a hundred. In the church-yard here, it has been remarked, that so long as there is any thing left of a corpse, besides bones, a kind of plant grows from it, about the thickness of a bulrush, with a top like the head of asparagus, which comes near the surface of the earth, but never above it; and when the corpse is quite consumed, the plant dies away. The same observation has been made in other church-yards, where the soil is a light red sand, as it is in this. The sextons here remark, that coffins rot in this church-yard in six years, and in the church in eighteen.

Wolaston, *Staff.* E. of Penkridge.

Wolbeding, *Suff.* near Midhurst.

Wolborow or *Wadborow-Park*, *Worc.* W. of Pershore.

Wolcomb, *Dorset*, near Sherborne.

Wolcomb-Matravers, is a small hamlet, situated 1 mile N. from Melbury-Bubb, in Dorsetshire.

Wolcot, *Som.* near Bath.

Woldham, *Kent*, by the Medway, 2 miles and a half S. W. of Rochester.

Woldingham, *Surry*, E. of Warlingham.

Wolfardisworth, *Devon*, near Hartland.

Wolfe-Newton, *Monm.* N. of Strogle-Castle.

Wolferlaw, *Heref.* N. of Bromyard, near the source of the Frome.

Wolford-Magna, *Warw.* N. W. of Long-Compton. *Wolford-Parva* is just by it.

Wolfrington or *Wolverton*, *Som.* between Frome-Selwood and Philips-Norton.

Wolgate-Green, *Kent*, in Throwley parish.

Wolland, *Dorset*, 1 mile S. W. from Ibberton.

Wollascomb, *Upper* and *Nether*, *Devon*, near Bag-Point and Mort-Bay, S. of Ilfarcomb.

Wollaton-Hall, *Notting.* the seat of Lord Middleton, near Nottingham and the river Lin. Here is a pretty house pannelled and ceiled with looking-glass, and under it is a water-house with a grotesque work of shells. The hall, at the first entrance into the house, is so high, that a man on horseback might exercise a pike in it. The building at a distance resembles the great tower of a cathedral, being a very lofty edifice with Gothic windows, and in a situation that commands an extensive prospect. Near it are coal mines, and the coals are easier lighted than perhaps any in the kingdom.

Wollavington, *Som.* between Sedgmore and Huntspill.

Wollavington, *Suff.* near Petworth.

Woller, *Northumb.* under the Cheviot-Hills, 12 miles S. of Berwick, and 318 from London, stands on the river Till. It is a considerable town, in an ill cultivated country, under the influence of vast mountains, which renders it subject to impetuous rains. It is much resorted to in the summer months for invalids to drink goat's milk and whey. The church has been lately rebuilt on an eminence. The old church was on the opposite side of the river. Market on Thursdays. Fairs May 4 and Oct. 17.

Wollerſhill, *Worc.* S. of Peiſhore, a chapelry to Eckington, near the banks of the river Avon.

Wollerton or *Wolterton*, *Norfolk*, N. of Aylſham.

Wolleſworthy, *Devon*, N. of Crediton, near the river Credy.

Wolley, *Derby*, in Scarſdale, N.W. of Alfreton.

Wolley, *Devon*, in the pariſh of Upcot.

Wolley, *Som.* near Bath.

Wolley, *Wilts*, in the pariſh of Bradford.

Wolley, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Barnſley.

Wolmagam, *Iſle of Wight*, in the Weſt Medina.

Wolmarſton, *Som.* near North-Petherton.

Wolmer-Foreſt, *Hampſh.* covers a large extent of ground.

Wolmer-Green, *Hertf.* by Datchworth.

Wolmiſtom, *Som.* in the pariſh of Crewkern.

Wolphamcote, commonly called *Ovencote*, *Warw.* S.E. of the Leame, near Willoughby.

Wolſeley, *Staff.* anciently a member of Heywood, is near Rugeley, with a famous ſtone bridge over the Trent, and has a park.

WOLSINGHAM, *Durham*, on the Were, 3 miles E. of Stanhope, 14 S. W. of Durham, and 261 from London. The road from Barnard-Caſtle to Carliſle lies through this town, and the country all about is full of lead and coal mines. Here is but a ſmall market; and a fair on May 18.

Wolſington, *Northumb.* near Ogle Caſtle, in a moſt delightful ſituation for extenſive proſpects.

Wolſtanton, *Staff.* N. E. of Newcaſtle under Line.

Wolſtanwood, *Cheſh.* near the Copenhalls.

Wolſtenholm, *Lanc.* N. E. of Bury.

Wolſton, *Berks*, near Offington.

Wolſton, *Hampſh.* at the bottom of the bay, oppoſite to Southampton.

Wolſton, *Salop*, near Knoking.

Wolſton, *Salop*, E. of Biſhops-Caſtle.

Wolſton, *Great* and *Little*, *Bucks*, by Stony-Stratford.

Wolſtrop, *Gloc.* near Quedgley, 2 miles from Gloceſter.

Wolterton, *Norf.* near Aylſham, the elegant ſeat of Lord Walpole, a modern ſtructure commanding many beauties.

Wolthrop, *Northamp.* near Stamford.

Wolton, *Kent*, near Weſtwell.

Wolvercote, *Oxf.* N. of Oxford.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *Staffordſh.* 11 miles S. of Stafford, and 124 from London, is a pariſh near 30 miles in compaſs, and contains, according to Sir William Dugdale, 17 great villages, wherein are but three ſmall chapels of eaſe, not capable of containing a tenth part of the inhabitants, who have been commonly computed to be near 30,000 ſouls, and of theſe 7 or 8000 are thought of age to communicate. In this pariſh King Edgar founded a chapel of 8 portionaries, the chief of whom he made patron to them all, and ſole ordinary of the whole pariſh, *cum omnimodo juriſdictione*, and thereby made the church *cum membris*, exempt from Coventry and Lichfield, in which condition it hath ever ſince continued ſubject to no power but the King of England, and under him to the perpetual viſitation of the keepers of the great ſeal. Edward IV. united the deanery of this church to the deans of Windſor for ever, in ſuch ſort, that the two colleges ſtill remain diſtinct as before, having two ſeveral books of ſtatutes, two ſeveral ſeals, and revenues to each reſpectively. Within the juriſdiction are 9 leets, whereof 8 belong to the church. The dean is lord-borough of Wolverhampton, Codſall, Hatherton and Petſhall, and of Ludley in Worceſterſhire; and hath all manner of privileges belonging to the view of frank-pledge, felons goods, deodands, eſcheats, marriage of wards, and clerks of the market, which is rated

at 150l. a year, as the whole is at near 300l. a year. Each of the portionaries have a several leet. A monastery was built here by King Edgar's sister, Vulfruna, a pious woman; from whence this place, which before was only called Hampton, had the name of Vulfrune's-Hampton, and by corruption Wolverhampton. King Henry III. granted it the market on Wednesdays (which is reckoned the second in the county) and a fair on July 10. Here is a free-school; besides which, here is a charity-school for 50 boys, who are both taught and clothed, and another for 40 girls, some of whom are also clothed. It is a populous, well-built, and healthy town, in spite of the adjacent coalmines, which is ascribed to its high situation; and it is said the plague was hardly ever known here. The chief manufactures of this town are locks, here being the most ingenious lock-smiths in England. Their locks are made in brass or iron boxes, curiously polished. When they make 6, 8, or more in a suit, as they are bespoke, they will order the keys so, that neither of them shall open each others lock, but one master-key shall open them all. By this means, when the locks are set on, and the inferior keys kept by distinct servants, neither of them can come at each others charge, yet the master can come at them all. Besides, the master turning his key in any of the servants locks but once extraordinary, the servants themselves cannot come at their charge; and, if they attempt it, the key will only run round and hurt nothing. Some of the ironwork is made in the town, but the chief part of it by the farmers for several miles round; for in this country every farm has at least one forge; so that when the farmers are not employed in the fields, they work as smiths at their forges; and they bring all their work to market, where the great tradesmen buy it up, and send it to London, from whence it is exported all over Europe. Mean time it is observed, that this town does not increase in buildings, like Birmingham, because it is church land for most part, and consequently the tenure not sufficient to encourage people to lay out their money upon it. The pulpit is very ancient, and of stone; and in the church-yard is a stone pillar 20 feet high, but in a ruinous state. A new church was built here under the sanction of an act of parliament, and consecrated in June 1760, called the chapel of St. John. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaster, Westmorland, Chester, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c.

Wolverley, *Worc.* on the river Stour, near Kidderminster and the canal which joins the Severn near Stourport. A new church was erected here in the room of its ruinous one in 1772.

Wolvershill, *Warw.* in Bulkinton parish.

Wolverston, *Suff.* near Ipswich.

Wolverton or *Wolverington*, *Bucks*, near the Ouse and Stony-Stratford. In this parish was a priory of Black Monks.

Wolverton, *Isle of Wight*, in the West-Medina.

Wolverton, *Kent*, near Folkstone.

Wolverton or *Wulverton*, *Norf.* on the coast, S. W. of Snetsham.

Wolverton, *Warw.* near Warwick, whose church was rebuilt in the reign of Edward II.

Wolves-West, *Suff.* N. of Stenning.

Wolveton, *Dorset*, a small distance N. W. of Dorchester, where is a noble old mansion-house, remarkable amongst many other particulars for its fine painted windows.

WOLVEY, *Warw.* in a fine sporting country, near Hinckley, and N. by E. of Shilton. Market here on Wednesdays; and a fair for three

days, viz. on St. Mark's-day, and those before and after. Wolvey-Heath had an hermitage, the remains of which are to be seen 100 yards W. of the road from Nun-Eaton to Cloudesley-Bush. It was at this place that Edward IV. was surprized and taken prisoner by Richard Nevil, the stout Earl of Warwick

Womborn, *Staff.* E. of Sneftall-Water, S. W. of Sedgley.

Wombwell, *York*, W. Rid. S. E. of Barnsley.

Wombwell-Hall, or *Wimble*, *Kent*, in the parish of Northfleet.

Womesleigh, *Dorset*, a hamlet in Wotton-Fitzpain.

Womensfwold, *Kent*, near Canterbury.

Womersley, *York*, W. Riding, near Pontefract.

Wonder, *Bedf.* near Woburn.

Wondy, *Monm.* near Caldicote.

Wonlonde. See *Wollond.*

Wonston, *Hamps.* near Michel-dever, has a charity school.

Woocot or *Woodcot*, *Surry*, on a hill near Banfted, 2 miles S. of Wimbledon, had the ruins of a city in Camden's time, which he supposed to be the Roman Noviomagus, mentioned by Antoninus; and his opinion, though disputed by others, has been since followed by Dr. Gale. It stands among groves, much adorned of late years, to which belong Epsom-Wells.

Wood, *Devon*, E. of Modbury.

Wood, *Devon*, near Columbton river and town.

Wood, *Devon*, near Woodleigh.

Wood-Bastwick, *Norf.* N. W. of South-Waltham.

WOODBERY, *Dorset*, near Bere Regis, on which is a circular encampment of 10 acres, triple trenched. This, according to Dr. Stukeley, is the Iberium of Ravennas. It is noted for a great fair on Old Michaelms-day.

Woodborough, *Notting.* between Nottingham and Southwell.

Woodborough, *Wilts*, on the E. side of Bishops-Cannings, 3 miles S. of Wansdike.

WOODBRIDGE, *Suffolk*, near 11 miles from Orford, 4 from Wickham-Market, 15 from Aldborough, 7 from Ipswich, in the road to Yarmouth, and 77 from London. This town took its name from a wooden bridge built over a hollow way, to make a communication between two parks separated by the road which leads by Woodbridge market-place towards Ipswich. At the foot of the hill from this hollow-way, about a stone's throw from where the bridge might stand, is a house, which at this day retains the name of the dry-bridge. The river Deben, on which this town is situated, discharges itself into the sea about ten miles below it, and is navigable up to the town. Here are two quays, the common quay where the chief imports and exports are, and where the fine Woodbridge salt is made; and above this is the lime-kiln quay, where formerly the Ludlow man of war was built. Some years since there was another dock below the common quay, where the Kingsfisher man of war was built; but this is now shut from the river by a mud wall, and almost filled up. It is about half a mile in length and breadth. It drives a good trade by its navigable river Deben, to London, Newcastle, Holland, &c. with butter, cheese, salt, plank, &c. and their pinks and hoys go to and from London every week. It had formerly a monastery south of the church, and a trade in sack-cloth, as it has now in refining salt. It has a fine church and steeple, several good inns, and a handsome shire-hall in the market-place, where the quarter-sessions are held for the liberty of St. Ethelred and Audry, and under it is the corn-cross. The market, which is on Wednesdays, is well furnished with most necessaries, particularly hemp and cordage; and its fairs are Mar. 25, May 1, and Sept. 29. It has commodious wharfs and warehouses; and here is a good grammar-school, and an almshouse, erected in the year 1587.

Woodburn, *East* and *West*, *Nor-*

Bumb. on the Read, S. E. of Corſenſide.

Woodbury, Devon, 9 miles S. E. of Exeter.

Woodbury-Hill, Worc. near Stockton in the pariſh of Sheldeſly, on which is a Roman entrenchment. The camp contains 26 acres and three-quarters.

Woodcheſter, Gloc. S. of Stroud, 2 miles from Minchinghampton, is a pariſh 6 miles in compaſs. There is a tefſeraick pavement of painted beaſts and flowers in its church-yard, which is ſeen two or three feet deep in digging the graves. It is ſtill tolerably perfect, though many coffins lying on it, and more below it, have hurt it. It is near 120 feet long, the outer circle 122 feet in diameter. This, ſome think, was the floor of the habitation of a Roman general, who had a caſtle here. It is ſaid Earl Godwin's wife built a monaſtery here, with thoſe pretty ornaments that are ſtill to be ſeen. Here was once a chapel dedicated to St. Blaiſe, in digging up of which were found many modern as well as Roman coins, and other antiquities. In a vault alſo many human bodies were diſcovered, whoſe ſkulls were intire, and the teeth white and firm. There is a charity-ſchool for girls, which one Mrs. Seyes gave 400l. to erect and endow; and at Seintly-Farm, in the neighbourhood, there is a free-ſchool erected by Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge, who gave the pariſh 1200l. for this purpoſe. It is very famous for its fine broad cloth manufacture, carried on in an extenſive manner; alſo a ſilk manufactory.

Woodchurch, Cheſh. between the Dee and Merſey, 3 miles from Liverpool.

Woodchurch, Kent, 3 miles E. from Tenterden.

Woodcock-Hill, Midd. in the pariſh of Harrow.

Woodcot, Hampſh. between Woodhay and Overton.

Woodcot, Hampſh. near Whitchurch.

Woodcot, Notting. in Skegby pariſh.

Woodcot, Oxf. near Henley on Thames.

Woodcot, Salop, near Shrewſbury.

Woodcot, Salop, near Shefnal.

Woodcot, Worc. in Bromſgrove pariſh.

Woodcote, Surry, near Wimbledon, on the top of a hill now covered with wood, where are the traces of a town, and ſeveral wells lined with flint.

Woodcote, Upper and *Lower, Warwickſh.* S. E. from Coventry, had name from their ſituation among woods. They were once towns, but are now only manor-houſes.

Woodcots, Dorſet, 2 miles from Sixpenny-Henley.

Woodcroft, Northamb. between Peterborough and Stamford.

Woodcroft-Hall, Durham, on the river Were, S. E. of Stanhope.

Woode, alias *Woodchurch, Kent,* in Thanet-Iſle, 5 miles N. of Sandwich, is a member of the port of Dover, to which it was united by Henry VIII. It had a church ſome time ago demoliſhed and the pariſh laid to Birchington, yet it continues diſtinct as to all kinds of taxation.

Wood-Æton, Oxf. on the Cherwell, 3 miles N. of Oxford, has a wood near it, with gravel-pits, in which are found ſtones of the oyſter kind; and in this town have alſo been dug up ſome old Britiſh coins.

Wooden, Northumb. on the coaſt, S. of Aylmouth.

Wood-End, Bedf. S. E. of Tuddington.

Wood-End, Gloc. a hamlet in the pariſh of Twining.

Wood-End, Gloc. a hamlet in Bromſborow.

Wood-End, Gloc. a hamlet to Dimmock pariſh.

Wood-End, Gloc. a hamlet in Hill pariſh.

Wood-End, Hertf. near Ardley-Bury.

Wood-End, Hertf. near Flamſtead and Bury.

Wood-End, *Northamp.* N. W. of Towceſter.

Wood-End, *Staff.* in Needwood-Foreſt.

Wood-End, *Staff.* near Shenſton.

Wood-End, *Staff.* near Walſall.

Woodenton, *Wilts*, W. of Uphaven.

Wooderlin, *Gloc.* in Nibley pariſh.

Woodfold, *Kent*, near Yalding.

Woodford, *Cheſh.* between Preſtbury and Stopford.

Woodford, *Dorſet*, on the river Frome, between Frampton and Bindon.

Woodford, *Eſſex*, 8 miles from London, near Chingford, had its name from the ford in the foreſt of Epping, where now is Woodford-Bridge. The cuſtom of the manor is Borough-Engliſh.

Woodford, *Gloc.* in Berkley pariſh.

Woodford, *Northamp.* 1 mile S. W. of Thrapſton, has 3 hills near it, in a row, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up over the bodies of ſome eminent perſons killed in the wars with the Romans, Danes, or Saxons.

Woodford, *Northamp.* near Biſield and Aſhby-Cannons, has in a neighbouring field, by the river Nyne, manifeſt tokens of a place formerly poſſeſſed by the Romans, there being in a ground, called the Meadow-Furlong, abundance of the Roman dice-like bricks, and pieces of oddly-engraven tiles; and ſome years ago a Roman urn was turned up here by the plough.

Woodford, *Som.* in St. Cuthbert's pariſh, in Wells.

Woodford-Grange, *Staff.* S. W. of Wolverhampton.

Woodford, *Great* and *Little*, *Wilts*, 4 miles from Sarum, towards Ambreſbury.

Woodford - Strangeways, *Dorſet*, E. of Dorcheſter, and is divided into Eaſt and Weſt Woodford. Here formerly was a caſtle near the Frome river, but little remains of it now except a lofty wall belonging to a farm houſe; and ſtone ſtaircaſes with narrow apertures for bows and arrows. Traces of a ditch ſurround it. The grand floor is vaulted with ſtone, and one of the rooms ſeems to have been a chapel.

Woodgreen, *Hertf.* 1 mile W. of Cheſhunt.

Woodgreen, *Midd.* near Tottenham High-Croſs.

Woodgrove, *Kent*, in Oxney-Iſle.

Woodhall, *Eſſex*, the principal lordſhip, of Arkſden.

Woodhall, *Hertf.* N. of Hatfield.

Wood-Hall, *Midd.* N. W. of Pinner.

Wood-Hall, *York*, N. Riding, near Biſhopſdale-Chace.

Wood-Hall, *York*, W. Riding, W. of Wetherby.

Woodham, *Surry*, near Chertſey.

Woodham-Ferris, *Eſſex*, E. of the Hanningfields.

Woodham-Mortimer, *Eſſex*, joins to Haſeleigh on the N. In a marſh near it, on the Chelmsford ſide of the river Crouch, are 24 barrows grouped in pairs, and moſt of them ſurrounded by a ditch.

Woodham Water or *Walter*, *Eſſex*, on the Chelmer, joins to Woodham-Mortimer. The church was re-built in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Wood-Hatch, *Surry*, near Reygate.

Woodhay, *Cheſh.* S. W. of Namptwich.

Woodhay-Eaſt, *Hampſh.* on the borders of Berks, 5 miles from Newbury, where, on that called Cornhill, is a camp, ſuppoſed to have been Britiſh or Roman.

Wooodhay-Weſt, *Berks*, to the S. E. of Hungerford.

Woodhead, *Cheſhire*, among the Peak-hills, on the borders of Yorkſhire, at the ſource of the river Merſey.

Woodhead, *Rutl.* near Brig-Caſterton.

Woodhide, *Dorſet*, in the Iſle of Purbeck, between Dunſhay and Afflington.

Woodborne, *Northumb.* near the coaſt, N. of Newbiggin.

Woodhouſe or *Woodborrow*, *Notting.* S. of Sherwood-Foreſt.

Wood-House, *Derby*, near Stubley.

Wood-House, *Derby*, N. E. of Chesterfield.

Wood-House, *Derby*, in the High Peak.

Wood-House or *Heath-House*, *Hamps.* near Petersfield.

Wood-House, *Isle of Wight*, in the East-Medina.

Wood-House, *Leic.* near Loughborough.

Wood-House, *Northumb.* S. E. of Harbottle-Castle.

Wood-House, *Northumb.* S. of Alnewick.

Wood-House, *Salop*, E. of Oswestry.

Wood-House, *Staff.* N. E. of Stone.

Wood-House, *Staff.* S. of Patshall.

Wood-House, *Staff.* near Womborn.

Wood-House, *York*, W. Riding, in the parish of Leeds. See *Hunsleet*.

Wood-Houses, *Ches.* S. W. of Frodsham.

Wood-Houses, *Salop*, E. of Wellington.

Wood-Houses, *Salop*, N. E. of Whitchurch.

Wood-Houses, *Staff.* N. of Needwood-Forest.

Wood-Houses, *Staff.* near Yoxall.

Wood-Hurst, *Hunt.* near Somersham.

Wood-Land, *Derby*, in the High-Peak.

Wood-Land, *Devon*, near Ashburton.

Wood-Land, *Devonshire*, on the Yalme, a little above Yalmeton.

Wood-Land, *Devon*, near Torrington Parva.

WOOD-LAND, *Dorset.* S. of Cranborn, has a fair on July 5. In this manor, under an ashen tree, the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth was taken after the battle of Sedgemore in Somersetshire; the tree is inscribed with several names of the curious who have visited the spot.

Wood-Land, *Gloc.* a hamlet in the parish of Almondsbury.

Wood-Land, *Kent*, had anciently a chapel of ease to Kingsdown, and in 1557 was united to Wrotham, which lies S. E. of it.

Wood-Land, *Warw.* on the borders of Worcestershire and Staffordshire.

Wood-Land, *Wilts*, N. E. of Marlborough.

Wood-Land, *Wilts*, near Mere.

Wood-Land-Chapel, *Lanc.* in the Fourness-Fells.

Wood-Land, *East* and *West*, *Som.* and *Wilts*, near Frome-Selwood.

Wood-Land-House, *Kent*, N. of Blackheath.

Woodlaw, *Warw.* once a member of Warwick, S. of it.

Woodley, *Devon*, between Brent and Kingsbridge.

Woodley, *Oxf.* near Oxford.

Woodmancote, *Hamps.* near the Candovers.

Woodmancote, *Gloc.* in Dursley parish, which village is on the side of a hill covered with wood.

Woodmancote, *Gloc.* in Cleve parish.

Woodmanstone, *Surry*, near Banstead, and 2 miles from Carshalton.

Woodmercote, *Gloc.* in North-Cerney parish.

Wood-Newton, *Northamp.* near Fotheringay-Park.

Woodnesborough, *Kent*, a large parish, 1 mile and a half S. W. of Sandwich. Verstegan, and others since him, have thought it took its name from Woden, the Saxon idol, and that he was worshipped on the high mount by the church-yard.

Wookoaks, *Hertf.* in the parish of Rickmansworth. Above the manor-house, on the Warren-Hill, is an echo that will repeat to a trumpet 12 times.

Wood-Plumpton, *Lanc.* in Amounderness.

Woodredon, *Essex*, near Waltham-Abbey, stands on an eminence that bounds a most delightful prospect from Chesbunt.

Woodrising, *Norf.* N. E. of Skoulton.

Wood-Row, *Wilts*, near Melksham.

Wood's-Corner, *Suff.* S. W. of Brightling.

Woodſetton, *Staff.* between Sedgley and Tipton.

Woodſetton, *Staff.* S. W. of Eccleſhall.

Woodſetts, *Derby*, in the High-Peak.

Woodſham, *Bucks*, in Waddeſdon pariſh, W. of Ayleſbury.

Woodſide, *Cumb.* in the pariſh of Weſtward.

Woodſide, *Durham*, near Ryton.

Woodſide, *Hertf.* S. of Hatfield.

Woodſide, *Lanc.* near Weſt-Darby.

Woodſide, *Surry*, N. E. of Croydon.

Woodſide-Green, *Kent*, N. of Lenham.

Woodſom-Hall, *York*, N. Riding, near Almondbury.

Woodſpring, *Som.* on the coaſt of the Severn-Sea, oppoſite to the Flatholms.

Wood-Stanway, *Glac.* a hamlet in the pariſh of Stanway.

* Woodstock-New, *Oxfordſh.* on a little brook 7 miles N. from the city, and 63 from London, implies, by its name, a ſituation in a woody part of the county, yet has been a royal ſeat. King Ethelred is ſaid to have called a council here; and it muſt have been as early as the days of King Alfred, who, according to a MS. in the Cotton library, tranſlated Boethius de Conſolatione Philoſophiæ at this palace. King Hen. I. made ſome additions to it, and walled round the park (ſaid to be the firſt that was ever incloſed in England) where, inſtead of deer, he kept lions, tygers, panthers, &c. King Henry II. built that labyrinth here, called Roſamond's Bower, with a houſe in it, to ſecrete his concubine, Roſamond Clifford, from his jealous queen, who nevertheleſs found her out. It is now much more famous for the parliamentary ſettlement of the honour and manor of the town and his hundred on the ever-victorious John, Duke of Marlborough, and its deſcendants, male and female, as a reward for his glorious victories in 1704 over the French and Bavarians at Schellemberg, &c. particularly at Blenheim; to perpetuate the memory of which battle, the moſt ſignal that was ever won, and of the greateſt importance to the common cauſe of Europe, a ſtately palace, by the name of Blenheim-Houſe, was erected here, at the public charge, which is, perhaps, one of the nobleſt ſeats of any ſubject in Europe, and in a ſituation the moſt delightful in England. The aſcent to it is over a bridge of one arch, of 190 feet diameter (like the Rialto at Venice) which alone coſt above 20,000l. The gardens of it take up 100 acres; the offices, ſome of which are very grand and ſumptuous, are large enough to accommodate 300 perſons, and the out-houſes to lodge a regiment of ſoldiers. The chapel, ſaloons, galleries, and other apartments, of the main building, are extravagantly magnificent; and the ſtair-caſe, ſtatues, paintings, and furniture, are ſurprizingly fine, eſpecially the tapeſtry hangings, in which all the duke's principal battles are moſt curiouſly wove. The lofty gallery was painted by Sir James Thornhill, and the cieling by La Guerre. Over the pediment of the front of the houſe is a marble buſto of Lewis XIV. taken from one of the gates of Tournay. To deſcribe the many particulars of the grandeur and ornament of this palace, would take up whole pages of this work. The duke's deſcendants are obliged, by way of homage for the tenure of it, to preſent a ſtandard to the ſovereign yearly, on the ſecond of Auguſt, the day on which the battle at Blenheim was fought. At the entrance into the caſtle from the town, the ducheſs-dowager erected a noble triumphal arch to the duke's memory, and a vaſt obeliſk in the chief avenue of the park, on which is inſcribed (as it was penned by his Grace's chaplain, Dr. Hare, afterwards biſhop of Chicheſter) a better and more maſterly compendium of the duke's campaigns and character than ever was recorded of the military virtues and triumphs of any of the heroes of

Greece or Rome. Through this park runs the Roman conſular-way, called Akeman-Street, in a raiſed bank, entering it at Wotton-Gate, and going out of it at Mapleton-Well. The town, which is about half a mile from Blenheim-Houſe, was the birth-place or Edmund, ſon of K. Edward I. ſurnamed from hence Edmund of Woodſtock; Edward the Black Prince; his brother, ſurnamed Thomas of Woodſtock; and the poet Chaucer, for the honour of whoſe birth other towns have contended, as did ſeven in Greece for that of Homer. It was the priſon of Queen Elizabeth, after, by her ſiſter Queen Mary's order, ſhe was removed hither from the Tower. It ſent members to parliament twice in the reign of Edward I. but no more till Queen Mary's reign; when, after having ſent to her three firſt parliaments, it again intermitted till the 13th of Elizabeth, from which it continued ſending till the 16th of Charles I. and then ſent no more till the 6th of Charles II. from which time it has always had two repreſentatives in parliament, who are elected by the burgeſſes and freemen, in number about 400, and returned by the mayor, who, with a recorder, 4 aldermen, and 26 common-councilmen, govern the town, which is well paved, has very good inns, and a manufacture of fine ſteel chains for watches, and other things of poliſhed ſteel. Its market is on Tueſdays; and fairs on March 25, Whit-Monday, July 21, Sept. 21, and Dec. 6. The reſort of our ſovereigns to this place, in time paſt, being diſcontinued, it fell to decay; wherefore, in order to recover it, a ſtatute was paſſed in parliament, the 18th of Elizabeth, to make it a ſtaple of wool. Here are founded a ſchool and 3 almſhouſes. With its 2 hamlets, the town contains near 250 houſes. There was an echo in the park, which, according to Dr. Plot, when little wind was ſtirring, repeated 17 ſyllables very diſtinctly, and in the night 20. He ſays, the object of it was the hill with the trees on the top of it, half a mile from the town, in the way to the Earl of Rocheſter's Lodge, and the true place for the ſpeaker on the oppoſite hill, juſt without the gate at the end of the town, near Chaucer's houſe; but it has been impaired by the removal of buildings. Here are annual horſe-races. From June to Holyrood-day here uſed to be veniſon in the greateſt perfection, and cheap, there being ſeldom leſs than 5000 head of deer in the park at a time.

Woodſtone, *Hunt.* near Peterborough.

Woodſtreet, *Dorſet*, one mile from Bindon.

Wood-Thorp, *Derby*, in Scarſdale, S. of Cheſterfield.

Wood-Thorp, *Linc.* N. W. of Alford.

Wood-Thorp, *Notting.* S. of Sherwood-Foreſt.

Woodton, *Norf.* 7 miles from Norwich.

Woodton, *Staff.* a member of Sugnell.

Wood-Walton, *Hunt.* S. E. of Conington.

Woodyates or *Weſt-Woodyates*, *Dorſet*, near Stalbridge, on the Downs near it are a great number of barrows, with a vaſt rampart and ditch called Grimſditch, croſſing the Roman road which runs from Old Sarum to Dorcheſter over the Downs. This ditch may be preſumed to be one of the many parallel ones in the N. E. corner of this county, ſuppoſed to have been caſt up by the Belgæ as they puſhed on their conqueſts.

Woolaſton, *Northamp.* 3 miles S. of Wellingborough.

Woolbridge, *Dorſet*, a large ſtone bridge over the Frome of five arches, and adjoins Wooll.

Woolcomb-Bingham, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Poorſtock, a little N. E. of Bridport.

Woolhampton, *Berks*, near Newbury.

Wooll, *Dorſet*, W. of Wareham, on the banks of the river Frome, a mile and a half N. W. of Comb-

Keines, and abounds with ſprings, is a chapelry to Comb-Keines. It uſes an ancient pulpit-cloth that formerly belonged to Bindon-Abbey, brown velvet richly embroidered with gold.

Woollaſton, *Gloc.* 4 miles N. E. from Chepſtow in Monmouthſhire, 7 S. from Colford, and 22 S. W. from Gloceſter, in the foreſt of Dean, whoſe pariſh is 12 miles in compaſs, and bounded by the Severn.

Woolley, *Hunt.* N. of Spaldwick.

Woolmington, *Dorſet*, near Chardſtock, on the borders of Somerſet.

Woolpery, *Devon*, near Biddiford.

Woolpit, *Suff.* See *Wulpit*.

Woolſthorp, *Linc.* S. W. of Grantham, which gave birth to the great Sir Iſaac Newton.

Woolſtone, *Gloc.* 4 miles W. of Tewkeſbury.

Woolſtone, *Lanc.* near Warrington.

Woolſton-Hall, *Eſſex*, near Chigwell, once ſeparate from it, but now incorporated with it, was anciently called the manor of Wolverſton.

Woolthorp, *Heref.* S. E. of Hereford.

Woolverſton, *Suff.* on the Orwell river, where is one of the fineſt ſpots in the Eaſt of England.

WOOLWICH, *Kent*, on the Thames, 5 miles and a half N. of Bromley, 5 E. from Greenwich, and 11 from London, is reckoned, in point of ſeniority, the mother-dock of the royal navy, and to have furniſhed as many men of war to it as any other two docks in England. Here are ſeveral fine docks, rope-yards, and ſpacious magazines, this place being wholly taken up and raiſed by the works erected for the naval ſervice. Beſides the ſtores of plank, maſts, pitch, tar, &c. there is the gun-yard, called the Warren, or Park, where they make trial of the guns, mortars, &c. in which ſometimes you may ſee ſome thouſand pieces of ordnance for ſhips and batteries, beſides mortars, bombs, grenadoes, &c. without number. The ordnance forms a conſiderable part of the buſineſs tranſacted for government at this place. Under the military branch is the warren, where artillery of all kinds and dimenſions are caſt. The gunpowder purchaſed by contract is here proved, as to ſtrength and goodneſs. Here is alſo a laboratory, where the mattroſſes are employed in the compoſition of fire-works and cartridges, and in charging bombs, carcaſes, grenadoes, &c. for the ſervice. A Royal Academy is eſtabliſhed here, under the Board of Ordnance, for the inſtructing and qualifying of young gentlemen intended as candidates for the office of engineer in the military branch of that office. They are called cadets, and are appointed by that Board. They are taught in it the principles and art of fortification, and every branch of military ſcience relating thereto, with the French and Latin tongues, writing, fencing, and drawing. They are under the immediate direction of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and maſters in each reſpective branch of ſcience and literature. The largeſt ſhips ride here ſafely, even at low water. Part of the pariſh (the whole whereof conſiſts of 500 acres) lies on the Eſſex ſhore, where was once a chapel, yet it belongs to Kent. Its church was lately rebuilt, as one of the 50 new churches. Here is a market on Fridays, and an almſhouſe for poor widows. The Thames, in Camden's time, having beat down its banks at Plumſted and Erith, laid a great many acres hereabouts under water, which endeavours where uſed many years to recover, but all the works and walls raiſed for that purpoſe were ſcarce able to defend the neighbouring fields from the farther incurſions of the tides.

Wooſaſton, *Salop*, N. of Alſtreton.

Wooton, *Heref.* W. of Weobley.

Wooton-Abbas, *Dorſet*, a manor and liberty of great extent on the borders of Devon, extending from the river Char to the river Ax.

Wooton-Glanville, *Dorſet*, 3 m. S. W. of Pulham.

Woperden, *Northumb.* a member of the barony of Wark.

Worbarrow or *Worthbarrow-Bay*, *Dorſet*, in the Iſle of Purbeck, near Belkington, at the foot of Flowerbarrow-Hill. It is a little rocky hill, almoſt environed by the ſea, and joined to the continent by a neck of land. At the foot, a little to the N. is a circular rampart, where two or three cannon are planted in time of war.

* Worcester, *Worc.* 112 miles from London, had a ſtone bridge over Severn, that had a tower on it, which, being ruinous, was pulled down, and a beautiful modern one erected in 1770, and a new ſtreet intended on the city ſide. It is ſuppoſed to have been one of the cities built by the Romans, for curbing the Britons who dwelt beyond that river. In 1041 it was plundered and burnt down by the Daniſh King Hardicanute, who alſo put the inhabitants to the ſword, becauſe ſome of them had murdered his taxgatherers. Soon after the reign of William Rufus, it was burnt down again, as ſuſpected, by the Welch. King Stephen beſieged, took, and burnt it a third time. In 1202 it was again deſtroyed by fire; and it was plundered in 1651, after that famous battle here on the third of September, wherein King Charles II. was defeated by Cromwell, and narrowly eſcaped being taken. In Camden's time this city was governed by 2 bailiffs (choſen out of 24 common-council) 2 aldermen, and 2 chamberlains, with 48 aſſiſtants; but by a charter of Oct. 2, in the 19th of James I. it is governed by a mayor, and 6 aldermen, who are juſtices of peace (that are choſen out of the 24 common-council) a ſheriff, uſually choſen out of the ſame body (for it is a city and county of itſelf, and divided into 7 wards) and 48 aſſiſtants, out of which number are yearly elected the 2 chamberlains. They have alſo a recorder, town-clerk, 2 coroners, a ſword-bearer, 13 conſtables, and 4 ſerjeants at mace. This city has, from the beginning, ſent members to parliament, who were elected by the citizens and freemen, in number above 2000, and returned by the ſheriff. Here are near 2000 houſes, it is ſaid to be the ſixth biggeſt city in England, being 4 miles in circuit. It is much larger than Gloceſter, but lies in a bottom. One part of it is inhabited by the Welch. Its manufactures are broad-cloth and gloves. Here is erected a capital manufactory of porcelain china, which in a great meaſure rivals the Eaſtern production. The publick buildings make a grand appearance, particularly the guildhall, built in 1719, and the workhouſe; but the former, though large, yet is elegant and commodious, 100 feet long, 25 broad, and 21 high, forming one room, occupied by a ſpacious court of juſtice. It has 3 indifferent ſtatues of Charles I. Charles II. and Queen Anne. It had formerly a caſtle, as alſo walls 1650 paces in compaſs, but both walls and caſtle are long ſince deſtroyed. The city conſiſts of ten or part of ten pariſhes, beſides the college precincts. In the ſuburbs, two beſides the cathedral, and the other parts of thoſe in the city. St. Swithin's was rebuilt in 1736. St. Helen's is the moſt ancient. The cathedral is a large edifice, the exact model of that at Bruſſels, with an elegant choir, of very curious workmanſhip, 120 feet long, in the middle of which lies King John, between two biſhops, viz. Wulſtan and Oſwald, his two ſaints, by whoſe neighbourhood he hoped for ſalvation. The whole length of the church is 394 feet, the breadth 78. The tower is not ſufficiently high in proportion to its other parts; but in excellent repair. The choir is handſome, and the organ capital. Prince Arthur, elder brother of Henry VIII. lies interred here; whoſe monument is a moſt curious piece of workmanſhip, embelliſhed with images, the arms of England, &c. The fretted arched roof is beautiful; and a curious diſcovery has lately been made, under

a heavy coat of plaister, of the progenitors of that prince painted on the wall, amongst whom are distinguished Henry VII. and Edward IV. with their queens; and here is a very fine monument of the Countess of Salisbury, who dropt her garter as she danced before King Edward III. at Windsor. There are several angels cut in stone about this tomb, strewing garters over it. The stone pulpit in the choir is well worth notice, being a most elegantly carved Gothic octagon, having on the back a good representation of Jerusalem carved in the same durable materials. The chapter-house is a large decagon, supported by a central pillar 45 feet high and 55 in diameter, where are deposited many curious MSS. and valuable books. The streets are broad, and well paved, of which the Foregate-street is remarkably regular and beautiful; and, take the whole together, is a delightful place. Here is a noble hospital, in the building of which Robert Berkeley, of Spetchley, laid out 2000l. and endowed it with 400l. for 12 poor men. There are 6 or 7 others in and about the city; and, besides the King's school here, founded by Henry VIII. which has been famous both for its masters and scholars, here is a grammar free-school, with two others for the same learning; and the lists mention six charity-schools, in which 110 boys are taught, and part of them clothed. The markets here, which are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, are well supplied with cattle, corn, and all provisions; and every Saturday is a considerable hop-market. Its fairs are on the eve of Palm-Sunday, the Saturday after Easter, August 15, and Sept. 19. It is remarked that the Severn, though generally rapid elsewhere, glides gently by this city. Here is a very good water-house and quay, to which many vessels come. It was erected into an episcopal see by the Saxon King Ethelred in 679. Of its bishops, who were 100 from the learned Talfrith, the first mentioned by Godwin, to Dr. Maddox, it is observed there have been one pope, 4 saints, 7 lord-high-chancellors, 11 archbishops, 2 lord-treasurers, one chancellor to the queen, one lord-president of Wales, one vice-president; and, by the confession even of *Alexander Pope*, the satyrist, one UNSULLIED mitre, viz. the late pious Dr. Hough; an acknowledgement the more extraordinary from a *poet* of that *religion*, for opposing of which this divine was, by King James II. expelled from the presidentship of Magdalen-College, in Oxford; to whose memory is a superb marble monument erected by the hand of Roubillac, the admiration of all beholders of taste, and the finest in this or perhaps any part of England. The bones of those who were slain in the battle above-mentioned, between the forces of King Charles II. and Cromwell, are often dug up in a garden just without the South gate of this city; and in the park above is a great work, with 4 bastions, called the royal mount, from whence a vallum and ditch run both ways to incompass that side of the city. It is recorded that King Henry I. in the year 1130, Hen. II. in the year 1158, and King John, in the year 1214, kept Christmas here. This city is the sixth in order of the 24 towns which has the benefit of the gift of 100l. by Sir Thomas White, merchant-taylor, of London, to be lent without interest to four young traders, giving good security for the re-payment of it, after 10 years use of it. The original fund is in the mayor and commonalty of Bristol, to whom he gave 2000l. to purchase an estate of 120l. a year for this purpose. This gift first began to be distributed in 1577; and, therefore, it is supposed that this city must have had it in its course six or seven times. Coals are carried here on horses backs, in panniers, like those of our higglers, only they are open at top, and they are sold here by the horse-load, as they are in London by the chaldron. Near this

city is St. Peter's or the Commandery, founded in 1094 for Auguſtines, is without the South gate of the city, in the London road. It is a fine old houſe, of timber; and the hall roofed with Iriſh oak, which makes one ſide of it, was built for the reception of pilgrims, and its windows retain ſome old painted glaſs. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Lancaſter, Weſtmorland, Cheſter, Stafford, Warwick, Leiceſter, Oxford, &c.

Worceſter-Park, *Surry*, between Malden and Nonſuch.

* WORCESTERSHIRE derives its name from its capital, called by the Saxons Weagorceſter, which at length became changed to Worceſter. This county is bounded on the N. by Staffordſhire; on the E. and N. E. by Warwickſhire; on the W. by Shropſhire and Herefordſhire; and on the S. by Gloceſterſhire; extending about 36 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, being in circuit 124 miles, and contains 600,000 ſquare acres. It is divided into 5 hundreds, and contains one city (Worceſter) and 10 market-towns, viz. Kidderminſter, Eveſham, Droitwich, Bewdley, Dudley, Broomſgrove, Upton, Perſhore, Stourbridge, Shipſton, and Tenbury, 55 vicarages, 152 pariſhes, 500 villages, about 20,600 houſes, and 70,000 inhabitants. It is in the dioceſe of Worceſter, and ſends 9 members to parliament; namely, two for the county, and two for each of the following places: Worceſter, Droitwich, and Eveſham; and one for the borough of Bewdley; it pays 9 parts of the land-tax, and provides 560 men to the national militia. The air of Worceſterſhire is very healthy, and the ſoil in the vales and meadows very rich, producing corn and paſture, particularly the rich vale of Eveſham, which is juſtly ſtiled the granary of theſe parts. The hills have generally an eaſy aſcent, except Malvern-hill; and feed large ſtocks of ſheep. This county had formerly four large foreſts, but the iron and ſalt works have in a manner deſtroyed them; and therefore theſe works are now chiefly carried on with coal, with which this county abounds. A number of rivers and rivulets water the fine meadows, and give them a richneſs that is eaſily perceived in the butter and cheeſe. Here is plenty of fruits of moſt ſorts, eſpecially pears, which are in many places found growing in the hedges. The chief commodities are coals, corn, hops, cheeſe, cyder, perry, and ſalt. Its chief manufactures are carpetting, china and earthen ware, woollens, and ſtockings. The moſt remarkable places in this county are Malvern, Aberley, Woodbery, Bredon, and Clent hills; the Vale of Eveſham, Malvern-Chace, Feckingham and half of Wire-Foreſt; ſeveral woods, and two medical ſprings on Malvern-hills. The principal rivers with which this county is watered are the Severn, which enters Worceſterſhire on the N. W. edge of the county, and running Southward by Worceſter, receives the Temd, when, paſſing by Upton, enters Gloceſterſhire. The Temd enters Worceſterſhire on the W. border, and runs to the S. E. till it joins the Severn. The Avon enters the E. ſide of Worceſterſhire, and, running through the vale of Eveſham, leaves this county at the Southernmoſt point. The Stour riſes about Frankley, paſſes to Hales-Owen, Cranley, Stourbridge, &c. runs into the Severn; the Salwarp, the Arrow, the Lodden, form a boundary on the Gloceſterſhire ſide; and the Rea, a boundary to Staffordſhire and Warwickſhire. In 1660, the poor rate of Worceſterſhire was 10,640l. and in the year 1776, 29,757l. By the late inland navigation, it has communication with the rivers Merſey, Dee, Ribble, Ouſe, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, in-

cluding its windings, extends above 500 miles.

Wordefield, *Wore*. a chapelry in the parish of Great Malvern.

Worden-Pool or *Steanford*, *Oxf*. where the Akeman-Street enters the parish of Ambrosden.

Word-Forest, *Suff*. W. of the county.

Wordsall, *Linc*. on the Irwell, S. W. of Manchester.

Wordsley, *Staff*. N. of Stourbridge.

Wordwell, *Suff*. N. of Culford.

Wore, *Salop*, in the parish of Muckleston, in the Chester road, 154 miles from London, situated on the Topofa hill, with a neat chapel.

Worgret, *Dorset*, 1 mile S. W. of Wareham. At the W. end of this village are feveral ramparts on the brow of a hill, fuppofed to have been erected to defend Wareham.

Worington, *Devon*, N. W. of Liston.

Work, *Linc*. near Burnham, in the Ifle of Axholm.

Workington, *Cumb*. on the coaft, where the Derwent and Cocker run in one channel into the fea, is famous for the trout and falmon, which are taken here, and carried inftantly to London upon horfes, which, changing often, travel day and night without intermiffion, fo that the fifh come to London very fweet. Here are falt-pans and a colliery. All along from hence to the mouth of the Eln are found pieces of a wall, which fome think was made by the Roman general Stilico, when thefe coafts were infefted by the Scots from Ireland. Here is a coal trade that employs near 100 veffels; and a caftle, now a gentleman's feat, which has a large demefne, and has always been remarkable for fine cattle of all forts. The manfion-houfe is a large quadrangular building, which ftill bears marks of great antiquity, notwithftanding various alterations and improvements, which have been made during the laft thirty years. The walls are fo remarkably thick, that they were able a few years fince, in making fome improvements, to excavate a paffage fufficiently wide, lengthways, through one of the walls, leaving a proper thickneſs on each fide of the paffage, to anfwer every purpofe of ftrength. This ftructure is within a very fhort diftance from where the Derwent empties itfelf into the fea; and here it was that the unhappy Mary, Queen of Scots, in 1568, after her efcape from the caftle of Dunbar, and fubfequent defeat, took refuge and was hofpitably entertained, till the pleafure of Queen Elizabeth was known, when fhe was removed to Cockermouth and Carlifle. The chamber in which fhe flept is ftill called the Queen's chamber.

Worksborn, a river in Northumberland, which runs into the North Tyne at Rutcheſter.

Worksop, *Notting*. near Welbeck, 6 miles W. of Markham, 7 from Redford, 20 N. of Nottingham, and 153 from London, is noted for a houfe built in the reign of Henry V. which, though old-fafhioned, was not inferior to the beft and greateft in the county. It was burnt down in 1764, but rebuilt with greater magnificence. The abbey gate remains, and the room over it is converted into a fchool. On the W. fide of the town is a circular hill inclofed with a trench, except on one fide, where the bank is fteep. This was the fite of the caftle which commanded a branch of the river. There were in Camden's time the ruins of a monaftery to be feen in the meadows E. of the town, as was alfo the W. end of its church, which had two beautiful towers. The canal from the Trent to Chefterfield paffes near this place, which has in its neighbourhood more eminent noblemens' houfes than any part of the kingdom, within the fame compafs, Middlefex excepted. The market here, which is noted for plenty of malt and liquorice, is on Wednefdays. Fairs on March 20, May 20, June 21, and Oct. 3. In this parifh, which ftands near the

ſource of the Ryton, are certain oaks, called Shire-Oaks, as ſome ſay, from a large oak that hangs over three ſhires, viz. York, Derby, and Nottingham.

Worlaby, *Linc.* on the river Ankam, N. of Glandford-Bridge, whoſe church has a fine repreſentation of the Deſcent from the Croſs, but ſomewhat damaged by an unſkilful glazier.

World's-End, *Berks*, S. of Eaſt-Ilſley.

World's-End, *Heref.* N. W. of Marcley-Hill.

Worldham, *Hamp.* near Monkſwood-Foreſt is a remarkable hill, called King John's hill, with a foſſe and an old cauſeway leading from it, with traces of buildings, and a diſtinct round called the Park.

Worle, *Som.* near Weſton *ſuper Mare* and Woodſpray.

Worleſton, *Cheſh.* near Namptwich.

Worlingham, *Suff.* near Beccles.

Worlington, *Suff.* near Mildenhall.

Worlington, *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, *Devon*, on the river Dart, between King's-Hemet and Witheridge.

Worlingworth, *Suff.* S. of Stradbrook, has a remarkable fine covering to its font of Gothick workmanſhip, of great antiquity and in good preſervation.

Wormbridge, *Heref.* near Devereux, had an abbey.

Wormegay, *Norf.* near Swaffham, where was a priory, whoſe ſite is to be traced near the river Nar, and a ſmall part of the wall of its church is now part of a ſtable. It had alſo a caſtle which ſtood near the weſtern entrance of the village, almoſt oppoſite the priory which ſtood in the meadows.

Wormeſley and its *Grange*, *Heref.* S. E. of Weobly.

Wormhill, *Derby*, in Bakewell pariſh, in the High-Peak, has certain lands called Wolvehunt, becauſe thoſe that held them were obliged to hunt and deſtroy the wolves that formerly infeſted theſe parts.

Worming ford, *Eſſex*, on the Stour, E. of Halſted.

Wormington, *Gloc.* 5 miles N. of Wiſchcombe.

Wormington-Grange, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Didbrook.

Worminſter, *Som.* near Wells.

Wormleighton, *Bedf.* S. E. of Potton.

Wormleighton, *Warw.* N. E. of Fenny-Compton.

Wormley, *Hertf.* contiguous to Cheſhunt, and 1 mile S. from Broxburn, W. of the road.

Wormley, *Oxford*, near Stokenchurch.

Wormnall, *Bucks*, S. of Bernwood-Foreſt, between the Chiltern-Hills and Ayleſbury, is thought to be the place of treaty between Edward the Elder and the Danes, in the year 907. Here is a ſmall charity-ſchool.

Wormſell, *Kent*, an appendant to the manor of Boughton-Malherb.

Wormwood-Common, *Midd.* between Paddington and Acton-Wells.

Worndon, *Northumb.* near Mouſewell.

Worpleſdon, *Surry*, on the banks of the New river, E. of Henley-Park. Here are 4 tithings; in one of which, called Perry-Hill, the church ſtands. No fees are paid here to the rector for burials. A ſort of graſs was lately much cultivated in theſe parts, called Nonſuch, which is equal to ſaintfoin; and they have an uncommon art here of cleanſing the ſeeds both of ſaintfoin and clover.

Worrall, *York*, W. Riding, N. W. of Sheffield.

Worſall, *York*, N. Riding, on the Tees, W. of Yarum.

Worſborough, *York*, W. Riding, 2 miles from Barneſley, has a beautiful parochial chapel, and a free-ſchool, and two very good houſes for the miniſter and ſchoolmaſter. Here is alſo a library, given by Dr. Obadiah Walker, who was born and bred here, which has been augmented by ſeveral gentlemen therein

educated. Here are a medicinal bath, and a chalybeate ſpring.

Worſham, Suſſ. W. of Haſtings.

Worſley, Lanc. near Chatmoſſe and Wigan, 7 miles from Mancheſter, where begins the Duke of Bridgewater's canal for conveying coals to Mancheſter. It is more largely treated of in the Introduction.

Worſley's-Tower, Iſle of Wight, in the Weſt-Medina, N. W. ſhore.

Worſted, Norf. See *Wurſted.*

Worſthorn, Lanc. in the pariſh of Whalley.

Worſton, Lanc. N. E. of Clithero.

Worſton, Staff. N. of Stafford.

Worth, Devon, in the pariſh of Waſhington.

Worth, Dorſet, S. E. of Cranbourn.

Worth or *Worde, Kent,* 1 mile S. of Sandwich, near the ſea. Its ſituation is low and unhealthy.

Worth, Suſſ. in Worth-Foreſt, E. of Iſfield.

Worth, Eaſt and *Weſt, Dorſet,* S. of Corfe-Caſtle.

Worth-Francis, Dorſet, on the river Birt, in the pariſh of Netherby.

Worth-Maltravers, Dorſetſh. 2 miles S. W. from Langton, in the Iſle of *Purbeck.* Its church is on the ſide of a hill N. of the pariſh, and conſiſts of a body, chancel, and a ſmall aiſle, with a plain tower.

Wortham, Suff. near Buddeſdale.

Wortham, Eaſt and *Weſt, Hamp.* near Alton.

Worth-Caſtle, Hampſhire, W. of Portſmouth.

Worthen, Salop, near Aſtons Pigots and Rogers.

Worthing, Norf. near Hoe and Swanton.

Worthington, Lanc. near the Dowles, N. of Wigan.

Worthington, Leic. near Stanton-Harold.

Worthop, Northamp. See *Watborp.*

Worthy-Downs, Hampſh. near Wincheſter.

WORTING, *Suſſ.* on the coaſt, W. of New Shoreham, has a fair on July 20, 21, and 22. It appears by an inſcription at Steen parſonage, in this neighbourhood, that the ſea has gained ſix perches on this coaſt ſince the year 1699.

Wortley, Devon, between Rowborough and South Moulton.

Wortley, Glou. in the pariſh of Wotton-under-Edge. It had a chapel once, and in it a chantry.

Wortley, York, W. Riding, in the pariſh of Tankerſley, on the banks of the Dun, near Wentworth, is a lordſhip of above 5000 acres, of which great part is covered with wood, and bears the name of Wharncliffe, *i. e.* ſteep rocks, it being very rugged and ſtony. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth there was a park incloſed near that called Wortley-Hall, but in the civil wars it was diſparked.

Wortley, York, W. Riding, in the pariſh of Leeds. It has a vein of fine white clay, much uſed by the tobacco-pipe-makers of Leeds.

Wortlibam, Devon, N. of Liſton.

Worton, Midd. in Iſleworth pariſh, near Smallbury-Green.

Worton, Wilts, near the Devizes and Pottern.

Worton-Lower, Oxf. near Worton-Upper, has a vitriolate ferruginous ſpring near its church, which, beſides its tinging with galls, lets fall a ſediment of a ruſty colour.

Worton-Upper, Oxf. near Deddington.

Wortwell, Norf. near Harleſton.

Worvil, Salop, N. E. of Bridgenorth.

Woſaken, Cheſh. in the pariſh of Malpas.

Wothorp, Northamp. near Burleigh, is a ſeat of the Earl of Exeter, with a little park walled about, on the oppoſite ſide of the great North road to Stamford. The Duke of Buckingham and his family lived in it ſome years after the Reſtoration, ſo that it was far from being a little houſe; yet Thomas Cecil, the firſt Earl of Exeter of this family, who built it, thought it ſo inferior to the

ether, that he pleasantly said, "that he built it only to retire to out of the dust, while his great house at Burleigh was sweeping." The greatest part of it is now pulled down, and the remainder converted into a farm-house.

Wotton, *Bedf.* S. W. of Bedford.

Wotton, *Berks*, near Abingdon.

Wotton, *Cornw.* N. W. of Saltash, near the river Lyver.

Wotton, *Gloc.* near Glocester.

Wotton, *Hampsh.* W. of Basingstoke.

Wotton, *Isle of Wight*, in the East Medina, with the channel on the N. side of it. The church was destroyed by fire, and the present small one built in its room.

Wotton, *Kent*, 3 miles N. E. of Eleham.

Wotton, *Linc.* N. E. of Glanford-Bridge, which has a handsome church, and a charity-school. Here is a remarkable fine spring of water.

Wotton, *Norf.* near Saxlingham.

Wotton, *Northamp.* S. of Northampton.

Wotton or *Woodton*, *Hertf.* is also called Watton at Stone, W. of Sacomb, has a good free-school for poor children, with some of whom 5l. is given to put them out to trades. At that called Woodhall, S. E. of it, is a fine park, that is watered with small streams that run S. into the Beane, and wooded with as good timber as any groves in the kingdom. About 100 years ago, one tree only in it was sold for 43l. part of which, when slit, required 18 horses to draw it. Another tree here, called the *walking-stick*, might have been sold some years ago for 50 guineas, but has since decayed by the burrowing of rabbits under it.

Wotton, *Oxf.* near Tame.

Wotton, *Salop*, E. of Oswestry.

Wotton, *Som.* a chapel annexed to Pilton.

Wotton, *Suff.* E. of Dichling.

Wotton, *Sussex*, near Pevensey-Marsh.

Wotton-Abbots, *Dorset*, in Whitchurch parish. See *Wootton-Abbas*.

* WOTTON-BASSET, *Wilts*, 8 miles E. from Malmsbury, 25 N. of Salisbury, and 88 from London, is a borough both by charter and prescription, which had the name of Basset from its most ancient owners. Here are a mayor, 2 aldermen, and 12 capital burgesses. It first sent members to parliament the 25th of Henry VI. They are chosen by the freeholders paying scot and lot, and returned by the mayor. The houses here are for most part thatched, the place being so poor, that the meanest mechanic is often at the head of the body corporate; yet some cloth is made here, and it has a small charity-school. The market is on Thursday, and the fairs on May 4, Nov. 13, and December 19.

Wotton-Courtney, *Som.* 4 miles from Minehead.

Wotton-Fitzpain, *Dorset*, near Lyme and Marshwood Vale, 4 miles S. W. of Pillesdon.

Wotton-Glanfield, *Dorsetsh.* near the Vale of White Hart.

Wotton-Great, *Lanc.* S. E. of Liverpool.

Wotton-Little, *Lanc.* near Great Wotton.

Wotton, *Lower* and *Upper*, *Surry*, 5 miles from Darking, near the bottom of White Down, takes its name from the great quantity of wood, mostly beach, that surrounds it. In the reign of Charles II. in opening the ground in the church-yard, to enlarge a vault, a skeleton was found, which measured 9 feet 3 inches in length. There are, in the skirts of this parish, which extends almost as far as the Weald of Sussex, certain pits out of which they dig jet. The stone about the ground in other parts is that called the rag. There is abundance of iron-stone loose in the sands, and about certain pyramidal hills to the S. W. In this parish were also set up the first brass-mills in England, for the casting and hammering it into plates, and for cutting it, and drawing it into wire; as also the first powder-mills.

Wotton, *North* and *South*, *Norf.*

N. of Lynn-Regis, where the parſons, according to the ancient Norman cuſtom, have the probate of all wills in their reſpective pariſhes, as have alſo thoſe of Caſtle-Riſing and Roydon, in this county.

Wotton-North, *Dorſet*, S. of Sherborn.

Wotton-North, *Som.* N. E. of Glaſtonbury, by Sedgmore.

Wotton-Rivers, *Wilts*, near Savernake-Foreſt.

Wotton's-End, *Gloc.* in the pariſh of Weſterleigh.

Wotton-South, *Som.* S. of Glaſtonbury.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, *Gloc.* 4 miles S. of Durſley, 7 N. E. from Thornbury, 17 S. of Gloceſter, and 108 from London, is a pariſh 12 miles in compaſs, where abundance of hands are employed in the woollen manufacture. It is a pretty town, on a pleaſant fruitful riſe, and has been noted a long time for making cloth. The chief magiſtrate, who is choſen yearly at the court-leet of the lord of the manor, is called a mayor, and for ever after reckoned an alderman. Here is a ſtately church. A free-ſchool was erected here in 1385. Hugh Perry, Eſq. an alderman of London, in 1632, not only brought water to this town at his own charge, but gave 1000l. to buy lands for erecting and endowing an almſhouſe for 6 poor men and 6 women, and for eſtabliſhing a weekly lecture in the church; and Sir Jonathan Dawes, who was ſheriff of London, gave 1000l. for relief of the poor, and putting out their children apprentices. Here is a market on Friday, and a fair on Sept. 25.

Wotton-under-Weaver-Hill, *Staffordſhire*, is ſo much out of the ſunſhine, that this rhime is common with the neighbours,

"Wotton under Weaver,
"Where God comes never."

Here is a high paved way, which Dr. Plot thinks was a Roman via-vicinalis, or bye-way from one town to another.

Wotton-Underwood, *Bucks*, near Bernwood-Foreſt.

Woughton, *Bucks*, near Stony-Stratford.

Would-Newton, *Linc.* W. of Ludburgh.

Would-Newton, *York*, E. Riding, N. of Kilham.

Woulſworth, *Gloc.* E. of Wotton-under-edge.

Wrabneſs, *Eſſex*, W. of Harwich.

WRAGBY, *Lincoln.* on the river Witham, N. E. of Lincoln, has an almſhouſe, built and endowed in 1697, for 12 poor people, 6 to be miniſters widows, and 6 to be any other poor old men or women. Here is a market on Thurſday, and fairs on May 23 and Oct. 11.

Wragby, *York*, W. Riding, S. W. of Pontefract.

Wramplingham, *Norf.* N. W. of Windham.

Wrangle, *Linc.* in the Eaſt Fens, S. of Wainfleet, has a charity-ſchool.

Wratting, *Great* and *Little*, *Suff.* N. of Haverill.

Wratting-Tallow, *Suff.* W. of Little Wratting.

Wratting-Weſt, *Cumb.* 7 miles from Newmarket, and 9 from Cambridge.

Wrawby, *Linc.* near Glandford-bridge, has a charity-ſchool.

Wraxhall, *Dorſet*, between Cerne-Abbey and Beminſter, 2 miles N. W. of Child-Frome. It is divided into Upper and Lower, in the latter of which is the church.

WRAXHALL, *Som.* near Briſtol, has a fair at Allhallows-tide for 6 days.

Wraxhall-North, *Wilts*, between Marſhfield and Chippenham, ſtands on the Foſſe, near its entrance into Somerſet, at thoſe called the ſhire-ſtones, becauſe, though they are but three at no great diſtance from each other, yet they ſtand in the three counties of Wilts, Gloceſter, and Somerſet.

Wraxhall-South, *Wilts*, N. of Bradford.

Wray, Lanc. in Amounderneſs.

Wrayſbury, Bucks, 1 mile N. W. of Staines.

Wrayſholm-Tower, Lanc. S. of Cartmel, by the Ken-Sands, where not very long ago was diſcovered a medicinal ſpring of a brackiſh water, which is ſince drank by many every ſummer, it being reckoned very good for expelling worms, and for the ſtone, gout, itch, and ſeveral other diſtempers.

Wrechwick-Green, Oxf. on the Akeman-Street-way, near Amerſden.

Wreckleſham, Surry, near Farnham.

Wreghill, Northumb. near Harehaugh.

Wrekin or *Wreck,* a river in Lancaſhire, which runs into the Stoure at Cuſſington.

Wrekin-Hill, Salop, E. of Shrewſbury, is by ſome called Gilbert's-Hill. It ſtands between the Watling-Street and the Severn, and within 1 mile of Wroxeter, the famous Roman ſtation. It aſcends gradually for a great length, till it becomes the higheſt ground in the county, and is well adorned with trees. The toaſt in theſe parts, *To all Friends round the Wrekin,* is as common as that, *To all Friends round St. Paul's,* is at London, &c.

Wrekton, York, N. Rid. W. of Pickering.

Wrenbury, Cheſh. S. W. of Namptwich, ſtands on the Weaver, where it receives a ſtream from Marbury-Meer.

Wreningham, Great and *Little,* with *Nelonde, Norf.* near Windham, are 3 manors joined in one.

Wrentham, Suff. S. of Henſted.

Wrenthorp, York, W. Riding, near Wakefield.

Wrentnall, Salop, near Penderbach.

Wrentuge, Somerſetſh. near North Curry.

Wreſſall or *Wreſhill, York,* E. Riding, on the Darwent, N. W. of Howden.

Wreſt-Houſe, Bedf. near Silſoe, and 6 miles S. of Bedford, is a magnificent ſeat, with a large park.

Wreſtlingworth, Bedf. S. E. of Potton.

Wretham or *Wrotham, Eaſt,* or *Great, Norf.* S. W. of Shropham. By grant of King Henry VI. this manor hath a coroner, whoſe juriſdiction alſo extends over that of Weſt Wretham. Here are about 150 inhabitants.

Wretham, North, or *Weſt, Norf.* near the former. Here are about 100 inhabitants.

Wretham-Thorp or *Little-Wretham, Norf.* near the two former, was a hamlet to the laſt; but the manor is diſtinct from them both, by the name of Thorp-Hall.

Wreton, Cheſh. N. of Kinderton.

Wretton, Norf. W. of Stoke, near the river Stoke.

WREXHAM, *Denb.* N. Wales, 185 miles from London, is ſituated in that part of the county called Bromfield, and called Writtleſham by the Saxons, who, in all probability, were its firſt founders. It is a large, well-built, populous town, and has a ſpacious church, with a ſteeple. It has likewiſe two large meeting-houſes. The inhabitants are remarkably induſtrious, and carry on a conſiderable manufacture of Welch flannel, which is ſent to London in large quantities from this town and the parts adjacent. Its weekly markets are kept on Monday and Thurſday; the former, indeed, is but ſmall, but the latter is plentifully ſupplied with proviſions of all ſorts. Its fairs are held on March 23, Holy-Thurſday, June 6, and Sept. 19.

Wribbenhall, Worceſt. a hamlet to Kidderminſter, which contains 145 houſes.

Wriggleton, Som. between Philip's Norton and Rodſtoke.

Wrightbold, Linc. S. of Dunnington.

Wrightington, Lanc. N. W. of Wigan.

Wrineford or *Wrinehill, Staff.* in Madeley pariſh, 4 miles W. of Newcaſtle under Line.

Wringworthy, *Devon*, in Mary-Tavey parish.

WRINTON, *Som.* a pretty good town among the Mendip-Hills, 129 miles from London. The parish contains 6000 acres of enclosed ground, and 5000 acres of common. A brook runs through the town, and drives a mill for the use of the manor-house. The people here trade much in teazles (a sort of thistles used in cloth-dressing) which come out of the ground, at first, in the shape and colour of a tobacco-leaf. It has a market on Tuesday, well supplied with corn, &c. a fair on Sept. 29, and a small charity-school. Lapis Calaminaris is dug and prepared near this town. There is a camp singly trenched cut out of the rock.

Writtle, with its *Hall* and *Park*, *Essex*, 1 mile from Chelmsford. Here is a charity-school, and near it a square piece of ground, about an acre, surrounded by a deep moat, supposed to have inclosed a palace of King John, but no building remains.

Wrotkerdine, *Salop*, near Wellington.

WROTHAM or WORTHAM *Kent*, 3 miles and a half W. of West-Malling, and 25 from London, had its name from the herb wort growing hereabouts in great plenty. It has a large church, with 16 stalls in it, supposed to have been made for the clergy attending the Archbishops of Canterbury, who formerly had a palace here, till Simon Islip, the Archbishop, in the 14th century, pulled it down, and removed it to Maidstone; but the rectory is reckoned one of the best livings in Kent. The parish is remarkably large. The market here is on Tuesday, and a fair on April 23. This manor and parish comprehend almost the whole hundred of Wrotham, and contains 6 distinct villas, whose borsholders, as well as the constables for the upper and lower divisions of the hundred, are annually chosen at the court-leet of the manor, to which belong all royal franchises. In the last century, a considerable quantity of old British silver coins were dug up in this manor; and it is not very many years ago, that many small solid pieces of brass were found in a place called the Camps, supposed to have been pieces of the weapons or armour of some military officer there interred.

Wrotham-Park, *Midd.* near Barnet.

Wrottesley, *Staff.* N. W. of Wolverhampton, and on the borders of Shropshire. Near Wrottesley-House there is a greyish sort of clay, of which tobacco-pipes are made at Armitage and Litchfield, for it burns very white. In the park are still to be seen the ruins of some old British or Danish city, as supposed by Camden, because of the several partitions, like streets, running divers ways within the limits of it, which is 3 or 4 miles in compass. Stones of a vast bigness have been found here, one of which made 100 loads; another, after 10 loads were hewn off of it, required 36 yoke of oxen to draw it, and made so great a cistern in a malt-house here, that it wets 37 strikes of barley at a time.

Wroughton, *Wilts*, S. of Swindon.

Wroxeter, *Salop*, 5 miles from Shrewsbury, a town known to the Romans, said to have been built by the Britons, on the banks of the Severn, over which are the traces of a bridge, discernable at low water. The circumference of this town was 3 miles, environed by a wall 3 yards broad, with a deep trench outside, which may be traced in several places to this day. Roman coins are frequently found here but no Saxon ones, which is looked upon as a proof that it was destroyed before their arrival. Graves have been opened here covered with five or six stones each.

Wroxhall, *Warw.* 1 mile S. W. of Honiley, near Old Stratford, was originally a member of Hatton, and had a nunnery.

Wroxham, *Norf.* on the river Bure, N. E. of Rackheath.

Wroxton, *Oxf.* 1 mile N. W. from

Banbury, had anciently a monaſtery.

Wrungey or *Wormgey*, *Norf.* near Shouldham.

Wry-Noſe-Hill, *Cumb.* one of its higheſt-hills, remarkable for its 3 ſhire-ſtones, about a foot from each other, viz. one in this county, one in Weſtmorland, and the third in Lancaſhire.

Wulfall, *Wilts*, near Great Bedwin.

Wulfencott, vulgo *Ovencote*, *Warw.* near Willoughby.

Wullerton, *Salop*, S. E. of Prees.

Wulley, *Durh.* N. W. of Brandſpeth-Caſtle.

Wulpit, *Suff.* near Stow-Market, 8 miles from St. Edmundſbury, in the road to Ipſwich, is ſuppoſed by ſome to be the ancient Sitomagus, by the appearance of large deep ditches, that are conjectured to be Roman works. It has an excellent ſpring of water near it, which is enclоſed in a ſquare well, and ſupplies a large moat with very clear water. Here are made the beſt white bricks. It has a horſe-fair for a week, from the 16th of September. In Camden's time it had a market.

Wulfcot, *Derby*, N. W. of Wirkworth.

Wulfthorp, *Notting.* in the pariſh of Lowdham.

Wulfton, *Cornw.* in St. Ives pariſh.

Wulfton, *Durh.* N. of Stockton-upon-tees.

Wulfton or *Wolfton*, *Warw.* a large pariſh on the Avon, S. E. of Coventry, had formerly a monaſtery that was a cell to an abbey in France, which granted it to the canons of Tutbury.

Wulfley-Caſtle, *Cumb.* W. of Holm-Abbey.

Wulveſcote, now *Woſcote*, *Warw.* a member of Granborough.

Wurney, a river in Montgomeryſhire, which runs into the Vurnwey at Myvor.

Wurſpur, *York*, W. Riding, S. of Burton-Grange.

Wursted or Worsted, *Norf.* 4 miles from Aylſham, in the road to Hickling, and 120 from London, is remarkable for the invention, or firſt twiſting, that ſort of woollen yarn, or thread, which from hence is called Worſted. Here is alſo a manufacture of worſted ſtuffs; and ſtockings are both knit and wove here. It has a market on Saturday, and a fair on May 3.

Wyberſon, *Bedf.* in the pariſh of Eaton-Socon.

Wych, *Dorſet*, 3 miles N. of Corfe on Pool-Bay.

Wych, *Dorſet*, near the harbour of Bridport.

Wye, a river which riſes in Cardiganſhire, and runs through Radnorſhire, Herefordſhire, Brecknockſhire, and Monmouthſhire, falling into the Severn below Chepſtow.

Wye, *Kent*, 3 miles and a half N. E. from Aſhford, and 57 from London, has a bridge over the Stour, and a harbour for barges. King Edward II. juſt before his coronation, kept his Chriſtmas at its manſion-houſe. Here was a collegiate church. It has alſo a charity-ſchool. The market is on Thurſday, and fairs on March 24, and Nov. 2. Its church has been rebuilt ſince 1706, the old one having been miſerably battered by the fall of the upper part of it.

Wye-Down, *Kent*, is part of a ridge of hills, beginning at Chartham, and ending at the ſea, between Folkſtone and Hythe. From the top of it, as well as the hill oppoſite to it, in Eaſtwell-Park, may be ſeen both the ſeas, viz. that at the buoy of the Nore and the conflux of the Thames and Medway towards the N. and the other to the S. over Romney-Marſh, towards the coaſt of France.

Wyerton, *Kent*, near Maidſtone.

Wyham, *Linc.* near Ludburgh.

Wyke, *Dorſet*, one mile from Gillingham.

Wyke, *Dorſet*, in the pariſh of Halſtock.

Wyke-Regis, *Dorſet*, the mother-church of Melcomb; near it is the

ferry to Portland Isle. The church is large and one of the best in its neighbourhood, having a lofty tower, which serves as a land-mark for the sailors.

Wykes, Essex, on Tiptree-Heath, near Tolleshunt-Major, or Beckingham.

Wykes, Suff. near Ipswich.

Wykin, Warw. N. E. of Coventry.

Wyley, Essex, S. E. of Wivenhoe.

Wymondham, Leic. S. of Waltham on the Would. Here is a charity-school.

Wymondham, Norf. See *Windham*.

Wynander-Meer, a lake in Westmorland and Lancashire, which runs into the Irish Sea near Leven sands, 15 miles long, and one broad, abounding with char; at the head of which the Romans erected a fort.

Wynniton, Cornwall, S. E. of Mount's-Bay, near Baker.

Wynster, a river in Lancashire, which runs into the Ken below Methan.

Wyre, Lancshire, a river which rises about 10 miles from Garstang, and passing Greshaw Castle and Garstang, empties itself into the sea, where it has a good harbour.

Wyredale, Lanc. a desolate village, near Wyredale-Forest, where is the source of the river Wyre.

Wyre-Forest, Worc. near Bewdley.

Wyre-Hill or *Hall, Midd.* near Edmonton.

Wytham, a river in Lincolnshire, which runs into the German Ocean by Boston.

Wythburn, Cumb. in the parish of Crosthwait, 2 miles E. from Borrowdale. At the foot of Wythburn, there is a large and broad meer or lake called Brackmeer, well furnished with pike, perch, and eels; being above a mile in length, and near half a mile broad; from the N. end whereof issues the river Bure, which falls into the Derwent below Keswick.

Wytherp, Cumb. near Lorton.

Wythington, Gloc. near Dowdeswell.

Wython, York, E. Riding, N. of Headon, in Holderness.

Wyverton, Norf. S. W. of Clay.

Y.

YABINGTON, *Hamps.* N. E. of Winchester.

Yafford, York, N. Riding, near Northallerton.

Yaldham, Kent, in Wrotham parish.

YALDING, *Kent*, has a stone bridge over the Medway, 4 miles S. from West-Malling. Here are fairs on Easter-Tuesday and St. Peter and St. Paul's day.

Yalme, a river in Devonshire, which runs into the British Sea at Yalmemouth.

Yalmemouth, Devon, in the Channel, S. E. of Plymouth-Harbour.

Yalmeton or *Yampton, Devon*, near the river Yalme, S. E. of Plymouth, where Ethelwald, one of the Saxon Kings, had his chief palace.

Yanesbury-Castle, Wilts, on the Willybourn, S. E. of Heytesbury, has the traces of an oval camp, which differs it from the Roman, that generally are square and single trenched, which makes this to be supposed Danish. It is 362 paces long, and has three extremes. Roman coins have been found here.

Yaneton, Devon, N. W. of Barnstaple, is also called Heanton, from its high situation.

Yanewith, Westmor. S. of Penrith, near the conflux of the Loder and Eimot. Near it is Mayborough-Castle, a monument of antiquity, consisting of immense stones leading to an area of 88 yards in diameter.

Yanworth, Glocestersh. a hamlet to Hasleton, to which it has a chapel of ease.

Yapton, Suff. S. W. of Arundel.

YARBOROUGH-CASTLE, *Wilts*, has a fair on Sept. 22.

Yarburgh, *Linc.* 2 miles W. of Thornton, gives name to a hundred, and has the ruins of a Roman camp, where Roman coins have been found.

Yarcomb, *Devon*, W. of Chard, is properly Yartecomb, from the river Yarty, which riſes under the Black-Down-Hills.

Yarcomb, *Som.* near Whitſtanton.

Yardbury, *Devon*, near Honiton.

Yardley, *Hertf.* in the incloſed part of it, S. W. of Buntingford, and 3 miles S. E. of Clothall. There is in this manor an old cuſtom, that, if any tenant die ſeized of any copy-hold-lands held hereof, without heir-male, and leave two or more daughters or ſiſters, the eldeſt daughter or ſiſter goes away with the inheritance. The manor-houſe ſtands in an ancient park, now diſparked, well watered with fiſh-ponds, and heretofore had a moat round it, with a mount within it, which is thought to have been a fortification either in the Daniſh or Barons wars. The little river Beane riſes in this pariſh, and runs to Hertford. In March, 1659, the ſpire of its church, 50 feet high, for want of the tennents being pinned down, was blown off the tower into the church-yard. It pitched on the weather-cock, and the baſis turned over, without doing any damage.

Yardley, *Norf.* N. E. of Loddon.

Yardley, *Som.* near Wokey.

Yardley, *Staff.* near Talk on the Hill.

Yardley, *Worc.* ſituated at the extreme N. E. part of the county, on the borders of Warwickſhire, united to King's-Norton by a narrow neck of land.

Yardley-Chace, *Northamp.* near Yardley-Haſtings.

Yardley-Gobbins, *Northamptonſh.* N. W. of Stony-Stratford.

YARDLEY-HASTINGS, *Northam.* near Caſtle-Aſhby, has a fair on Whit-Monday.

Yardop, *Northumb.* N. W. of Harehaugh.

Yardſwick, *Cheſh.* W. of Sandbach.

Yare, a river which riſes about the middle of Norfolk, and running Eaſtward, paſſes by the City of Norwich, and falls into the German Ocean at Yarmouth; is navigable to Norwich without the help of locks, and carries barges of conſiderable burden up to that city.

Yareſthorp, *York*, N. Riding, W. of New-Malton.

Yarkhill, *Heref.* between Stretton and Hereford.

Yarlet, *Staff.* N. of Stafford.

Yarlington, *Som.* W. of Wincaunton.

* YARMOUTH, *Hampſh.* N. W. of the Iſle of Wight, in that called the Weſt-Medina, 6 miles W. of Newport, and 101 from London, is called South Yarmouth, to diſtinguiſh it from Yarmouth in Norfolk. It ſtands on a creek, about a mile above the entrance of Freſhwater, or Yare river, and was formerly called Eremuth. It had formerly 2 churches reduced to aſhes by fire; and another, where now the caſtle ſtands, that was built by Henry VIII. This ſecond was deſtroyed by the French. The preſent one ſtands in the middle of the town. The town was formerly much larger than at preſent, it being now a mere village. It has a caſtle and a garriſon, and about 80 handſome houſes, moſt of free-ſtone. King James I. incorporated it with a mayor and 12 burgeſſes. It ſent members to parliament the 23d of Edward I. but no more, nor did any place in this iſland, till the 27th of Elizabeth. They are choſen by the corporation and burgeſſes, who are about 50, and returned by the mayor. It has a market on Friday, and a fair on July 25.

* YARMOUTH-GREAT, *Norf.* 6 leagues N. from Solbay, 27 miles E. of Norwich, and 123 from London, ſtands at the mouth of the Yare, which is navigable from hence to Norwich. There is a navigation from it in 2 ſtreams, viz the Waveney to Beccles, whereby it has trade

with the N. part of Suffolk, and the S. of Norfolk; and by the Thyrne, whereby it trades to the N. part of this county. It is a pleasant sea-port town, at the Eastern extremity of the county of Norfolk, built in the form of an oblong quadrangle of 133 acres, on a peninsula; is encompassed on the S. and E. by the sea, on the N. by the continent, and on the W. by the river Yare (over which there is a handsome drawbridge, lately re-built at the expence of 2150l.) which divides it from Suffolk. It extends rather more than a mile along the river from N. to S. and is near three furlongs in breadth, from E. to W. stands near two miles from the haven's mouth on the S. and about half a mile from the sea Eastward, has four principal streets running from N. to S. and 156 narrow lanes or rows intersecting them in the opposite direction, is encompassed with a wall on the E. N. and S. sides 2240 yards in length, having 10 gates and 16 towers, extends along the E. bank of the river 2030 yards, the whole circuit being 4270 yards, or 2 miles and 75 yards. The precise time of the town's being first built, and whether it was the ancient Garianonum of the Romans, has employed the pens of our most respectable historians. However it is said to have been built by Cerdick, when he harrassed the Iceni; but in the preamble of the petition of the bailiffs, &c. to James I. for a new charter and extension of privileges, it is stated, that the town received its original foundation from the sea, being a sand in the year 1000, which, in the course of 100 years, was joined to the county of Norfolk, on the N. side of the river Yare; and that within 100 years after it became firm land, and was built upon and inhabited. Though the town is not so big as Norwich, it is vastly superior to that city in traffick and wealth, by its commodious situation on the German Ocean. It is the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcastle and London, the roads E. of the town being reckoned so safe, that it is very much frequented by vessels that pass and repass between the N. parts of the world and London, or farther S. though there are some dangerous banks of sand in the neigbourhood, on which ships have often been cast away in storms, and it costs the inhabitants 2000 or 3000l. a year to keep the harbour clear of the sands and mud. Its being the center of the coal-trade, and its great commerce to France, Holland, and the N. and E. Seas, and, above all, its herring-fishery, in which it employs 150 vessels, and between 40 and 50 sail in the exportation, makes it the greatest town of trade on all the E. coast of England, except Hull; for, besides all its other commerce, particularly the exportation of corn and malt, which is said to have amounted of late years to above 220,000 quarters a year, it has the whole herring-fishery of this coast, where (including Leostoff) 50,000 barrels, which some magnify to 40,000 lasts, containing no less than 40 millions of herrings, are generally taken and cured in a year. Spelman says it was affirmed in parliament, 35th of Queen Elizabeth, that the fishermen spread their nets from hence all the way to London, *i. e.* 100 miles, and that they then had so many nets as were valued at 50,000l. and, if spread from one vessel to another, would extend to the Dutch coast. Their herrings are for the most part exported by the merchants at Yarmouth, the rest by those of London, to Italy, Spain, and Portugal; which, with the camlets, crapes, and other Norwich stuffs, that they export to those and other parts, especially Holland, to which they send a vast quantity of woollen goods every year, occasions large business, and employs abundance of hands and shipping. Besides the fishing vessels above-mentioned, the inhabitants are owners of about 250 ships. Their red herrings are nicknamed *Yarmouth Capons*, with just as much propriety as

the Italian friars, when they have a mind to eat flesh on Friday, call a capon *pisсem è corte, i. e.* a fish out of the coop. The fishing-fair here, or season for catching herrings, is at Michaelmas, and all the month of October; during which, all the vessels that come to fish for the merchants from any part of England, as great numbers do from the coasts of Kent and Sussex, Scarborough, Whitby, &c. are allowed to catch, bring in, and sell their fish, free of all duty or toll, as the burghers of Yarmouth are. This town is bound, by its charter granted by Henry III. to send to the sheriff of Norwich every year, one hundred herrings baked in 24 patties, which are to be delivered to the lord of the manor of East Carlton, who is to give a receipt for them, and then to carry them to the King. In the spring, here is almost as great fishing for mackarel. Besides, the merchants, &c. here, have a fishing-trade to the North Seas for white fish, called the North-Sea Cod; and a considerable trade to Norway and the Baltick, for deals, oak, pitch, tar, and all naval stores, which they consume mostly in their own port, where a great many ships are built every year. A small platform of guns, on a slip of land at the entrance of the harbour, is all its security, the great guns that were round the walls of the town being removed by Charles II. The seamen employed by the merchants here are reckoned the best in England. This town was the station of the packet-boats to and from Holland, till it was removed to Harwich; and had several monasteries. It was anciently a member of the Cinque Ports which, by an old custom, appoint certain bailiffs, as commissaries, who, in conjunction with the magistrates of the town, hold a court during the herring-fair, to determine all controversies, execute justice, and keep the peace. It had a provost granted it by Henry I. and was made a borough by King John, who granted it in fee-farm to the burgesses, paying 55l. a year to the Crown. It was walled and ditched round in the time of Henry III. and in that of Edward III. it sent 43 ships and 1075 seamen to the siege of Calais, which was more than any of our ports did, except Fowey. King Richard II. gave it leave to build a quay, after which it had great quarrels with Leostoff, and with the Cinque Ports, because it was excluded out of their number, and consequently deprived of their privileges; but at length the differences were ended by the royal authority of Henry IV. or, as some think, by a plague, which, in the year 1341, swept away 7000 of the inhabitants. By a charter of Hen. III. it was governed by 2 bailiffs and a recorder, who were justices of the peace. The inhabitants were about 5000 at the accession of James I. who incorporated it by the name of a bailiff, aldermen, and common-council, who were so loyal in the days of abhorring and giving up charters, that K. Charles II. granted them a new one, by which the bailiffs were changed into a mayor; but, by virtue of a proclamation for corporations, issued out by James II. in 1688, the town was glad to take its old charter again; and it is now governed by a mayor, 18 aldermen, a recorder, and 36 common-councilmen. The mayor returns its members to parliament, who are elected by the freemen, in number above 500. It began to send them in the reign of Edward I. The corporation has particular and extensive privileges. It has a court of record and admiralty: in the first are tried civil causes for unlimited sums; in the other they can try, condemn, and execute in some cases, without waiting for a warrant from above. The mayor and aldermen are conservators of the Ouse, Humber, Wherse, Derwent, Air, and Dun, within certain limits of each river. The Sabbath is said to be as strictly observed here as any where in England. It has 2 parish churches, of which

St. Nicholas, built in the reign of Henry I. has ſo high a ſteeple, that it ſerves as a ſea-mark. Here is a fine hoſpital, and two charity-ſchools, for 35 boys and 32 girls, all clothed and taught, the boys to make nets, and the girls ſpinning, knitting, and plain-work, beſides reading, writing, &c. People are carried here all over the town, and from the ſea-ſide, for 6d. in what they call a coach, but it is only a wheel-barrow, drawn by one horſe, without any covering. The town, which makes a very good appearance from the ſea, is the neateſt, compacteſt, and moſt regular built in England, the ſtreets being ſtrait and parallel with one another; and there is a view croſs all the ſtreets from the quay to the ſea, it ſtanding on a peninſula between the ſea and the harbour. It is walled, but its chief ſtrength by land is the haven, or river, which lies on the W. ſide, with a draw-bridge over it; the port, or entrance, ſecures the S. and the ſea the E. but the N. end, which joins it to the main land of Norfolk, is open, and only covered with a ſingle wall, and ſome old demoliſhed works. The beauties of Yarmouth are its market-place, the fineſt and beſt furniſhed of any town in England of its bigneſs; and its quay, the faireſt, largeſt, and longeſt of any, perhaps, in Europe (that of Seville in Spain only excepted) being 1016 yards, and is ſo commodious, that people may ſtep directly from the ſhore into any of the ſhips, and walk from one to another, as over a bridge, ſometimes for a quarter of a mile together, and withal ſo ſpacious, that, in ſome places, it is near 150 yards from the houſes to the wharf. On this, ſtand the cuſtom-houſe and town-hall, with ſeveral merchants houſes that look like palaces. A fair is annually held here on Thurſday and Friday in Eaſter week. The markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, are plentifully ſupplied, particularly with fruit and vegetables, which are here remarkably good. The polite amuſements of the Theatre, Aſſembly-room and Concerts, during the bathing ſeaſon, render the reſidence of ſtrangers, perfectly agreeable; and thoſe who are fond of fiſhing, ſhooting, ſailing, or bowling, will find ample opportunities of gratifying thoſe inclinations. The market-place is a handſome area, and if the croſs was taken down and re-built in the modern ſtile of architecture, and the houſes ſituated upon the E. ſide improved, it would be inferior to few in the kingdom; there alſo wants a convenient fiſh market, and it is ſhocking to ſee butchers daily ſlaugtering calves, ſheep, &c. in the center of ſuch an opulent town, reſorted to by crowds of genteel company from almoſt every part of England. The theatre is a neat modern building, and ſtands on the ſcite of a chapel formerly belonging to the Dutch congregation. The Norwich company of comedians perform here for the ſpace of ſix weeks in the ſummer ſeaſon. The bowling-green is pleaſantly ſituated upon the E. bank of the river, and the aſſembly-room being open two nights in every week during the bathing-ſeaſon, agreeable entertainment can ſeldom be wanting. The bath-houſe was built in 1759, and coſt near 2000l. it ſtands upon the beach, at about three furlongs diſtance from St. George's chapel, and is well adapted to the intended purpoſe. You enter a neat room 18 feet by 20, having two windows fronting the town and three next the ſea, upon the right of the entrance are four cloſets, having each a door into the bath-room. The bath is 15 feet in length by 8 wide; this is the gentlemens apartment; and that appropriated to the uſe of the ladies is ſo much like it that a particular deſcription is unneceſſary. The ſea-water is raiſed every tide by the aſſiſtance of a horſe-mill into a reſervoir, at about 50 yards diſtance, and from thence conveyd by pipes into the ſeparate baths. In ſhort here is every conveniency to be deſired by the Valetudinarian. The jetty cloſe to the bath-houſe is 110 paces in

length and 24 feet broad at the head (where there is a crane) gradually decreasing to 7 feet on the land side; the sea-breezes keep it cool, and the lively scene of ships almost perpetually under sail, in various directions, render it a most desirable walk after bathing. Though Yarmouth Roads, on the E. side of the town, are very safe, and the chief rendezvous of the colliers between Newcastle and London, and other merchantmen, which are constantly passing and repassing, still the coast is particularly noted for being one of the most dangerous and most fatal to sailors in all Britain, a melancholy instance of which happened about the year 1692, when a fleet of 200 sail of light colliers went out of Yarmouth Roads, with a fair wind, to pursue their voyage, and were taken short with a storm of wind at N. E. After they passed Wintertonness a few leagues; some of them, whose masters were more experienced seamen, or who were not so far out as the rest, tacked and put back in time, and got safe into the roads; but the rest pushing on, in hopes to keep out to sea and weather it, were by the violence of the storm driven back, when they were too far embayed to weather Winternonness, and so were forced to run W. all shifting for themselves as well as they could: some ran away for Lynn-Deeps, but few of them (the night being dark) could find their way thither; some, but very few, rid it out at a distance; the rest being above 140 sail, were all driven on shore and dashed to pieces, and very few of the people on board were saved. At the very same unhappy juncture, a fleet of loaded ships coming from the North and just crossing the same bay, were forcibly driven into it, not able to weather the Ness, and were involved in the same ruin that the light fleet was; also some coasting vessels laden with corn from Lynn and Wells, and bound for Holland, were, with the same unhappy luck, just come out to begin their voyage, and some of them lay at anchor: these also met with the same misfortune; so that in the whole, above 200 sail of ships and above 1000 people, were lost in the disaster of that one miserable night.

Yarnescomb, *Devon*, in Leigh-Challons parish, S. E. of Bediford.

Yarnfield, *Staff.* S. W. of Stone.

Yarnton, *Oxf.* 3 miles from Oxford, in the road to Woodstock.

Yarnton-Hall, *Warw.* near Birmingham.

Yarpoll, *Heref.* near Croft-Castle.

Yarrow, *Jarrow*, or *Gyrwi*, *Durham*, a monastery, which stands on an eminence, on the S. side of the Tine, 5 miles E. of Newcastle. The chapel is now the parish church, with one aisle; the W. door had a plain round arch, and on its jamb an ancient cross, ornamented in the Saxon style. Here are two remarkably old oaken reading desks, and in the vestry is carefully preserved a rude oaken chair, said to have been Bede's. The whole church has been rebuilt very lately.

Yarrow-Haugh, *Northumb.* on the N. Tine, E. of Emmot-Haugh.

Yarty, *Devon*, near Membury.

YARUM, *York*, N. Rid. 6 miles from Gisborough, and 238 from London, has a fine stone bridge over the Tees, which not far off receives the river Levan. It had formerly two monasteries, and, though a small town, it is a corporation, bigger and better built than Darlington, and carries on a pretty trade to London by water, for lead, corn, and butter. It has a market on Thursday, and fairs on Holy-Thursday, and October 8.

Yarwell-Lodge, *Northamp.* E. of King's-Cliff.

Yarwith, *Northumb.* near Hexham.

Yaſon, *Heref.* S. of Weobley.

Yate, *Gloc.* 1 mile W. from Chipping-Sodbury, 10 N. E. from Briſtol, and 31 S. from Gloceſter.

Yately, *Hampſhire*, near Blackwater.

Yateminſter, *Dorſet*, 3 miles N. W.

from Stokewood, near the river Ivel. It is a very large parish, consisting of a very long street, and the houses being generally well built, it has the appearance of a town. The church is a large ancient structure.

Yatesbury, *Wilts*, N. E. of Calne.

Yattelton-Hill, *Gloc.* S. of Newent.

Yattingdon, *Berks*, between East Ilsley and Theal, 7 miles from Newbury and 12 from Reading, had formerly a market, now disused. The church is a Gothic structure, a double cube, and the dimensions of Noah's Ark.

Yatton, *Heref.* N. of Ross.

Yatton, *Heref.* on the Lug, S. E. of Wigmore-Castle.

Yaverland, *Isle of Wight*, in the East Medina, situated between Sandown-Fort and Bimbridge-Down, and surrounded by the parish of Brading.

Yaxham, *Norf.* S. of East Dereham.

Yaxley, *Hunt.* 9 miles from Huntingdon, and 78 from London, is a neat little town in the fens, whose houses are well built, and the church has a lofty spire. It has a market on Wednesday, and a fair on Holy-Thursday. There is a fen of this name on Whittlesey-Meer. The Watling-Street way lies between this place and Oundle.

Yaxley, *Suff.* N. W. of Eye.

Yeadon, *York*, W. Rid. in the parish of Gisley.

Yealdam, *Great* and *Little*, *Essex*, N. of Castle-Heningham.

Yeanworth, *Gloc.* W. of North Leche.

Yearnwood, *Upper* and *Lower*, *Salop.* on the Severn, N. E. of Cleabury.

Yeasthorp, *York*, N. Rid. near New Malton.

Yedding-Green, *Midd.* N. E. of Hayes.

Yedingham, *York*, E. Rid. on the Harford river, S. E. of Pickering.

Yednaston, *Derby*, between Ashborn and Derby.

Yeldersley, *Derby*, between Ashborn and Yednaston.

Yeldon, *Bedf.* near Shelton.

Yelford, *Oxf.* between Bampton and Witney.

Yelling, *Hunt.* near the Papworths.

Yellington, *Northumb.* near Skirnwood.

Yelsted, *Kent*, near Stockbury, anciently called Gillested.

Yelvertoft, *Northamp.* N. of Daventry, has a charity-school.

Yelverton, *Norf.* between Norwich and Loddon.

Yendon, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Churnet at Chetleton.

Yenlode or *Evenlode*, a river in Staffordshire, which runs into the Tame below Cuffington.

Yenston, *Som.* between the Cadburies and Stalbridge.

Yeo, *Devon*, in the parish of Allington.

Yeoverin, *Northumb.* was anciently a royal manor in Glendale, now a mean village. Near this place the Scots were defeated, on July 22, 1415, which is pointed out by a rude stone pillar 14 feet high.

Yeoverin-Hill, *Northumb.* W. of Wooller, commonly called Yeovering Bell, a lofty mountain, one of the N. W. Cheviots, of an oblong square, arising to a cone; it is ascended from Yeovering by a winding round its sides to the S. E. which is the only means of climbing to the top (and thus not without much difficulty) which is 2000 perpendicular feet, taken from the plain of Yeoverin. The summit of the mountain is almost level, incircled with a wall on the edge of the steep, built without mortar, of large flat stones, of about 8 yards thick, containing at least 4 fothers of stone to a yard, which must have been brought hither by human hands, as the mountain produces none, being composed of a kind of gravel. At the Eastern end is a raised area three paces wide, extending about 30 yards in ascent

towards the crown of the hill, which is ſurrounded by another wall of ſtone in an exact circle, 180 paces in circumference, with a ditch within. Within this area is a keirne of ſtones ariſing 10 paces; its center is hollow like a baſon, and the ſoil, for a great depth, is a kind of calx, every where retaining the ſtrong impreſſion of fire. The view from this mountain is very extenſive, and affords a proſpect of near 20 miles Northward into Scotland, and as many ſouthward into the county of Northumberland. On the Northern ſide of this mountain are the remains of an extenſive grove of oaks, and on many parts of the ſides of the hill are the remains of circular buildings, whoſe foundations are remaining. The works on this mount are of remote antiquity, imputed to the Druids as a ſacred mount uſed in fire-worſhip.

YEOVIL, *Som.* between Sherburn and Crewkerne, in the W. road to the Land's-End, 18 miles S. of Wells, and 123 from London, is alſo called Evill, or Ivel. It is a good large town, on a river of the ſame name, a branch of the Parret. There is a manufacture of cloth here, but the chief is gloves. Here are many thriving tradeſmen, and ſo conſiderable a market on Friday for corn, cheeſe, hemp, flax, linen, ſail-cloth, &c. that, it is thought, almoſt as much money is turned here, as in any market in the county. The fairs are June 28 and Nov. 17. It contains above 2000 inhabitants, and is governed by a portreeve, who, with 12 burgeſſes, out of whom he is yearly choſen, have lands upon leaſes, and hold a court of record here every three weeks. Here is Pen-mill, the firſt on the river Yeo, and a charity-ſchool for 30 boys, who are both taught and clothed.

Yerdeſley, Cheſh. N. E. of Macclesfield.

Yerely, York, N. Rid. between Pickering-Foreſt and the ſea.

Yereſley, York, N. Riding, S. W. of Hovingham.

Yeſington, Northumb. a member of the lordſhip of Wooller.

Yeſtley or *Iſtley, Oxf.* S. E. of Oxford.

Yetminſter, Dorſet, W. of the Vale of White-Hart has a charity-ſchool.

Yeveley, Derby, in Shirley pariſh, had a priory.

Yeveney, Midd. W. of Stanwell.

Yockleton, Salop, S. W. of Shrewſbury.

Yokefleete, York. E. Riding, on the Humber, S. E. of Howden.

Yokenthwate, York, W. Rid. on the Wherfe, near Langſtreth-Dale-Chace.

Yokes-Court, Kent, in Frinſted pariſh.

Yolands, Kent, near Godmerſham.

Yolgrave, Derby, in the High-Peak.

Yondover, Dorſet, near Bemiſter.

* YORK CITY, *Yorkſh.* on the river Ouſe, at the point where the 3 Ridings meet, 200 miles from London. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and its chief magiſtrate has, like that of London, the ſtyle of Lord-Mayor, which no other city in Great-Britain has beſides. It is ſo ancient, that the exact time of its building is not evident; but certain it is, that the Emperor Severus kept his court and died here, and that from hence his aſhes were carried in a gold urn to Rome; that Conſtantine the Great here received the laſt breath of his father Conſtantius Chlorus; and that it was a Roman colony, through which paſſed no leſs than 3 military-ways; and that it was the garriſon of the 6th and 9th legions. When it was firſt erected into a metropolitan ſee, it had 12 biſhopricks ſubject to it, and all Scotland; but now it has only four, viz. Durham, Carliſle, Cheſter, and the Iſle of Man. It ſuffered very much in the Daniſh ravages; but on the eſtabliſhment of the Normans, it revived. In the reign of King Stephen, its cathedral, with ſeveral monaſteries, was burnt down by an

accidental fire, and was not begun to be rebuilt till 1227, the reign of Edward I. after which it was finiſhed in the grand and beautiful manner it now appears, in 1426, being near 200 years in completing; in all which time of different erections, ſuch care was taken in uniting one with another, that it now ſeems to be one entire edifice, though compoſed of five different ſtyles of architecture. The choir is remarkable for its fine carvings. This cathedral, or minſter, as it is oftener called, which is dedicated to St. Peter, built in the Gothic taſte, and by ſome thought to be the fineſt in all England, was much extolled by Pope Pius II. for its wonderful magnificence and workmanſhip. The choir has 32 ſtalls round it, with pillars, all of one piece of alabaſter. The chapter-houſe, a truly Gothic ſtructure, has no pillars to ſupport the roof, which reſts upon one pin, placed in the center. It is an octagon, with windows of painted glaſs. There is a merry ſtory of ſome nuns, engraved in alabaſter, above the door. On the front of the choir are the ſtatues of all the monarchs of England, from the Conqueror to Henry VI. The E. window of the cathedral was glazed in 1405, and has the hiſtorical paſſages of the Bible, and other moſt curious figures, exquiſitely painted, in 117 partitions. There is one called the marigold-window, from its glaſs being ſtained of that colour; and a large one reaching almoſt from the bottom to the top, conſiſting of five lights, erected, they ſay, at the charge of five maiden ſiſters. The painting repreſents embroidery. Here is a deep peal of 12 bells, of which the tenor weighs 59 cwt. A library was given to this church, in the laſt century, by the widow of Dr. Matthews, Archbiſhop of York, who was daughter of Biſhop Barlow, daughter-in-law to Matthew Parker, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and ſiſter to 4 other biſhops. In the reign of Richard I. here was a horrid maſſacre of the Jews. King Henry III. had two interviews here with Alexander II. King of Scotland. A treaty of peace was afterwards concluded here between them, and his ſon, Alexander III. was married here to King Henry's daughter, Lady Margaret; at which wedding there was ſo grand a feaſt, that the archbiſhop contributed 600 fat oxen, which were all ſpent in the firſt ſervice. Richard II. made it a county incorporate. Parliaments were held here in the reign of Edward I. and II. and, by command of the latter, their acts here were firſt called ſtatutes. King Edward III. ſtaid here a little while, in his march againſt the Scots; and, after the battle of Hallidon-Hill, he came hither again to hold a parliament. King Henry IV. came hither to enquire after and puniſh the adherents of the ſeditious Earl of Northumberland. King Edward IV. who had the duchy of York for his patrimony, no ſooner returned to England, after having fled beyond ſea on his being depoſed by the Earl of Warwick, but he came hither, and was admitted, with 16 of his chief followers, into the city, on a belief, founded on his aſſurance, that he only came to claim his patrimony; but he ſoon formed a garriſon here, went to London, and recovered the crown from King Henry VI. King Henry VIII. after the ſuppreſſion of a rebellion in this county, came hither, and was received by the archbiſhop of York, with 300 prieſts, and the lord-mayor, who all made their ſubmiſſion on their knees, and preſented him with 700l. King James I. reſided here one while, as did King Charles I. often, in the beginning of the civil wars, to avoid the inſults he met with in the South, and the better to ſuppreſs the inſurrections in the North. The Earl of Stafford, his preſident for the North, alſo reſided in it; and near the cathedral is a houſe, formerly the archbiſhop's palace, but now converted into a dancing-room and a play-houſe. This city, which is a liberty independent of either of the

Ridings, has jurisdiction over 36 villages and hamlets West of the Ouse, called the Liberty of Ainsty. It is divided into 4 wards, has 28 parishes, and is walled. It was made a mayor-town by Richard I. King Richard II. changed that title to a Lord-Mayor, and appointed 2 sheriffs; besides which, here are a recorder, 12 aldermen, who are justices of the peace, 24 assistants, a town-clerk, sword-bearer, 8 chamberlains, and 72 common-council, who, with the citizens at large, about 1500, elect the members; and the returning officers are the sheriffs. Its members may claim a seat in the House of Commons next to the citizens of London, upon what is called the privy-counsellors' bench; a privilege exercised by the citizens of London on the first day of the meeting of every new parliament. It has a strong stone bridge, of 5 arches, over the Ouse (which runs through the city from North to South, dividing it into two parts) whereof the center arch, for height, breadth, and architecture, is reckoned equal to the Rialto at Venice, the diameter being 81 feet, and the height 51. On this bridge are kept the great council-chamber, and that of the records, the exchequer, sheriffs-courts, and the 2 city prisons for debtors and felons, which, with other buildings on it, make it look like a street. This river brings vessels of 70 tons to this city from the sea, though at 60 miles distance. Here are 4 gates, and 5 posterns; and, in 1728, a handsome mansion-house was erected for the lord-mayor. The King's palace, called the manor-house, which was almost quite demolished in the civil wars, is on the North side of the Ouse. Its guildhall on the bridge is larger, and in other respects superior to that of London. Near it is the statue of King Edgar, who rebuilt the city, and St. Anthony's Hall, where is one room big enough to hold all the inferior tradesmen of the city. The market-house, in the street called the Pavement, is a curious piece of architecture, supported by 12 pillars; and there is another not unlike the exchange at Chester. In the reign of Henry V. here were 41 parish-churches, 17 chapels, 16 hospitals, and 9 abbeys, besides the cathedral; but though there are 28 parishes, only 17 of the churches are now in use. Of these, Alhallows church has the finest steeple of a Gothic building in England, having a beautiful lantern on the tower, with very high pinnacles. St. Margaret's church has a most extraordinary porch, which is a sumptuous piece of architecture, with our Saviour on the cross at the top of it. The houses are generally of the old timber building; but round the minster there are abundance of fine ones, as the archbishop's palace, and those of the dean and prebendaries; and near it is the assembly-room of the nobility and gentry residing here at the time of the races. The hall, which is 123 feet long, 40 broad, and rather more in height, communicates with the ball-room. It was built by a subscription of the nobility and gentry of the county, after a design by the Earl of Burlington, and for its architecture is thought to be the best in the kingdom, except the banqueting-house at Whitehall. Here are plays, assemblies, balls, concerts of music, &c. almost every night. The assemblies choose governesses every year, who take the subscriptions, and judge who are fit to be admitted; and at the time of an election, horse-match, or assizes, the ladies make as good a figure as at a drawing room at court. The castle, which stands at the confluence of the Ouse and Fos, was built by William the Conqueror, but was repaired, or rather rebuilt, in 1701, and is converted from a palace to a prison, but by much the finest and pleasantest in England. On the right stands an elegant stone building, lately finished for the business of a court, and superior to most in the kingdom. Here is a handsome chapel, with a good allowance for a preacher, besides a gift of a large loaf of fine bread to each of

the debtors that attend the ſermons. There is no jail kept neater and cleaner, the very felons being allowed ſtraw on bedſteads raiſed from the ground; and there is an infirmary, ſeparate from the common priſon, where the ſick are attended by a ſurgeon. Here is another infirmary, erected after the manner of thoſe at London, Weſtminſter, &c. which was begun by a ſubſcription in 1738; and here are 2 charity-ſchools, one for 60 boys, the other for 20 girls, all both taught and clothed; from which ſchools many children have been put out apprentices. This city had the ſame gift from Sir Thomas White, lord-mayor of London, as Briſtol, and other towns where we have mentioned it. A cotton manufacture was lately eſtabliſhed here, which is brought to very great perfection. There was a great trade here formerly; but it has decayed ſince the Reformation, and the abolition of the court of the preſident of the North. The plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions here brings abundance of ſtrangers hither for the conveniency of boarding; and the remains that are ſtill to be ſeen here, of the ingenuity and grandeur of the old Romans, beſides the ruins of abbeys, caſtles, and churches, of a later date, attract and detain every traveller who is inquiſitive after antiquities or curioſities. Among others, there is an arch at Micklegate-Bar, and a multangular tower and wall near a place called the Mint-Yard, both built in the times of Severus and Conſtantine; and in other parts of the city there have been found many Roman altars, inſcriptions, urns, &c. coins both Roman and Norman; and ſome Saxon coins are ſtill extant, called Peter-Pence, that have been ſtruck here. The markets here are on Tueſdays, Thurſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; the fairs on May 12, June 29, Aug. 1 and 10, Oct. 18, Nov. 2, and every other Thurſday for horſes and ſheep. In the archbiſhop's regiſter and prerogative office there are eccleſiaſtical records 93 years older than any at Lambeth or Canterbury. But the greateſt piece of antiquity the church of York can ſhew, is a famous drinking-horn, as it is called, though made of an elephant's tooth, belonging to Ulphus (particularly mentioned in Camden) who, foreſeeing that after his death a quarrel would certainly happen about his eſtate between his eldeſt and his youngeſt ſons, came to this city with the ſaid horn, and, filling it with wine, and kneeling before the altar, beſtowed all his lands upon God and St. Peter.

* YORKSHIRE, which in extent is equal to ſome ſovereignties, and is bigger than any two of the largeſt counties in England, is bounded on the North by Weſtmorland and the biſhoprick of Durham; on the Eaſt, by the German Ocean; on the South, by Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire; and on the Weſt, by a ſmall part of Cheſhire, Lancaſhire, and Weſtmorland. It extends 130 miles in length from Eaſt to Weſt, 90 in breadth from North to South, and above 460 in circumference. This county is divided into three Ridings, called the North, Eaſt, and Weſt Ridings; beſides which there is a fourth diviſion, called Richmondſhire; and is ſubdivided into 24 wapentakes, which contain one city and 58 market-towns, 242 vicarages, 563 parithes, 2330 villages, about 106,150 houſes, and 636,990 inhabitants. It lies in the dioceſe of York, except Richmondſhire, in the North-Riding, which belongs to the dioceſe of Cheſter, and ſends 30 members to parliament, namely, two knights of the ſhire for the county, two citizens for York, and two for each of the following boroughs: Kingſton-upon-Hull, Knareſborough, Scarborough, Rippon, Richmond, Heydon, Boroughbridge, Malton, Thirſk, Aldborough, Beverley, Northallerton, and Pontefract. The air and ſoil of this extenſive county vary extremely; the Eaſt-Riding, on account of its neighbourhood to the

German Ocean, is leſs healthy than the other Ridings; but this inconvenience decreaſes in proportion as the country recedes from the ſea. However, where the air is moſt indifferent, the ſoil is moſt fruitful; for on the hilly parts of this Riding, eſpecially in what is called the York Woulds, the ſoil is generally barren, dry, and ſandy. Great numbers of lean ſheep are therefore ſold from hence, and ſent into other counties to be fattened for the market. The Weſt-Riding enjoys a ſharp but healthy air, and the ſoil on the Weſtern ſide is hilly, ſtony, and not very fruitful; but the intermediate valleys afford plenty of good meadow-ground, and alſo paſture for the largeſt cattle. On the ſide next the river Ouſe the ſoil is rich, producing wheat and barley; and in its worſt parts the beſt oats. Its commodities, beſides what have been mentioned, are iron, pit-coal, jet, alum, horſes, and goats. The North-Riding in general exceeds the other in the ſalubrity and coldneſs of the air. The worſt parts breed lean cattle; but on the ſides of the hills, in the vallies, and plains, it produces good corn, and rich paſtures for large cattle; nor is it wanting in ſubterraneous riches, as marble, pit-coal, copperas, alum; and between the clefts of the rocks on the ſea-coaſt is found the beſt ſort of jet. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, and thoſe which fall into it, as the Dun, or Don, the Calder, the Aire, the Wharfe, and the Swale, which, joining their ſtreams, form the Humber, which fall into the German Ocean between Yorkſhire, and Lincolnſhire.

RIDINGS.

As the air, ſoil, and productions of this ſpacious county differ in the ſeveral diſtricts of it, it is neceſſary to anticipate its general diviſion into three parts, called Ridings. The name Riding is no more than a corruption of the ancient Saxon name Thrithing, which was applied to the third part of a province or county; and the diviſion into Ridings, though now peculiar to Yorkſhire, was before the Conqueſt common to ſeveral other counties in the North of England. The Ridings of this county, each of which is as large as moſt ſhires, are diſtinguiſhed by the appellations of the Weſt-Riding, Eaſt-Riding, and North-Riding.

WEST-RIDING.

This Riding or diviſion is ſeparated by the Ouſe from the Eaſt-Riding; which is its Eaſtern boundary; the North-Riding is its boundary to the North; the Northern parts of Lancaſhire and Cheſhire bound it on the Weſt and South-Weſt; and Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Derbyſhire, on the South and South-Eaſt. The air of the Weſt-Riding is ſharper but healthier than in either of the other two Ridings. The ſoil on the Weſtern ſide of this diviſion is hilly and ſtony, and conſequently not very fruitful; but the intermediate vallies afford plenty of good meadow and paſture ground: and on the ſide of the Riding next to the river Ouſe the ſoil is rich, producing wheat and barley, though not in ſuch abundance as oats, which are cultivated with ſucceſs in the moſt barren parts of this diſtrict. This Riding is famous for fine horſes, goats, and other cattle. Here are ſome native trees, which are ſeldom found wild in any other part of England, particularly the fir, the yew, and the cheſnut. This Riding abounds with parks and chaſes, and contains many mines of pit-coal and jet. At Tadcaſter, a market-town, there is a lime-quarry; and at Sherborne a ſort of ſtone is dug up, which, when firſt taken out of the ground, is ſoft, but by being expoſed to the weather becomes hard and durable. In many parts of this Riding there are likewiſe mines of ſtone, of a blueiſh colour, which will cleave like Corniſh ſlate: the mine lies deep, and requires great labour to dig it up; but, being calcined, is made into alum by various percolations and boilings. This Riding is remarkable

for curing legs of pork into hams like thoſe of Weſtphalia. Its chief manufactures are cloth, and iron wares.

EAST RIDING.

This Riding, which is the ſmalleſt of the three, is bounded on the North and Weſt by the Derwent and the Ouſe; on the South, by the Humber; and on the Eaſt, by the German Ocean. Its rivers are the Ouſe, Derwent, Faulwy or Foulneſs, Shelfleet, and Hull. The air of this Riding, on account of the neigbourhood of the German Ocean, and the great eſtuary of the Humber, is leſs pure and healthy than that of the other two; yet, on the hilly parts, towards the North-Weſt, in a large tract called the York-Woulds, the air is but little affected by either of theſe waters: the ſoil, however, in general, is dry, ſandy, and barren; yet the ſea-coaſt and vallies are fruitful, and the Woulds produce ſome corn, and feed great numbers of black cattle, horſes, and ſheep; and the wool of the ſheep is eſteemed equal to any in England. This diviſion yields plenty of wood, pit-coal, turf, jet, and alum-ſtones; and the inhabitants are well furniſhed with ſea and river fiſh. Its principal manufacture is cloth.

NORTH-RIDING.

This Riding is the Northern boundary of the other two; and the air here is colder and purer than either of them. The Eaſtern part of this Riding, towards the ocean, is called Blackmoor, and conſiſts of a hilly, rocky, woody, country; and the North-Weſt part, called Richmondſhire, from Richmond, a borough town, the capital of the diſtrict, conſiſts of one continued eminence, or ridge of rocks, and vaſt mountains, the ſides of which yield good graſs, and the vallies at the bottom are very fruitful; the hills feed deer of a very large ſize, and likewiſe goats, and contain mines of lead, copper, alum-ſtone, and coal; but the coal and alum mines only are wrought. Swale-Dale abounds with fine paſture; and Wenteſdale, watered by the Ure, is a rich fruitful valley, abounding with wood, and ſtocked with vaſt herds of cattle. Towards the ſea-coaſt are found great quantities of jet; and at Eggleſtone, North-Weſt of Richmond, there is a fine quarry of marble. The ſea near this coaſt ſwarms with herrings, in the herring ſeaſon; and large turbots, and great variety of other fiſh, are caught here: the rivers abound with all ſorts of freſh-water fiſh, and the Ure is remarkable for cray-fiſh.

Yorkſhire, under the Romans, was inhabited by the Brigantes; and, in the third diviſion of Britain, by the Emperor Conſtantine, the Northern part was called Maxima Cæſarienſis, of which this ſhire was a conſiderable part, the city of York being its capital. Under the Saxon Heptarchy, Yorkſhire belonged to the kingdom of Northumberland, and was called the province of Deira. The ſharp and healthy air of this county has rendered it remarkable for the great length of the lives of many of its inhabitants. At Dent, a village upon a ſmall river of the ſame name, South-Weſt of Aſkring, upon the borders of Lancaſhire, there were two perſons, the father and ſon, who, in 1664, were ſummoned as witneſſes upon a trial at York aſſizes, when the father was above 139 years of age, and the ſon upwards of 100. At Thirleby, near Helmeſley, lived one Mary Alliſon, who, at the age 106 years, ſpun a web of linen cloth, and lived to the age of 108 years. But a much more remarkable inſtance of longevity, was one Henry Jenkins, a native of the ſame Riding of this county, who died at the age of 169 years. As there were no regiſters old enough to prove the time of his birth, it was gathered from the following circumſtances: he remembered the battle of Flodden-Field, fought between the Engliſh and Scots in 1513, when he was 12 years old; ſeveral men in his neighbourhood, about 100 years of age, agreed, that, from their earlieſt re-

membrance, he had been an old man; and at York aſſizes he was admitted to ſwear to 140 years memory. He frequently ſwam rivers after he was 100 years old, and retained his ſight and hearing to his death. He had been a fiſherman 100 years, but towards the latter end of his days he begged. A monument was erected to his memory, by ſubſcription, at Bolton, on the river Swale, in 1743, on which is an inſcription, purporting that he was 169 years old, and was interred there on on the 6th of December, 1670.

Yorkſwould, *York*, E. Riding, a heap of hills in the middle of it.

Yorkton, *Salop*, N. E. of Albrighton.

Youle, *York*, E. Riding, 12 miles below York, at the conflux of the Don and Humber. Here is a remarkable dike, called Youle-Dike, 10 miles long. Here are a ſort of people, called triers, who with a long piece of iron ſearch into the ſoft boggy ground hereabouts for ſubterraneous trees, which they ſometimes meet with of the fir kind. They often meet with trees large enough to furniſh timber for building, and the leſſer trees they ſplit in laths, or cut into chips or ſplinters, which, being tied up in bundles, are ſent to the market-towns ſeveral miles off, to light fires or tobacco.

Youlſton, *Devon*, in the pariſh of Sherwell.

Young's-Manor, *Kent*, by Chilham.

Youre, a river in Yorkſhire, which being joined by the Swale below Boroughbridge, both theſe rivers then conſtitute that called the Ouſe. On this river is the remarkable and magnificent cataract of Ayſgarth-Force; the water falling near half a mile upon a ſurface of ſtone, worn into infinite irregular cavities, and incloſed by bold and ſhrubby cliffs. By Dr. Pocock, who viſited Egypt, it is ſaid to have exceeded the cataract of the Nile. The Youre, or Eure, ariſes at the Cotter Mountain, in the extremity of the N. W. part of the county, which divides it from Weſtmorland, and paſſes by the market-towns of Aſkrig, Middleham, Maſham, Ripon, and Boroughbridge.

Yoxford, *Suff.* between Saxmundham and Haleſworth, 93 miles from London.

Yoxhall, *Staff.* 4 miles N. from Lichfield, and W. from Burton, had a market on Saturdays, and a fair on St. Swithin's day. The market and fair have been long diſcontinued; but once a year here is a wake upon a Sunday.

Z.

ZAEL-*Monachorum*, *Devonſh.* S. E. of Okehampton.

Zennen, *Cornw.* near St. Burien's.

Zwallock or *Swallock*, *Cornwall*, S. W. of Camelford.

ITINERARY OF ANTONINUS

THE

ITINERARY OF ANTONINUS,

WITH THE

Modern Names of the STATIONS set againſt them.

ITER I.

A Limite, id eſt, a Vallo Prætorium uſque 156 m. p.

A Bramenio	
A Coritopitum	XX
Vindomoram ——	IX
Vinoviam ——	XIX
Cataractonem —	XXII
Iſurium ——	XXIV
Eburacum —	XVII
Derventionem ——	VII
Delgovitiam —	XIII
Prætorium ——	XXV

ITER II.

A Vallo ad Portum Ritupis, 501 m. p.

A Blato Bulgio	
Caſtra Exploratorum	XII
Luguvallum ——	XII
Voredam — —	XIV
Brovoniacim —	XIII
Verterim ——	XIII
Lavatrim ——	XIV
Cataractonem —	XIII
Iſurium — —	XXIV
Eburacum ——	XVII
Calcariam ——	IX
Cambodunum —	XX
Manucium —	XVIII
Condate — —	XVIII
Devam Leg. xx. Vict.	XX
Bovium ——	X
Mediolanum ——	XX
Rutunium ——	XII
Vriconiam ——	XI
Vexaconam ——	XI
Pennocrucium —	XII

JOURNEY I.

From the Wall to Prætorium, a place not now to be found, 156 computed miles.

IN Scotland	
Gemblemſpeth,	*Northumberland*
Greenchester,	*ditto*
Ebchester, or Binchester,	*Durham*
Merton,	*Yorkſhire*
Rippon,	*ditto*
York,	*ditto*
Aldby on the Derwent,	*ditto*
Godmundam,	*ditto*
In the Sea, name not known,	*ditto*

JOURNEY II.

From Adrian's Wall in Northumberland, to Richborough in Kent, 501 miles.

Tinemouth,	*Northumberland*
Near Rucheſter,	*ditto*
Walwick,	*ditto*
Caer Vorran,	*Cumberland*
Carliſle,	*ditto*
Old Penrith,	*ditto*
Brough,	*Weſtmorland*
Merton,	*Yorkſhire*
Rippon,	*ditto*
York,	*ditto*
Helensford,	*ditto*
Almonbury,	*ditto*
Manchester,	*Lancaſhire*
Congleton,	*Cheſhire*
Cheſter,	*ditto*
Bangor upon the Dee,	*Flintſhire*
Knightley,	*Staffordſhire*
Wroxeter,	*Salop*
Wrottesley,	*Staffordſhire*
Wall-Litchfield,	*ditto*
Oldbury,	*ditto*

Etocetum	XII	Barbeacon, *ditto*
Manduesedum	XVI	Aulcester, *Warwickshire*
Venonim	XII	Warwick, *ditto*
Bennavennam	XVII	Brough-hill 1 m. above Daventry, *Northam.*
Lactodorum	XII	Old-Stratford, *Bucks*
Magiovintum	XVII	Sandy, *Bedfordshire*
Durocobrivim	XII	Ravensborough-Castle, *Hertfordshire*
Verolamium	XII	Verulam, *ditto*
Sulloniacim	IX	Brockley-Hills, *Middlesex*
Londinium	XII	Old London, *Surry*
Noviomagum	X	Hollwood-Hill, *Kent*
Vagniacim	XVIII	Rochester, *ditto*
Durobrivim	IX	Maidstone, *ditto*
Durolevum	XVI	Ashford, *ditto*
Durovernum	XII	Canterbury, *ditto*
Ad Portum Ritupis	XII	Richborough, *ditto*

ITER III.

A Londinio ad Portum Dubris, 66 m. p.

Durobrivim	XXVII
Durovernum	XXV
Ad Portum Dubris	XVI

ITER IV.

A Londinio ad Portum Lemanis, 68 m. p.

Durobrivim	XXVII
Durovernum	XXV
Ad Portum Lemanis	XVI

ITER V.

A Londinio Luguvallum ad Vallum, 442 m. p.

Cæsaromagum	XXVIII
Coloniam	XXIV
Villam Faustini	XXXV
Icianos	XVIII
Camboricum	XXXV
Durolipontem	XXV
Durobrivas	XXXV
Causennim	XXX
Lindum	XXVI
Segelocum	XIV
Dalium	XXI
Segeolium	XVI
Eboracum	XXI
Isubrigantum	XVII
Cataractonem	XXIV
Lavatrim	XVIII
Varterim	XIII
Brocavum	XX
Luguvallum	XXII

ITER VI.

A Londinio Lindum, 158 m. p.

Verulamium	XXI

JOURNEY III.

From London to Dover, in Kent, 66 miles.

Maidstone, *Kent*
Canterbury, *ditto*
Dover, *ditto*

JOURNEY IV.

From London to about Lime, in Kent, 68 miles.

Maidstone, *Kent*
Canterbury, *ditto*
Lime, or near it, *ditto*

JOURNEY V.

From London to Walwick, in Northumberland, 442 miles.

Cæsaromag. Braughin, *Hertfordshire*
Haveril, *Essex* and *Suffolk*
Maldon, *Essex*
Colchester, *ditto*
Hogmagog, *Cambridgeshire*
Chesterton, *Huntingdonshire*
Tattershall, *Lincolnshire*
Brough-Hill, *ditto*
Lincoln, *ditto*
Ancaster
Littleborough, *ditto*
Doncaster, *Yorkshire*
York, *ditto*
Rippon, *ditto*
Merton, *ditto*
Brough, *Westmorland*
Old Penrith, *Cumberland*
Bewcastle on the Leven, *ditto*
Walwick, *Northumberland*

JOURNEY VI.

From London to Lincoln, 158 miles.

Verulam, *Hertfordshire*

Durocobrivim	XII
Magiovinium	XII
Lactodorum	XVI
Iſanavatia	XII
Tripontium	XII
Venonim	IX
Ratis	XII
Vernometum	XIII
Margidunum	XIII
Ad Pontem	VII
Crococolanum	VII
Lindum	XII

ITER VII.

A Regno Londinium, 96 m.

Clauſentum	XX
Ventam Belgarum	X
Callevam Attrebatum	XXII
Pontes	XXII
Londinium	XXII

ITER VIII.

Ab Eboraco Londinium, 227 m.

Lagecium	XXI
Danum	XVI
Agelocum	XXI
Lindum	XIV
Crococolanum	XIV
Margidunum	XIV
Vernometum	XII
Ratis	XII
Vanonium	XII
Bennaventum	XVIII
Magiovinium	XXVIII
Durocobrivim	XII
Verolamium	XII
Londinium	XXI

ITER IX.

A Venta Icenorum Londinium, 126 m. p.

Sitomagum	XXXI
Combretonium	XXII
Ad Anſam	XV
Camulodunum	VI
Canonium	IX
Cæſaromagum	XII
Durolitum	XVI
Londinium	XV

ITER X.

A Glanoventa Mediolanum, 149 miles.

Galavam	XVIII
Alonem	XII
Galacum	XIX

Ravenſborough-Caſtle, *ditto*
Sandy, *Bedfordſhire*
Old Stratford, *Buckinghamſhire*
Alceſter, *Oxfordſhire*
Edghill, *Warwickſhire*
Warwick, *ditto*
Brinklow, *ditto*
Leiceſter, *Leiceſterſhire*
Willoughby, *Nottinghamſhire*
Bridgford, *ditto*
Newark, *ditto*
Lincoln, *Lincolnſhire*

JOURNEY VII.

From Chiceſter to London, 96 miles.

By Southampton, *Hampſhire*
Wincheſter, *ditto*
By Farnham, *Hampſhire* or *Surry*
Darking, *Surry*
London, *ditto*

JOURNEY VIII.

From York to London, 227 miles.

Doncaſter, *Yorkſhire*
Littleborough, *Lincolnſhire*
Ancaſter, *ditto*
Lincoln, *ditto*
Newark, *Nottinghamſhire*
Willoughby, *ditto*
Leiceſter, *Leiceſterſhire*
Brinklow, *Warwickſhire*
Warwick, *ditto*
Brough-hill 1 m. above Daventry, *Northamp.*
Sandy, *Bedfordſhire*
Ravenſborough-Caſtle, *Hertfordſhire*
Verulam, *ditto*
London, *Surry*,

JOURNEY IX.

From Brancaſter, in Norfolk, to London, 126 miles.

New Bokenham, *Norfolk*
Icklingham, *Suffolk*
Tallow-Wratting, *ditto*
Caſtle-camps, *Cambridgeſhire*
Ring-Hill, *Eſſex*
Braughin, *Hertfordſhire*.
Cheſhunt, *ditto*
London, *Surry*

JOURNEY X.

From Lancheſter in Durham to Knightly in Staffordſhire, 149 miles.

Old Town on Alon Water, *Northumber.*
Whitley-caſtle on S. Tine, *Cumberland*
Shap, *Weſtmorland*.

Bremetonacis	XXVII	Lancaſter, *Lancaſhire*
Coccium	XX	Ribchester, *ditto*
Mancunium	XVII	Manchester, *ditto*
Condate	XVIII	Congleton, *Cheſhire*
Mediolanum	XVIII	Knightly, *Staffordſhire*

ITER XI.

A Segontio Devam, 75 m. p.

Conovio	XXIV	Kaerhen, *Carnarvonſhire*
Varis	XIX	Bod Vari, com. Bod Farri, *Flintſh.*
Deva	XXXII	Cheſter, *Cheſhire*

JOURNEY XI.

From Carnarvon to Chester, 75 miles.

Kaerhen, *Carnarvonſhire*
Bod Vari, com. Bod Farri, *Flintſh.* } Camden.
Cheſter, *Cheſhire*

ITER XII.

A Calleva per Muruduum Uriconium, 282 m.

Vindonum	XV	Silchester, *Hampſhire*
Ventam Belgarum	XXI	Winchester, *ditto*
Brigeæ	XI	Near Broughton, *ditto*
Sorviodunum	IX	Old Sarum, *Wiltſhire*
Vindogladiam	XIII	Bradbury, *Dorſetſhire*
Durnovariam	VIII	Wareham, *ditto*
Muridunum	XXXVI	Seaton, *Devonſhire*
Scadum Nunniorum	XV	Exeter, *ditto*
Leucarum	XV	
Bomium	XV	
Nidum	XV	
Iſcaleguam Auguſtam	XV	Uſk, *Monmouthſhire*
Burrium	IX	Doward, *Herefordſhire*
Gobannium	XII	Abergavenny, *Monmouthſhire*
Magnim	XXII	Kenchester, *Herefordſhire*
Bravinium	XXIV	Worcester, *Worceſterſhire*
Uriconium	XXVII	Wrottesley, *Staffordſhire*

JOURNEY XII.

From Farnham through Seaton in Devonſhire to Wrottesley in Staffordſh. 282 m.

Silchester, *Hampſhire*
Winchester, *ditto*
Near Broughton, *ditto*
Old Sarum, *Wiltſhire*
Bradbury, *Dorſetſhire*
Wareham, *ditto*
Seaton, *Devonſhire*
Exeter, *ditto*

ITER XIII.

Ab Iſca Callevam, 90 m. p.

Burrium	IX	Doward, *Monmouthſhire*
Bleſtium	XI	Glouceſter, *Glouceſterſhire*
Ariconium	XI	Cirenceſter, *ditto*
Clevum	XV	About Wantage, *Berkſhire*
Durocornovium	XIV	Dorchester, *Oxfordſhire*
Spinas	XV	Reading, *Berkſhire*
Callevam	XV	Farnham, *Hampſhire* or *Surry*

JOURNEY XIII.

From Uſk to Farnham, 90 miles.

Doward, *Monmouthſhire*
Glouceſter, *Glouceſterſhire*
Cirenceſter, *ditto*
About Wantage, *Berkſhire*
Dorchester, *Oxfordſhire*
Reading, *Berkſhire*
Farnham, *Hampſhire* or *Surry*

ITER XIV.

Ab Iſca Callevam, 98 m. p.

Venta Silurum	IX	Caer-Gwent, *Monmouthſhire*
Abone	IX	Near Auſt-paſſage over Severn, *Glouceſterſh.*
Trajectus	IX	The paſſage over the Avon, *ditto* to
Aquis Solis	VI	Bath, *Somerſetſhire*
Verlucione	XV	Devizes, *Wiltſhire*
Cunetione	XX	Edgbury, *Hampſhire*
Spinis	XV	Reading, *Berkſhire*
Calleva	XV	Farnham, *Hampſhire* or *Surry*

JOURNEY XIV.

From Uſk to Farnham, 98 miles.

Caer-Gwent, *Monmouthſhire*
Near Auſt-paſſage over Severn, *Glouceſterſh.*
The paſſage over the Avon, *ditto* to
Bath, *Somerſetſhire*
Devizes, *Wiltſhire*
Edgbury, *Hampſhire*
Reading, *Berkſhire*
Farnham, *Hampſhire* or *Surry*

ITER XV.

A Calleva Iſcam Dumnoniorum

Vindomi	XV	Silchester, *Hampſhire*

JOURNEY XV.

From Farnham to Exeter, 129 miles.

ROMAN STATIONS IN BRITAIN.

Venta Belgarum	XXI	Winchester, *ditto*
Brigæ	XI	Near Broughton, *ditto*
Sorbioduno	VIII	Old Sarum, *Wilts*
Vindogladia	XII	Badbury, *Dorsetshire*
Durnovaria	XI	Wareham, *ditto*
Moriduno	XXXVI	Seaton, *Devonshire*
Isca Dumnoniorum	XV	Exeter, *ditto*

An Alphabetical List of the Roman Stations in Britain, according to the above ITINERARY.

ABERGAVENNY, *Monmouthshire*	GOBANNIUM
Aldby on the Derwent, *Yorkshire*	Derventio
Almondbury, *ditto*	Cambodunum
Alcester, *Oxfordshire*	Isanavatia
Ancaster, *Lincolnshire*	Segelocum & Angelocum
Ashford, *Kent*	Durolevum
Aulcester, *Warwickshire*	Manduessedum
Badbury near Crayford-Blandford, *Dorsetsh.*	Vindogladia
Bangor upon the Dee, *Flintshire*	Bovium
Bath, *Somersetshire*	Aquæ Solis
Barbeacons 4 m. N. of Birmingham, *Staff.*	Etocetum
Bewcastle on the Leven, *Cumberland*	Brocavum
Bokenham-New, *Norfolk*	Sitomagus
Bod Vari, commonly Bod Farri, *Flintshire*	Varis
Brancaster, *Norfolk*	Venta Icenorum
Braughin, *Hertfordshire*	Cæsaromagus
Bridgford, *Nottinghamshire*	Ad Pontem
Brinklow, *Warwickshire*	Ratæ
Brockley-Hills, *Middlesex*	Sulloniacæ
Brough, *Westmorland*	Lavatræ
—— Hill, *Lincolnshire*	Causennis
—— 1 m. above Daventry, *Northam.*	Bennavenna & Bennaventa
Broughton (near) *Hampshire*	Brigæ
Canterbury, *Kent*	Durovernum
Caer-Gwent, *Monmouthshire*	Venta Silurum
Carlisle, *Cumberland*	Brovonacum
Carnarvon, *Carnarvonshire*	Segontium
Castle-camps, *Cambridgeshire*	Camulodunum
Chester, *Cheshire*	Deva
Chesterton, *Huntingdonshire*	Durolipons
Chesthunt, *Hertfordshire*	Durolitum
Chichester, *Sussex*	Regnum
Cirencester, *Gloucestershire*	Ariconium
Colchester, *Essex*	Iciani
Congleton, *Cheshire*	Condate
Darking, *Surry*	Pontes
Devizes, *Wiltshire*	Verlucio
Doncaster, *Yorkshire*	Sageolium
Dorchester, *Oxfordshire*	Durocornovium
Dover, *Kent*	Portus Dubris

ROMAN STATIONS IN BRITAIN.

Doward, *Herefordſhire*	Burrium
Ebcheſter, near Corbridge, *Durham*	Vinovium
Edgbury, near Whitchurch, *Hampſhire*	Cunetio
Edge-hill, *Warwickſhire*	Tripontium
Exeter, *Devon.*—Scadum Nunniorum &	Iſca Dumnoniorum
Farnham, *Surry* or *Hampſhire*	Calleva Attrebatum
Gembleſpeth, *Northumberland*	Corſtopitum, vel Corſtopilum
Glouceſter, *Glouceſterſhire*	Bleſtium
Godmundham, *Yorkſhire*	Delgovitia
Greencheſter, *Northumberland*	Vindomora
Haveril, *Eſſex* and *Suffolk*	Colonia
Helensford, *Yorkſhire*	Calcaria
Hogmagog, *Cambridgeſhire*	Camboricum & tum
Hollwood-Hill, near Bromley, *Kent*	Noviomagus
Icklingham, *Suffolk*	Combretonium
Kaerhen, 3 m. above Conway, *Carnarvon.*	Conovium
Kencheſter, *Herefordſhire*	Magnis
Knightly, *Staffordſhire*	Mediolanum
Lancaſter, *Lancaſhire*	Bremetonacum
Lanchester, *Durham*	Glanoventa
Leiceſter, *Leiceſterſhire*	Vernomatum, or Ratæ
Lime, or near it, *Kent*	Portus Lemanis
Lincoln, *Lincolnſhire*	Lindum
Littleborough, *ditto*	Danum
London-Old, in St. George's-Fields, *Surry*	Londinium
Maidſtone, *Kent*	Durobrivæ
Maldon, *Eſſex*	Villa Fauſtini
Mancheſter, *Lancaſhire*	Manucium—Mancunium
Merton, *Yorkſhire*	Cataractonium
Newark, *Nottinghamſhire*	Crococolana
Oldbury, 1 m. E. of Dudley-caſtle, *Stafford.*	Pennocrucium
Penrith-Old, *Cumberland*	Verteræ
Ravenſborough-caſtle, *Hertfordſhire*	Durocobrivæ
Reading, *Berkſhire*	Spinæ
Ribcheſter, *Lancaſhire*	Coccium
Richborough, *Kent*	Portus Ritupis
Ring-Hill, near Littlebury, *Eſſex*	Canonium
Rippon, *Yorkſhire*	Iſurium
Rocheſter, *Kent*	Vagniacæ
Ruchester (near) *Northumberland*	Caſtra Exploratorum
Sandy, *Bedfordſhire*	Magiovintum—nium
Sarum-Old, *Wiltſhire*	Sorviodunum
Seaton, *Devonſhire*	Moridunum
Shap, *Weſtmorland*	Galacum
Silcheſter, *Hampſhire*	Vindonum
Southampton (near) *ditto*	Clauſentum
Stratford-Old, *Buckinghamſhire*	Lactodorum
Tallow-Wratting, *Suffolk*	Ad Anſam
Tatterſhall, *Lincolnſhire*	Durobrivæ
Tinemouth, *Northumberland*	Blatum Bulgium
Town-Old, on Alon-water, *ditto*	Galava
Verulam, near St. Alban's, *Hertfordſhire*	Verolamium
Vorran-Caer, *Cumberland*	Voreda
Uſk, *Monmouthſhire*	Iſcalegua Auguſta
Walwick, *Northumberland*	Luguvallum

ROMAN STATIONS IN BRITAIN.

Wall-Litchfield, S. fide of Litchfield, *Staff.*	Uxacona
Wantage (about) *Berkſhire*	Clevum
Wareham, *Dorſetſhire*	Durnovaria
Warwick, *Warwickſhire*	Venonis & Benonis
Whitley-caſtle on S. ſide Tyne, *Cumberland*	Alone
Willoughby, *Nottinghamſhire*	Margidunum
Winchester, *Hampſhire*	Venta Belgarum
Worceſter, *Worceſterſhire*	Bravinium
Wrotteſley, *Staffordſhire*	Uriconia
Wroxeter, *Salop*	Rutunium
Yarmputh (not in the Itinerary) *Norfolk*	Garionomum
York, *Yorkſhire*	Eboracum

ROMAN STATIONS, &c. IN BRITAIN.

ROMAN WAYS.

IT is agreed that the Romans made many publick ways in Britain for the march of their army, as well as the conveniency of travellers. Theſe were called by them Conſulary, Prætorian, and Military ways. They could by theſe traverſe and croſs the country, from one city, colony, and ſtation, to another. And theſe they made as direct as the nature of the ground would admit of, upon ſtone and gravel with great labour where the ſoil required it. Four of theſe are reckoned their grand roads, becauſe they extended the length or breadth of what is now called England; whereas the other terminated in them. The names by which three of them are known are Saxon, called ſtreets, viz. Watling, Ermine, and Ickenild, the fourth is Foſſe, from the Roman method of making a cauſeway between ditches. Theſe four having in the Norman times a privilege above the reſt, that of *De pace quatuor cheminorum*, and the number hath been kept up till now.

WATLING-STREET.

This goes from the S. E. to the N. i. e. from the land's end in Kent through London to the N. and takes in all the ſtations of the ſecond journey, beyond as well as on this ſide London, from Richborough in Kent, to Tinemouth in Northumberland. By Watling-ſtreet, the Saxons without doubt meant the winding ſtreet, in contradiſtinction to the other three, which are as direct as the nature of the ground they paſs through would admit. The name is by ſome fetched from the Gathelin, or Iriſh-ſtreet, Gaiothlac, and Gwyhelion, and Gaidelii, ſignifying the people of the country. But in fact it is a winding ſtreet, as is viſible to any one that will trace it; and this being admitted till it can be derived better, is ſuppoſed may have that meaning. We have in ſome countries the word ſtill in uſe. There are a ſort of gates or hurdles made of green boughs wound about ſtakes, which we call wattles. Theſe may have been uſed in moory ground to lay under the agger of ſtones. But this method being common to all, would not have enough expreſſed the difference. This ſtreet keeps its name chiefly in Staffordſhire, by many it is called only The Street; and ſo it is again from Atherſton to High-Croſs, where it is preſumed it never came. In ſome places it is called by the inhabitants High-Dike, High-ridge, Forty-foot-way,

and Ridge-way; is reckoned the fineſt cauſeway in England, if not in Europe. Is very firm in ſome counties, eſpecially in Shropſhire, Staffordſhire, and part of Warwickſhire.

ERMINE-STREET

Is derived from Here, in Saxon an army, and Herman a ſoldier, ſo that Herman-ſtreet is nothing elſe but a military way, and was doubtleſs a name for all the Roman ways, though the Saxons meant only this by it, by way of diſtinction from the reſt. It leads from S. to E. and may be traced from Hampſhire through Surry to London, from thence by Iſlington to Hornſey; and when it hath croſſed Enfield-chace, it enters Hertfordſhire at North-hall common, which it paſſeth over, then by Newgate-ſtreet and Berkhamſted, comes to Hertford, and leading through Braughin, Here-ſtreet, Bark-way, and Barley, keeps a ſtright courſe through Eſſex, Cambridgeſhire, Suffolk, and Norfolk, to it period at Yarmouth It takes in all the ſtations of the ſeventh and ninth journies, making a perfect line. It goes not by its name that I know of in any county. There is indeed a road by Royſton erroneouſly called Ermine-ſtreet, which name perhaps it had as long ago as the Norman conqueſt, becauſe in the buttings and boundings of lands in Therfeld, ſome are ſaid to lie next the Ermine-ſtreet. This miſtake having been once admitted, paſſed with the ſucceeding ages for truth, though it may be eaſily diſproved. Another Roman way about Stamford is, in the writings of the monks, called Ermine-ſtreet by error too.

ICKNILD-STREET.

It goes from the S. E. to the S. W. beginning at Colcheſter in Eſſex, Salmon's Iciani, and as he preſumes the terminus from the E. and goes Weſtward to Barley in Hertfordſhire, giving names in the way to ſeveral villages, as Ickworth, Ickingham, Ickleton. From Barley to Royſton it divides the ſhires of Cambridge and Hertfordſhire. From Ickleford it runs by Tring, croſſes Bucks and Oxford, paſſes the Thames at Goring, and extends to the W. part of England. It is ſcarcely known by its own name, except by antiquaries; the natives, except from reading, are almoſt every where ſtrangers to it. In its courſe from the Chiltern to Royſton, it is more generally known than through any other part of its length.

FOSSE-WAY.

Its courſe is from the S. W. to the N. E. leading from the ſea-coaſt of Devonſhire, to Saltfleet upon the ſea-coaſt of Lincolnſhire. It comes in a direct line to Warwickſhire, thence to Leiceſter town, and enters Nottinghamſhire at Willoughby on the Woulds. It keeps a ſort of parallel with Trent till it comes to Newark, and there upon the river's Eaſtern branch has an inoſculation with it. Then it proceeds to Lincoln, and from thence by Lowth to Saltfleet. There are none of the Prætorian ways more direct than this, nor any that have ſo evident remains of its priſtine ſtate, though of 1400 years ſtanding. It had its name from the foſſes or ditches made along the ſides of it. And keeps the name given it by the Saxons, more than any of the Chemini majores, or greater roads.

JOURNEY IX.

And part of the fifth and ſecond traced through Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Eſſex, Hertfordſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Middleſex.

Venta Icenorum Salmon takes to be Caſtor in Norfolk, but in his ſurvey of the roads in Norfolk, he fixes it at Brancaſter.

Sitomagus he makes Wyndham, but in his ſurvey he places it at New-Bokenham, and both theſe laſt places he has put in his recapitulation which I have followed in my Itinerary.

The preſent road to London ſeems to go through the middle of the camp. And the military road ſeems to have left the preſent two or three miles to the left, and paſſed near Hockham to Thetford. It croſſes the common Norwich road half a mile before it reaches Thetford. Then over the bridge at Thetford from the market where the ancient ford muſt have been; for another military agger meets it at this ford, and conducts us in a ſtraight line to Cambretonium.

Cambretonium, Icklingham in Suffolk. Eight miles S. in a line from the ford at Thetford, which with fourteen from Wyndham is twenty-two miles, Antonine's complement. Then through the opening of the Vallum to Catlidge, Bradley, Thurlow, and ſo to Tallow-Wratting, which is preſumed to be Ad Anſam, and anſwers to the diſtance of Antoninus, exactly fifteen miles from Icklingham and in a line.

At Tallow-Wratting a road from Ketton, by the other Wratting, falls into the military and makes a trivium. On the way from Wratting, at two miles diſtance, we enter the W. end of Haveril, which ſtands upon the borders of Suffolk, Eſſex, and Cambridge. Here we fall into the Ickenild, which with the Ermine at this place makes a ſaltire.

The Ermine near the late Mr. Bridge's houſe deflects a little to the left, and after two or three ſerpentine turnings, occaſioned by the boggy ground, goes in a direct line to Caſtle-camps in Cambridge, ſix miles from Ad Anſam, which ſeems to be the famous Camulodunum. From Camulodunum, the Itinerary carries us nine miles to Canonium, which is preſumed to be Ring-hill, in the pariſh of Littlebury in Eſſex, above Audley-End. Paſs through Walden, juſt by the famous caſtle of the Magnavilles. Deſcend to the E. of Lord Howard's park, and going through it where Audley-End now ſtands, aſcend Ring-hill, by the old road ſtill viſible, which leads cloſe by the camp.

The road from Canonium is direct through Chreſhol, Haydon, Cheſhil-Upper to Barkway; the ſtraiteſt road from Cambridge, having croſſed the Ickenild between Barley and Icaldon, falls into our Ermine, which leads to Braughin in Hertfordſhire; Cæſaromagus twelve miles according to Antoniuus. Barkway ſtands pretty high. From thence we paſs through the pariſh of Anſty, Anſty-field, Here-ſtreet, where the military road has its proper name, as in the Saxon the army's road. This is in the pariſh of Hormead, which poſſibly may have been Heremead, denominated from the ſtreet. Then to Darſel, between which and Braughin the way has the name of Hay-ſtreet, corrupted perhaps from Here-ſtreet, or High-ſtreet.

From Cæſaromagus I go next to Durolitum, Cheſhunt, 16 miles, which is the diſtance if we go by Hertford, and that was the only way; for the tide came up to Ware and to the ſide of Hertford, overflowing the preſent poſt road, till King Alfred by making Blackwall kept it out. Durolitum ſignifies water drawn from the Lea.

The military way from Braughin to Cheſhunt, goes over the Rib at New-bridge; thence leave Puckridge on the right into Slandon-field, near the late Lord Aſton's, and ſo on to Wade's-mill; thence through a part of Mr. Byde's park by Benjoo to Hertford, which ſeems to be no other than *Hereford* or *vadum militare*, the ford of the Herman or military way. From Hertford we go to Berkhamſted, Newgate-ſtreet to North-hall, com-

monly at the Ridge-way end, where we leave it for the preſent, and turn to Cheſhunt. From the Ridge-way we go down by Cuffley, up again to Goff's-lane which is large and direct, and paſſed, it is probable formerly, over the ſpot where a houſe, once Cardinal Wolſey's, now ſtands; thence through church field to the camp.

From Durolitum to Londinium fifteen miles.—I would return from Cheſhunt by Goff's-lane to the Ridge-way point, where we left the military way from Braughin; then from Cattle-gate enter Enfield-chace, paſs through it, and go out at South gate; thence through the parith of Edmonton, through the Green-lanes as they are called, till within a quarter of a mile of Hornſey church. There the St. Alban's road, erected upon the decay of Watling-ſtreet, leaving by Colney-hatch, comes into our Ermine. Leave Newington on the left, and paſs through Iſlington to Holborn, ſo from Weſtminſter-Bridge by Stangate to St. George's-Fields, where ſtood the Londinium of the Romans. This whole journey is upon the Ermine-ſtreet.

PART or JOURNEY V.

From Londinium to Cæſaromagum, Braughin 28 miles, for ſuch will be the diſtance if we croſs North-hall common at the Ridge-way point, and go directly to Hertford without touching at Cheſhunt.

From Cæſaromagum to Colonia 24 miles.—I can give no account of theſe ſupernumary three miles; except it be allowed to make Haveril the Colonia Camulodunum, not diſtant but continued to Caſtle-camps. From Haveril I go to Maldon for Villa Fauſtini, which I take to be thirty-five Roman miles off. The road from Haveril to Maldon is by Sturmere, Bathon-end in Burbrook, Ridgwell, Yeldam, Caſtle-Henningham, Crowch, Fair-Green, Sibble-Henningham, Witham, Tiptree, Maldon.

From Villa Fauſtini ad Icianos, Colcheſter, eighteen miles.—Here the Ickenild hath its period; and if we go back upon it, we find his computation no leſs anſwers our ſcheme.

From Iciani we return to Camboritum, Cheſterford in Cambridgeſhire, diſtant from Colcheſter thirty-five miles; but in his ſurvey of Cambridge Salmon makes it Hogmagog —The road is Ford ſtreet, Coln, Hawkſted, Henningham, which brings us back again into the Ickenild-way, by which we went to the Villam Fauſtini, Maldon; then we keep the Ickenild by Veldam, Ridgwell, Bathon-end, Sturmere, Haveril, Linton; from thence the direct way is between Burn-bridge and Cheſterford to Whitſtow-bridge, and ſo to Royſton, Ickleford, Dunſtable, and on to Dorcheſter. But ſoon after we have paſſed the ditch in the field between Burn-bridge and Cheſterford, we bend a little to the left to come at Camboritum. It is not certain how near Camboritum came to the Ickenild, it might poſſibly reach even to it, and then ſtanding upon the military way was no deflection at all.

From hence to Durolipons we have done with both Ermine and Ickenild, and have an inferior or croſs military way. This leads us to croſs the great ditch again, where we left the Ickenild coming from Colcheſter; we then keep the preſent Newmarket road by Burn-bridge, and a mile farther till we come at what is called the nine mile ditch, being nine miles from Newmarket. Here the Newmarket road croſſes a broad and direct way from Colcheſter to Cambridge, of later than Roman make; into this we ſtrike, and keeping the left go over Hogmagog-hills to Cheſterton; thence by Girton-brooks, and Lowlworth-hedges, to Fenſtanton, perhaps from a a Roman way made of ſtone, then we paſs by a large barrow, as we croſs St. Ives road leading to London, and by Hemingford to Godmancheſter.

ROMAN ROADS IN BRITAIN.

PART OF JOURNEY II.

From LACTODORUM to LONDINIUM.

From Lactodorum, Old-Stratford, I would go to Magiovinium, Sandy in Bedfordshire, distant seventeen miles, the Roman road by Newport, now Newport-Pagnel, and Bedford, and Gerford-bridge, and mount the hill to the camp at Sandy—the military way is not now be traced. It is to be observed that the town of Stratford has changed its place, the old Lactodorum stood on the other side the river, and is still called Old-Stratford. Durocobrivæ is the next station, twelve miles from Sandy; the way to it is from Gerford-bridge to Shelford, thence to Barton, so up the hill to the camp, called Ravensborough-castle, half a mile above Hexton. I have been told coins have been plouged up near Ravensborough, but more frequently about the barrows in a bottom in the Ickenild-way between Dunstable and Lillyhoo. Our military way must be near these barrows to Luton, and so to Verulam, and the twelve miles distant answers very well. We might strike into the present Dunstable road at Market-street, but I rather think the other by Harden (Harpenden) being open and direct, and indeed wider for the greatest part than that of Redborn, is the Watling-street; so from Ravensborough to Luton will be four, thence eight miles to Verulam, the complement of Antoninus. By St. Stephen's church we pass to Colney-street, into which is received the Roman military way as is presumed from Durolitum, Chesshunt, thence to Sulloniaca, Brockley-hills in Middlesex, nine miles, where the Roman site has been chosen to build upon. The city, for such I esteem it, was continued to Shenley in Hertfordshire, and this I take to be the Salenæ of Ptolemy.

ROMAN ROADS IN BRITAIN.

KENT.

PORTUS RITUPIS; this was the chief of the Roman ports, and on all hands agreed to be near Sandwich, or Stonar, but long since ruined by the sea, except Rickborough castle, where the Pharos or Lapis Tituli stood. About five miles to the S. W. is Portus Dubris, Dover; a part of their pharos or watch tower is still in being. Our third port from hence, a military way to Canterbury, yet remains in Lemanis; this road is by the Saxons called Stane-street; it has been long since destroyed by the sea, out of its ruins West-Hythe is supposed to have arisen; there is in the neighbourhood of it a little village called Lime. This port, it is agreed, was about one mile beyond Studfall-castle.

Durovernum, Canterbury, is the next station, where the roads from the other three parts meet, and make one towards London. From hence we go to Durolevum, Ashford, in the second journey, where we find Durolevum between Durobrivis and Durovernum, the distance is sixteen and twelve miles; whereas in the fourth journey twenty-five are only reckoned. From hence we may reasonably conclude, the road from Durobrivis to Durovernum to be one, when no intermediate station comes in, and to be another when Durolevum comes between; and the distance is different, because the Romans visited a garrison, as Durolevum, which lay out of the common road. That this was their practice, is to be seen by comparing the fifth journey with the ninth. In the fifth, from Londinium to Cæsaromagus are reckoned but twenty-eight miles. In the ninth, where Durolitum

comes in between it is thirty-one. If again we compare the ſecond with the eighth, we have from Bennavenna to Magiovinium, where Lactodorum comes in between, twenty-nine miles; where it is left out but twenty-eight.

To go on with diſtance, it is to be from Durobrivis, ſixteen miles, which I fix at Maidſtone. Vagniacis I take for Rocheſter, nine miles; as it is allowed nine miles from Maidſtone, and eighteen from Noviomagus, thence ten to London. It is to be obſerved from Noviomagus to Maidſtone, the diſtance is twenty miles; if we try it to Rocheſter, we ſhall find it but eighteen; it may be preſumed then, that the direct way to London from Rutupis or either of the other ports, was by Canterbury or Maidſtone. If Durolevum or Vagniacis, the intermediate ſtations, were viſited, it was by going to the left or right.

Noviomagus, ten miles from London, is Holwood-hill, in the pariſh of Keſton. I take the road that leads by Farnborough and Bromley to London, and comes within half a mile of Holwood-hill, to be the Watling-ſtreet; and indeed the only road the Romans had from London into Kent. There is ſtill remaining from Farnborough to Bromley, and between Bromley and New-croſs, the appearance of a Roman road, if we judge by its breadth, generally of forty-five yards or more. From New-croſs it is defaced, by all that building, brick-making, and gardening, ſo frequent about the town. It ſeems to have pointed through Camberwell and Walworth, E. of Newington church, by the end of Kennington-lane to the fields between Lambeth and Southwark.

SUSSEX.

The roads from Portſmouth, Midhurſt, and Arundel, to Chicheſter, are ſaid to have been Roman; the latter may be eaſily believed, though the agger be entirely trod into the earth, ſuch good proof there is of one from Arundel to London, though at preſent under ground, and only met with upon accidental digging. This led from Arundel to Darking in Surry, by Belinghurſt to Okely, and forward in the other, by the name of Stane-ſtreet. This Stane-ſtreet has been curiouſly examined, and found in ſome places ten yards broad, in others ſeven, and a yard and a half deep in ſtones fetched at ſome miles diſtance.

The Regnum of Antoninus is Chicheſter.

SURRY.

From Arundel, in Suſſex, the Roman agger hath been followed, above ground or under, to Okely in this county, whence it leads to Dorking, vulgarly Darking, by Stane-ſtreet, or as ſome call it Stone-ſtreet, which is traced for many miles, and hath been ſeen, as is well atteſted, in Darking church yard, upon digging; here it falls into the Ermine-ſtreet, which proceeds to London. The Ermine-ſtreet, from the ſea-coaſt to London, makes the ſeventh journey of the Imperial Itinerary. The continuance of it to Venta Icenorum in Norfolk, from London, makes the ninth journey. The ſeventh is where Darking comes in—we go no farther here than this county. The Ermine-ſtreet then we follow from Hampſhire to Farnham, ſo to Guildford, then to Darking. There is a ridge of a hill from Guildford to Darking, which is preſumed to have been the Roman way, and not that which at preſent is called the lower way.

Pontes, Darking.—There is a ſtream one mile and half from it, at the foot of Box-hill, which the road croſſes, and whence, it is ſuppoſed, the name of Pontes came; it made two channels, and had two bridges over it,

till ſome years ago, when the water was confined to one, with a ſingle bridge over it.

As the Ermine-ſtreet came from Farnham, a vicinal way was ſtruck out of it at Guildford, which led by Ripley to Walton upon Thames; this is acknowledged a Roman camp, but not a ſtation, having been laid aſide before the time of Antoninus. The Ermine-ſtreet, leading from Darking to London, paſſes the Pontes, aſcends Box-hill, and goes over downs the greateſt part of the way. Between Box-hill and Banſtead, after the Ryegate road hath fallen into it, there is a line running croſs the downs N. and S. which looks like ſome ancient limits, either of the Britons or Saxons. The broad and direct way from Darking over the downs, as before we deſcend the hill, dividing into two, the left pointing to Sutton, the right to Carſhalton; that to Carſhalton ſeems to have been made by thoſe that chooſe to keep upon the downs, rather than paſs through a town; the left we take to be Ermine-ſtreet, which, though we call left, to diſtinguiſh it from the other, keeps its line Eaſtward.

MIDDLESEX.

That Middleſex was anciently all woody and foreſt is beyond all diſpute, its outlines being in many parts ſuch at this day. On the Eaſtern ſide lies Epping or Waltham foreſt, a part of the ancient foreſt of Eſſex, which extended itſelf to Colcheſter, and probably to Harwich; even the ſkirts of London on that ſide were heath, Stepney being anciently written Stebonheath. If we croſs the river Lea at Hackney, which was foreſt in the reign of Henry VII. we fall into Tottenham and Edmonton, and thence to Enfield-chace, the two laſt-mentioned villages were a part of it, but lopt off from the grand wild. Farther N. it borders upon the old woods of Northaw and Southaw, and all the intermediate lands between thoſe woods and Iſlington, have the remains of their ancient ſtate viſible enough, as Finchley-common, Hornſey, Highgate, Cane-wood, Hampſtead, &c. The road through Highgate is of modern erection, being cut through the Biſhop of London's woods upon Barnet's growing a conſiderable market. The old way from St. Alban's to London, after the Watling-ſtreet grew impaſſible and deſerted, was by Colney-hatch to Hornſey church, which preſently after fell into the Ermine-ſtreet, leading from Hertford to London. Dr. Gale obſerves from the ancient name of Thorney, where Weſtminſter ſtands, that it was wood; and proves St. Giles's needs to have been the ſame in the days of Henry V. from the hiſtory of Wickliffe's followers, who aſſembled there.

The hundreds of Elthorn and Spelthorn, which make the Weſt part of Middleſex, ſeem to carry wood in their name; the firſt hath in it the parithes of Northold and Southold, which ſeem derived from the Saxon Holt, ſignifying a wood; the latter contains Hounſlow-heath and the warren of Staines. Near Harrow on the Hill we have places by the name of Weeld frequently, which means the ſame as in Kent and Suſſex.

Brockley-hill is the only ſtation in this county.

ESSEX.

Waltham, ſignifies the houſe in the wild or wood.

The military way that leads from Colcheſter towards London goes through Coggeſhall, and is the ſame we came the laſt nine miles upon from Maldon; it goes on through Braintree to Dunmow, and ſo on towards Stortford in Hertfordſhire. This about Rayne, adjoining to Braintree is called the ſtreet; Braintree alſo ſeems to have been Brain-ſtreet; it is alſo called

Stane-ſtreet in a perambulation of the foreſt of Eſſex, made in the reign of Edward I. This is called the ſtreet leading from Stortford to Colcheſter, and doubtleſs in the Norman times, and before, the ſtreet led to Stortford; but there is good reaſon to believe, that in the Roman times it led not to Stortford, but to Wallbury, two miles S. of it, where is a Roman camp of about thirty acres, double ditched. As we come from Colcheſter to Wallbury on a Roman way, we need not doubt but it was continued to London.

SUFFOLK.

The two Roman ſtations in this county are on the W. ſide of it, upon the Ermine-ſtreet. The courſe of the Ermine hath been (upon Eſſex) carried on from London to Caſtle-camps, in Cambridgeſhire, the Camulodunum. As it points towards to Norfolk, Ad Anſam is the firſt ſtage, ſix miles off, and Cambreto ſtill the next, at the diſtance of fifteen. Theſe have been ſhewn in the ſouth to be Tarlow-Wratting near Thurlow, and Icklingham near Mildenhall.

NORFOLK.

The Ermine-ſtreet, which hath been followed from the coaſt of Suſſex, hath here its period at the ſea. It hath been traced through Suſſex, Surry, Middleſex, Eſſex, and Suffolk, to the borders of Norfolk, nothing being omitted but one ſtation in Cambridgeſhire, which muſt be ſtill we come to the county, and there it will be placed as it ſtands between Eſſex and Suffolk.

From Icklingham, in Suffolk, Combretonium. The next ſtation, Sitomagum, is to be looked for in Norfolk. From the direct courſe of the Ermine, all the way from Suſſex, we purſue our way to the ſea; and in that direct courſe we are to find Sitomagum, at twenty-two miles from Combretonium.

The place, if we have regard to remains, will be Bokenham, New-Bokenham adjoining to the old. From Icklingham hither is a fair plain way, pointing to the E. of the preſent bridge that leads to Norwich. There hath been a ford, above which Thetford is kept, and from thence a way leads by the great Daniſh work, by ſome named the Caſtle, to Larlingford, corrupted they tell us from Harlingford; thence in a ſtraight line, within a mile of Bokenham, where it is loſt. The ſtraight way makes but twenty miles; but being a moor between, hardly paſſable in winter, and in ſummer not capable of a military way, I would therefore look for the way from Icklingham by Euſton, in Suffolk, thence by Herling, in Norfolk, through Banham to Bokenham our ſtation, and thus are the twenty-two miles made out.

Hence our line of Ermine-ſtreet carries us by Taſborough to the ferry upon the Yare, near South-Buckenham, and ſo to Yarmouth, the period of this Roman way. It will now be expected that I call Yarmouth, or the adjoining Caſtor, Venta Icenorum, as being the entrance to England from Germany, and conſequently the moſt proper port on this ſide the iſland; but this, by the very name Garmonum, as ſituated upon the mouth of the Yare, and the end of the Ermine-ſtreet, muſt be the port where was a garriſon, and according to the Notitia, the Præpoſitus Equitum Stablesianorum Garianenſis under the Comes Tractus Maritimi. Whether Caſtor, adjoining to Yarmouth, was the place, or Yarmouth itſelf, it is not much worth diſputing, any more than whether Burgh-caſtle in Suffolk was. If I may gueſs, the town was either continued from Caſtor to Burgh-caſtle, which

would be four miles in length, or it ſtood about the mouth of the Yare, and was defended by this work of Burgh-caſtle on one ſide, and by the like at Caſtor on the other; for here was perhaps more danger from the Saxon pirates than upon any part of the coaſt. Admitting Yarmouth to be at the end of the Ermine-ſtreet from Regnum, Chicheſter, I go on with the ninth journey of Antoninus, and come to Venta Icenorum. I need make no excuſes for this great deflection to the left from Sitomagus, New Bokenham, to Venta Icenorum, where I place it, having already ſhewn, by example of the ſecond, fifth, ſixth, eighth, and others, that they were not always direct and ſtraight, but that their deſign was in their journies to viſit ſtations which were taken in as they lay by inclining to the right or left as there was occaſion; and this muſt have been their method, as it is at preſent of all thoſe who would viſit the garriſons of a country, which nature has not contrived in a line, but which are taken from their ſituation upon an eminence for ſtrength, or upon a river for conveniency.

The Venta Icenorum I take to be Brancaſter, on the N. E. of the county, not far from St. Edmond's cape and Hunſtanton, now pronounced Hunſtan; the way is from New Bokenham to Old Bokenham, Attleborough, Hugham, Market-Deerham, Fakenham, Creak, Burnham, thence to Brancaſter, the number of miles being thirty-one. The line from Buckenham to Brancaſter carries us cloſe by the camp of Burdykes, which will incline any man to think it Roman, and its diſtance is ſuitable for explorators. Brancaſter ſtands along the ſhore for half a mile together, and veſſels of ſixty tons come up hither, and carry off corn to Holland and other places.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Three miles Southward, upon the military way from Cheſterton, we aſcend Hogmagog-hill, where is a camp treble ditched, which is propoſed to be the Camboritum of the Romans.

Hogmagog camp is upon an eminence, commanding the whole country on every ſide for many miles, moſt judiciouſly choſen for explorators, upon the great road from Colcheſter to Lincoln, and within a very few miles of the interſection of the Ermine and Ickenild-ſtreets, and within ſight of both. The diſtance from Colcheſter agrees with the itinerary, which makes it thirty-five miles.

Camulodunum is the next Cambridgeſhire ſtation, and Caſtle-camps is the place propoſed.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Roman monuments we muſt not look for in this county, and the reaſon may be that it was entirely foreſt; here was no country for an army to protect, becauſe they could not live upon it.

All that appears to have been Roman in this county is the military way through it, one from Camboritum, Hogmagog, paſſes the Cambridge road at Cheſterton, leads by Lolworth-hedges, paſſes through Stanton, where it ſeems to have given name; thence it points to Hartford on the N. ſide the Ouſe. Here it is preſumed was the ford of the Ouſe from Hemingford, leaving Godmanchester and Huntingdon on the left. From Hartford we go directly N. and at Stukely the preſent poſt road falls in with ours; leads on to Stangate-hole, where again it gives name, through Stilton to Cheſterton, on the S. ſide the Nene, the Durolipons, as I conceive it, of the Romans.

Here we have on our ſide the fortified camp, conſiſting of about twenty-four acres, the ditch ſtill remaining; it conſiſts of a ſmall field, a large one,

and half another large one, called caſtle-fields; the entrance from the road is by an agger, which leads to the camp, and keeps its height quite through to the N. ſide of it, lying very near the Nene; from hence the military way croſſes the river into Northamptonſhire and led by Caiſtor, a village farther on the ſide of the hill. This is admitted by all, and though the veſtigia of the roads are not to be traced up to Caiſtor, or immediately from it, the next we find of it towards Lolham-Briggs, anſwers exactly to Caiſtor or Cheſtertton. We have here alſo our juſt complement of miles from Camboritum, Hogmagog, as the Itinenary directs; fourteen to Hartford, and eleven to Cheſterton, in all twenty-five.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

As to the Roman military ways in this county authors have pretty well agreed: not ſo of the ſtations, Lincoln is the only one that all have allowed a ſtation. To begin with the roads: We came from Iciani, Colcheſter, to Hogmageg, thirty-five miles, which agrees perfectly with the Itinerary. From Hogmageg we came to Cheſterton in Huntingdonſhire, Durolipons, on the banks of the river Nen, twenty-three miles, as ſaith the Itinerary; thence we proceed by a ford at Waternewton through the meadows and fields of Caiſtor in Northamptonſhire; it leaves Caiſtor ſomething on the right, and points towards Upton, where it is obſerved to divide. One branch goes through Burleigh-park to Stamford, ſo on to Grantham, Ancaſter, Lincoln, Spital-in-the-ſtreet, in a ſtraight courſe and ridge to the Northern borders of the county at the Humber.

The other road having croſſed the Lingula of Northamptonſhire, which lies between the Nene and the Welland, paſſing the Welland, goes by Lolham-Briggs to the Glen, which it paſſes at Caſtebridge, and then leads to Bourne; from Bourne the way lies to Sleaford, leaving Folkingham on the left; from Sleaford this military way is not traced farther—roads from Brigeend cauſeway and Holland here fall into it. The great North road by Stamford and Grantham is in maps, and by ſome authors, called Ermine-ſtreet; but is not, as may be ſeen in the ninth journey of Antoninus, which goes all the way upon it to London, except the laſt ſtation, of which ſee in Norfolk. The other road leading from Lincoln to Newark, which is the Foſſe, ſhall be traced in its order.

From Durolipons, Cheſterton, in Huntingdonſhire, I go to Bourne eleven miles, from Bourne to Sleaford thirteen more, from Sleaford to Tatterſhall ten miles. Upon this road both of Bourne and Sleaford, have been Norman and perhaps Saxon caſtles. From Tatterſhall we go to Brough-hill for Cauſennæ, leaving the great park of Tatterſhall on the left we paſs through Horncaſtle, whence the ſtraight road carries us up the hill and divides, one branch leading to Lincoln, the other to Brough-hill. We leave the village of Stanton on the right and keep the ridge of the Wolds, as the hills there are called, all the way to Brough. About four miles beyond Stanton we croſs the grand Roman Foſſe coming from Lincoln, and leading by Louth to Saltfleet.

At twenty-four miles from Tatterſhall, the military way goes juſt above Caiſtor, a market town, through which we may paſs with a very ſmall circuit. After we have paſſed Caiſtor, we ſee the Roman agger all the way in a line before us. The road leads on to Barton upon Humber; but about ſix miles N. of Caiſtor, hath on the right Brough-hill, a ſmall Roman camp, the Cauſennæ of Antoninus.

From Brough then, our Cauſennæ, we go to Lindum, Lincoln, by the way we came to Brough from Tatterſhall, keeping the Roman agger, and

leaving Caſtor on the right till we come about fourteen miles, then ſtrike into the Foſſe coming from Louth and Saltfleet, upon which we go twelve miles to Lincoln; at Lincoln we ſtand in the center of many roads; Northward we have one as ſtraight as an arrow, leading by Spital-on-the-ſtreet to the Humber; N. E. we have the Foſſe pointing to Louth and Saltfleet. By a deflection of this laſt, at the interſection we go Northward to Brough. The reaſon why the other, by Spital-on-the-ſtreet, would not ſerve to go upon to Brough was, that the level of Axholm comes between, which in the time of the Romans was undrained, and of courſe impaſſable. To the S. E. is another road ſtruck out to Horncaſtle and Tatterſhall; this towards Tatterſhall comes winding, which Witham and its fens made neceſſary, and thus the ground is all the way good. There was probably a vicinal way from Sleaford to Lincoln, for thoſe that came from Briggend cauſeway; another there was full S. by Ancaſter to Grantham. The Foſſe leads S. W. to Newark; and there is another bearing N. W. to paſs the Trent into Nottinghamſhire, which hath the honour at leaſt of a vicinal one.

Ancaſter I make the Segelocum or Angelocum of Antoninus, fourteen miles from Lincoln; from Ancaſter, Segelocum, I go to Danum upon the Trent, twenty-one miles; a part of this I take Littleborough to be, but am not ſatisfied whether it was the whole or not. The works on this ſide the river, both at Tokeſey and a little more Northward, beſpeak a ſtare; and the Trent from time to time hath ſo worn away its banks, and filled them up again, that the computation of this ſtation is uncertain. The diſtance agrees well enough; if we were to paſs through it by Lincoln, it might be done at twenty-three miles, but croſſing the Witham by the neareſt cut, ſaves two miles.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Margidunum I fix with Dr. Gale at Willoughby; and it is at Antonine's diſtance from Leiceſter thirteen miles.

From Margidunum the Itinerary leads us to Ad Pontem, for the next ſtation, at ſeven miles diſtance, keeping the Foſſe in its N. E. courſe, and is Bridgford on the hill.

From Ad Pontem I go ſeven miles to Crococolana, Newark, the next ſtation of this county, which is preſumed to be Danum, Littleborough, from Segelocum, Ancaſter, twenty-one miles. By making Segelocum Ancaſter, we have our diſtance to York exact, which is ſufficient to gain credit for Ancaſter. By this method is the whole fifth journey of Antoninus as far as York accounted for without altering one figure; one part proves the other, and at the ſame time the Itinerary is found exact and conſiſtent with itſelf.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

The Roman military way leads through Northamptonſhire to Stamford, as has been ſaid, and enters this county between that town and Brigg-Caſterton; from thence it goes forward to Grantham, holding up its crest for ſome miles from the E. of Gainſborough's park. Here the agger ſeems to have been for direction as well as for a cauſeway; for in the middle it is too narrow to travel upon, the reaſon it hath not been worn down. There is no proof of any ſtation in this county.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Vernometum I make Leiceſter, it anſwers then to the Itinerary if we begin at Lincoln upon the eighth journey.

Lindo	—	Lincoln	Mil. P.
Crococolana	—	Newark	XIV.
Marigduno	—	Willoughby	XIV.
Vernometo	—	Leiceſter	XII.
Ratis	—	Brinklow	XII.

Here is the line of the Foſſe unbroken and undeſerted, from Saltfleet upon the N. E. coaſt of Lincolnſhire through the counties of Nottinghamſhire and Leiceſterſhire into that part of Warwickſhire where it is viſible and indiſputed, called by its proper name, and points to its end in Dorſetſhire.

We have brought the Foſſe from Saltfleet to High-Croſs, but muſt ſtep into Warwickſhire, to ſhow that Brinklow, both in remains and diſtance anſwers to Vernometum; there is twelve miles, of which High-Croſs wants four; the remains of the camp and fort are there viſible, it ſtands upon the Foſſe. As to this ſtreet, upon which the High-croſs ſtands, we own it to be a Roman vicinal way, but deny it to be the Watling; the Watling-ſtreet we underſtand to be that upon which the ſtations of the ſecond journey are found, and they cannot be found here. As the military way leads from London to York, by Weſt-Cheſter, we muſt be ſure it was not direct, as there are ſo many miles in the ſecond journey more than would reach from one termination to the other. We may be as ſure they made their digreſſions to take in thoſe ſtations, which for convenience of ſituation and command of the country, lay on the right or left.

We may obſerve the way which the fifth journey leads us from London to Colcheſter amounts to above 100 miles, whereas the direct would not be half the number; yet we may preſume there lay vicinal ways from London to Colcheſter, upon which buſineſs might be done, or an army march; and theſe vicinal ways are yet in ſome places to be ſeen, and they are particularly mentioned as mounds and borders in the old perambulations of the foreſt of Eſſex.

Thus though the Watling-ſtreet had a courſe from Daventry to the neighbourhood of Atherſtone, reckoned in the Itinerary of fifty-ſeven miles, the neareſt way would not be half the number; and we may preſume there was one nearer, and we find it at this day the ſame by High-croſs, called The Street, though not properly the Watling-Street.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

There are two grand Roman roads croſſing this county, the one where it is broadeſt, the other where it is naroweſt. The firſt is allowed to be Watling-ſtreet; the other muſt paſs without a particular name, there being beſides what the four have, no higher title than vicinal. This is too great to be called ſo; but it may be remembered, the Romans themſelves had no diſtinguiſhing names for any, but in general they were called Military, Prætorian, Conſular, Baſilical; and it is no diminution to the antiquity or grandeur of this, that the Saxons neglected to give it a particular appellation, or if they did, that the Normans have not recorded it. It may indeed be reckoned a way of more than ordinary conſequence, as it branches out into two ſeveral ones in this county, and ſerves the purpoſe of thoſe that go Northward to Newark, and thoſe that go N. E. to Sleaford; the N. E. agger is that by which the fifth journey of Antoninus is performed. Authors, ancient and modern, have agreed upon the place where this road croſſes the Nen towards Caſtor; Camden hath traced it out from Upton, the Forty-feet way to Stamford, the Long-Ditch, or High-ſtreet to Deeping. If a conjecture may be allowed, I imagine Dorman meant nothing elſe but Roman; we find the Roman called Dormangate, as well as the coins

Dormans. This gate or road, and a road in the N. is ſtill called a gate, was truly a Roman road and the coins truly Roman coins; and thoſe found at Cheſterton, on the Huntingdonſhire ſide of the Nen, are called Dormans, as conſtantly as thoſe found in Caſtor-field.

The wonderful Roman cauſeway mentioned by Sir William Dugdale in his hiſtory of draining, to be carried on from Denver's ſluice in Norfolk to Peterborough, ſeems to have pointed to Cheſterton, either directly by Peterborough, or by falling into the High-Dyke about Caſtor. This cauſeway was in length twenty-four miles, conſiſting of gravel ſixty feet broad and three feet thick, the materials of which muſt be found elſewhere, and brought hither; they that repreſented it all gravel muſt be miſtaken, becauſe ſtone is to be had in this neighbourhood, more durable and better for the work. By this agger the Romans had a communication between the garriſons of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeſhire, and thoſe of Lincolnſhire and Nottinghamſhire; by the Forty-feet way leading from this neighbourhood to Stamford with thoſe of Huntingdonſhire and Bedfordſhire, and the S. by the road from Cheſterton.

The other Roman military way through this county is the Watling-ſtreet; this I find paſſing the Ouſe from Buckinghamſhire and leading through Toweceſter to Brough-hill, a mile N. of Daventry, the Bennavenna, as I preſume, of Antoninus. Nobody denies the courſe of the Watling-ſtreet through Toweceſter; every one admits it paſſes the Ouſe between Stony-Stratford on the Buckinghamſhire bank, and Old Stratford on the Northamptonſhire bank. The military way from Bennavenna by High-croſs between the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter I do not diſpute; but it muſt go under the notion of a vicinal way, becauſe the courſe of the Watling-ſtreet is elſewhere. This by High-croſs is called the Street-way, to which it hath a right, though no more than vicinal. The Watling-ſtreet enters Warwickſhire, leaving Cateſby on the left, and points to Cheſterton, where it has an interſection with the Foſſe.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

The Watling-ſtreet, as I preſume, enters this county at Luton, from St. Albin's it hath its courſe firſt to the N. and then to the W. from Luton it carries over the downs, where it hath an interſection with the Ickenild-ſtreet leading from Dunſtable to Baldock; thence the Watling goes in a ſtraight line to Ravenſbourgh in Hertfordſhire, the Durocobrivæ, as I conceive, of the Itinerary. The county of Hertford here juts into that of Bedfordſhire, ſo that the line is not broken. From Ravenſborough we deſcend the hill to Barton, thence by Shelford, to Sandy, Magiovinium. When we come to Sandy, we have no room to doubt our being upon Roman ground. From Sandy the Watling-ſtreet carries us to Bedford, where it paſſes the Ouſe, and leads on to Newport-Pagnel in the county of Bucks, and thence to Lactodorum ſeventeen miles, as ſaith the Itinerary.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Hertford; the word indeed is Saxon, but if we are come at the true meaning, it ſignifies the Roman Vadum Militare, or the ford upon the Roman military way, by the Saxons called Hereman-Streate, which is by corruption brought to Ermine-ſtreet. Somner brings the word Ermine from Herman a ſoldier, as Here ſignifies an army. There are alſo names of places in this county diſcovering a relation to a military way, and particularly to the Ermine-ſtreet. After we have paſſed the river at Hertford, we aſcend a hill towards Benjoo-ſtreet, called Port-hill; a Port-way is well known to

mean, in many counties, a Roman way. The name is again preſerved in the parish of Holmead, through which it leads, to this day called Here-ſtreet.

This Ermine-ſtreet may be traced in places enough to find it a military-way. See Ermine-ſtreet.

That Verulam was Roman and a municipium, nobody will diſpute, and ſtood upon the Watling-ſtreet according to the confeſſion of all men, as that ſtreet led from London to Weſt-Cheſter, at twenty-one miles diſtant from London, nine of which are reckoned from Sullomiacæ, Brockley-hills. In this point only I am an innovator, deſiring to remove its courſe from Dunſtable to Luton; by this method camps can be found according to the diſtances of the Itinerary without altering figures; whereas others are at a loſs to diſpoſe of twelve miles in the account which they have ſuperfluous between St. Alban's and Stony-Stratford.

From Verulam I go through Luton in Bedfordſhire to Ravenſborough-caſtle above Hexton in this county, twelve miles, as ſaith the Itinerary; this I take to be the Durocobrivæ of Antoninus. Upon the downs between Luton and Hexton is the interſection of the Watling and the Ickenild-ſtreets; the latter in its courſe from Dunſtable to Royſton, croſſes the other, near ſome remarkable long barrows. Theſe lie in the county of Bedford.

The third ſtation of Hertfordſhire I call Cheſhunt, preſuming it the Durolitum of Antoninus, fifteen miles from London, as ſaith the Itinerary. This is near the Ermine-ſtreet, which is already traced through Middleſex to North-hall common, and ſo on directly to Hertford, the Vadum Militare; from North-hall common is a deflection of a mile and half through Goff's-lane to Cheſhunt; at Cheſhunt we have the water of the Lea moſt conſpicuous, or rather the lake of the Lea, as it extended from Holy-field and Waltham to this place; the remains of the camp are W. of Cheſhunt-ſtreet; in a field called Kilſmore, there is an angle of the fortification yet remaining, with the vallum and foſs very viſible for more than 100 yards. The fourth Roman ſtation Hertfordſhire affords, according to my ſcheme, is Braughin, Cæſaromagus; this ſtands, as the Itinerary ſaith, twenty-eight miles from London; the road to it is by North-hall common to Hertford, thence by Port-hill and Benjoo-ſtreet to Wade's mill; from thence along the poſt road to Collier's-End, and a little farther on the ridge of the hill, through the woods and Lilly-lane, ſo over Standon-field to a broad lane E. of Puckridge, which carries us to Braughin.

Here are in Antoninus two journeys in which Cæſaromagus is a ſtation. In the fifth it is next to Londinium and before Colonia, diſtant from the firſt twenty-eight miles. In the ninth there is an intermediate ſtation before we come to London, which is Durolitum; here it is made to be diſtant from London thirty-one miles, from Cæſaromagus to Durolitum the ninth reckons fifteen miles, from Durolitum to London fifteen miles. The way from London to Cheſhunt was through Enfield-chace to North-hall common. At the point of the Ridge-way, where the direct road leads to Hertford, there is a turning that leads through Goff's-lane to Cheſhunt. Goff's-lane, from its ſtraightneſs and breadth, would be thought uncommon if this account were not given of it. From the Ridge-way point to Cheſhunt is one mile and half, which was a deflection the road made, as I preſume; going this mile and half back again to get into the military way, makes juſt the three miles which the ninth journey hath above the fifth.

This Ridge-way, as ſtill it is called, was probably a vicinal way from Cheſhunt to Verulam, becauſe it is direct, and leads through a pariſh named Ridge. If ſo, the Romans made no part of this way in vain; for that from Cheſhunt to the Ridge-way point was of uſe to go to Verulam, as well

as to Braughin or London; and it is very probable there was a nearer way for travellers to go from Chelmunt to London, than by North-hall common and Enfield-chace. But at Edmonton and thereabouts it muſt have been frequently under water before King Alfred drained the country, and therefore it was more ſuitable to Roman prudence to keep up a way that was paſſable at all times. The foundation of the conjecture of Braughin's having been Roman is, that it ſtands upon a road at the exact diſtance of ſixteen miles from Chelmunt, Durolitum; at the exact diſtance of twelve miles from Canonium, Littlebury-hill in Eſſex; and that remains of a fortification are to be found upon this road at the preſcribed diſtance of Antoninus from London to the coaſt of Norfolk.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

As to the Roman antiquities of this county, all are agreed upon bringing the Watling-ſtreet through it to croſs the Ouſe into Northamptonſhire. The difference has only been in tracing out this ſtreet to Lactodorum, which ſtation has always been looked for about Stony-Stratford, in whoſe neighbourhood I preſume it will be found. Admitting Lactodorum to be about Stony-Stratford, we have from thence to Verulam in the ſecond journey forty-one miles, whereas upon the preſent poſt road there wants twelve of that ſum.

Lactodoro	Old Stratford	m. p.	
Magiovinio	Sandy	XVII.	XLI.
Durocobrivis	Ravenſborough	XII.	
Verolamio	Verulam	XII.	

Some authors have given up the Itinerary as intolerably incorrect; we therefore take the liberty to carry the Watling-ſtreet from Stony-Stratford to Sandy in Bedfordſhire, Magiovinium, thence by Ravenſborough in Herefordſhire, Durocobrivæ, whence to Verulam, the twelve miles fill up the diſtance of the Itinerary.

My military way leads, as has been laid down in Bedfordſhire, through Bedford to Newport-Pagnel, and ſo to Lactodorum. To countenance this, we have not only the figures on our ſide, but the name of Newport or Novaporta, which gives ſtrong hints of a military way in many counties called the Port-way. Stony-Stratford had long enjoyed the title of Lactodorum, and ſuch the Dean of York allows it; of late Old-Stratford on the Northamptonſhire ſide the Ouſe, hath been more eligible, to which Dr. Stukeley aſſents.

There is, juſt by, at Calverton, an eminence well ſituated for the purpoſe of a camp, which is preſumed was the place. Cloſe to it paſſes the old road that led over the Ouſe to Paſham, which we are ſure was an ancient paſs upon the river, by what the Saxon hiſtory ſaith of Edward the Elder's maintaining it againſt the Danes. On the N. ſide goes the preſent road from Stony-Stratford to Buckingham by Croſs-hill, whereabout we imagine the defence of the camp was made. Thoſe that fix Lactodorum at either of the Stratfords cannot with any juſtice condemn me, becauſe I keep within half a mile of their choice, and produce ground fit for a camp, which they have not.

Upon the diſuſe of the road to Paſham, it is probable the bridge and the road by Old Stratford was erected. Here is little appearance of travelling and traffick on the Dunſtable road till after Leofſtan had cleared the Chiltern of its woods, and levelled the hill to make it tolerable for travellers. Newport and Bedford are proofs of ſome great road going through them, which it is preſumed was the Watling-ſtreet. This ſeems to have been the only way from Daventry to London before Edward the Confeſſor's reign. If Fenny-Stratford had been the ancient paſſage, might we not have expected to find it a parith with a church to it, as other villas had ſome ages before the Conqueſt; but here was only a number of inhabitants got together for a Roman

ſtade, the greateſt part of which belonged to Bletchley, the reſt to Symton, each pariſh church being a mile from the place.

OXFORDSHIRE.

From Lactodorum in the county of Bucks, a military way leads into Oxfordſhire pointing towards Alcheſter, the Iſanavatia, as is preſumed, of the Romans. At Alcheſter, Iſanavatia, we were, according to Dr. Plot, upon a Roman Quadrivium; one branch of it leads under Shotover-hill, according to the ſame author, to a paſſage of the Thames at Goring. This, it is preſumed, leads immediately to Dorcheſter, the Durocornovium of the Itinerary, mentioned in the thirteenth journey.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Through this county two of the military ways lead, which by the Conqueror's laws are called Chemini Majores, the Watling-ſtreet, and the Foſſe-way; many other branches there are from Warwick, as ſo many radii ſtruck to different ſtations of the county. The firſt of theſe ſtreets is the Watling-ſtreet, which hath its courſe from the coaſt of Kent through London by Northamptonſhire hither, from hence to Weſt-Cheſter, York, and the Picts-Wall to Scotland. It is generally agreed to trace this military way over the river Ouſe about Stony-Stratford, which river divides the counties of Bucks and Northamptonſhire, which we have done above. The neareſt place to Warwickſhire that we came to, was Brough-hill, above Daventry, the Bennavenna, it is preſumed, of Antoninus; and hereabouts, though we had diſagreed with the common ſcheme from St. Alban's to Stony-Stratford, we fall in with them again, as far as I mean from Calverton, in the neighbourhood of Stony-Stratford, to Weden or Daventry.

Five ſtations we take to be in this county, viz. Ratæ, Brinklow; Benones, Warwick; Manduſſedum, Aulceſter; Pennocrucium, Oldbury; Tripontium, Edghill.

The Foſſe has been traced to this place from its N. E. period, which is Salfleet upon the coaſt of Lincolnſhire; thence leads through Louth, Lincoln, Newark, Willoughby, Leiceſter, to Brinklow.

This military way hath been loſt from High-Croſs or from Leiceſter to Salfleet. Mr. Camden upon ſearch gave it over. The Dean of York from Higden diſcovered it led from Leiceſter to Lincoln. From High-Croſs the Foſſe hath a plain courſe through this county, and ſo by Cirenceſter and Bath to the ſea coaſt of Devonſhire. Its dimenſions are pretty well kept up, the hedges on each ſide the lane are about the ſame diſtance all the way. The ſoil is ſo heavy, that in ſome parts it is paſſable only in ſummer, and then it is extremely rough; it wants Roman hands to repair it. From High-Croſs it paſſes near Monks-Kirby, and ſo to Brinklow; hence by Cheſterton to Compton-Murdack, where alſo in winter it is intolerable; then between Kineton and Stratford-upon-Avon to Gloceſterſhire.

From Brinklow on the Foſſe we go to the ſecond ſtation of this county, which is Warwick, in the Itinerary Benones, or Venones. This ſtands upon the Watling-ſtreet, but in the eighth journey ab Eburaco, Venonium is placed next to Ratæ, as it is again in the ſixth. For as the ſecond journey was from the N. by Weſt-Cheſter, ſo to Warwick, Daventry, London; the eighth from London to York goes by way of Lincoln; and the ſixth from London to Lincoln the ſame way. The ſecond is altogether upon what the Saxons called Watling-ſtreet, theſe two partly upon that and partly upon other military ways, which had no particular names given them. The diſtance from Ratæ to Benones, both in the ſixth and eighth journey, is fixed

at twelve miles, whereas Warwick lies within nine of Brinklow. To account for this difficulty, the military way leading from Warwick to Benavenna and Tripontium, was kept as far Chesterton, by which the Fosse passed; then they that went to Brinklow struck into the Fosse, and had a fair way thither. Thus the Romans saved the making a way of nine miles through a very bad country, by a circuit of three miles upon a causeway of their own making. Much the greatest part of Warwickshire continued for a long time wood, and went by the name of Arden, or Wood-land, by way of distinction from the Feldon. Had the way been struck out directly from Brinklow, it must have been all cleared of woods, and must have had stone fetched at a distance to make it good. That Warwickshire anciently consisted chiefly of wood, and consequently was more thinly peopled than some other counties, appears from the small number of hundreds it is divided into. This, notwithstanding its great extent of ground, hath but four hundreds; and as these contained each 100 houses or families, a great part of the land must be supposed to be uncultivated.

Our third station in this county is Manduessedum, Alcester; from thence to Benones the Itinerary reckons twelve miles. It is true the distance is not so great if we go the nearest way; but as the Romans had from Warwick a military way direct to Etocerum in Staffordshire, still fair and visible, and retaining for some miles together about King's-Norton the name of Portway, it is presumed they followed this as far as Henly, and then struck out of it another to Alcester, by a circuit of two miles. This town of Henley in Arden, was perhaps named from its standing upon the military or high-way, Hean, in Saxon signifying nigh; but I should rather derive it from the little river Alne, upon which it stands, so from Alnly, corruptly Henly. The fourth street of this county is reckoned Pennocrucium, Oldbury, adjoining to Manceter in the neighbourhood of Atherstone, at a mile's distance from what is called The Street Road, leading from Northamptonshire by High-Cross to Litchfield. The direct way to it from Warwick is by Coventry and Nun-Eaton to Hart-hill; but the way the Itinerary leads us to it is in the second journey. Thus from Uxacona, Wall, to Pennocrucium, Oldbury, twelve miles; from Pennocrucium to Etocetum, Barbeacon in Staffordshire, twelve miles; from Etocetum to Manduessedum, Alcester, sixteen miles; and from thence to Benones, Warwick, twelve miles. Oldbury is in the parish of Manceter, one mile from the street; it consists of a fortification, a vallum, and a fosse, including about sixty or seventy acres; it is upon a well-chosen hill accessible only on the Western side. The fifth street we find in this county is Tripontium, upon Edghill; it is mentioned only in the sixth journey, between Isanavatia and Bennones. That Alchester and Edgehill have sufficient Roman remains nobody will deny; and Dr. Plot admits a military way from Alchester towards Edgehill; this is generally called Akeman-street, which probably signifies no more than Via Lapidea, or the Roman agger; to this may be added the name of Wattle-bank in Oxfordshire. This Edghill, where we should fix Tripontium at twelve miles distant from Alchester and nine from Warwick, hath a large fortress at the end of the hill, of a square form, but rounded pretty much at the angles.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

This county affords us, according to my scheme, four Roman stations, which are,

Mediolanum	Knightly.
Uriconium	Wrottesley.
Uxacona	Wall-Litchfield.
Etocetum	Barbeacon.

In the second journey, as it leads from the N. by Chester to London, they stand thus, with Rutunium in Shropshire between the two first; Pennocrucium in Warwickshire between the two last.

Mediolanum, the place we choose for it, is a proper situation upon a hill, fortified by nature—the name of it is Hill. This contains about fifty acres, the greatest part facing the S. E. sun, which was a prospect the Romans aimed at for their camps, if they could have it here, and which, considering our climate, is the most eligible. This hill is on three sides defended by a moor; from hence leads a military way through Newport to Rutunium in Shropshire. New port ways are frequently found to mean a Roman way. This we presume to be Dr. Plot's vicinal way, which he observed at Wootton, which was continued from Condate quite through the county of Stafford by Newcastle and Eccleshall to Knightly. There was also another military way hither from Bovium, where it crossed the Dee, and led hither by Whitchurch and Drayton in Shropshire; and that is what we must call the Watling-street, which makes the second journey which comes from West-Chester to Knightly by way of Bancdor, Bovium.

The second station of this county is Uriconium, which we call Wrottesley; this place answers in distance from Wroxeter and Wall. As to a military way from Litchfield by the four Crosses and Ivesey bank, it may be no other than a new road to Shrewsbury struck out from Litchfield after Wroxeter was deserted, and Shrewsbury grew up out of its ruins. The Roman agger, which we suppose to have been from Litchfield to Wrottesley and Wroxeter, might fall to decay, and Shrewsbury lying to the N. W. of Wroxeter, a new way on the right was nearer.

Uxacona is the next station, Wall-Litchfield, at eleven miles distant, as saith the Itinerary. The remains of Uxacona are to be seen at Wall upon the Watling-street, a mile short of Litchfield; this answers to the distance of eleven miles.

Our next station is Pennocrucium, Oldbury in Warwickshire, twelve miles, as saith the Itinerary; from whence we go to Etocetum, twelve miles more, according to the Itinerary, Barbeacon in Staffordshire. The remains of Etocetum are found upon a high hill called Barbeacon, four miles N. of Birmingham, in the parish of Aldridge, about the mid-way from Birmingham to Litchfield. The military way that leads directly through the county of Warwick from Alcester, by the post way from Birmingham, is also visible from Barbeacon, pointing to Litchfield; thence it has its course to Alrewas, corrupted probably from Alderways or Elderways and there passing the Trent, leads towards a Roman fortress in Needwood forest, and thence to Little Chester, near Derby.

For though the Watling-street, upon which the second journey proceeded, led, for the sake of visiting their garrisons, from Chester to Banchor, to Knightly, Wroxeter, Wrottesley, Wall-Litchfield, Oldbury, Barbeacon, Alcester, Warwick; yet there is no doubt to be made but they had a nearer cut from Barbeacon to Litchfield, than going to it by Oldbury. This Barbeacon hath its name from a beacon that stood upon it, for it hath a most extensive prospect. From Barbeacon the course of the Watling-street is through Birmingham to Alcester, Manduessedum, sixteen long miles. The military way is for the greatest part still remarkable, as it is from Oldbury to Barbeacon. This from Oldbury to Barbeacon, leading over Sutton-Colfield, is remarked by Dugdale, and observed by the present inhabitants of Warwickshire, who are surprized at it, not guessing with what intent so great pains were laid out.

DERBYSHIRE.

The military way mentioned upon Staffordſhire, which out of Warwickſhire leads to Barbeacon, Litchfield, Needwood-foreſt, pointing to Derby; and a part of it is ſeen in its courſe Northward, at Little Chefter, on the ſide of Derwent againſt Derby. No Itinerary ſtation in this county.

YORKSHIRE.

There are three Roman military ways from the N. of England to the S. or towards it. Upon theſe the firſt, ſecond, and tenth journies are made. The fifth indeed is almoſt the ſame as the ſecond, for ſo far as it goes, with this difference only, that it begins from London and goes Northward, whereas the three already mentioned go from N. to S. Upon the firſt journey, and the ſecond and fifth, we paſs through the county of York, and to ſhew the importance of the city of York, three military ways lead through it. They meet at Cataractonium in this county, and keep the ſame tract till they are paſſed York, making a ſort of faltire.

The tenth journey, leading from the N. to the S.W. goes not through any part of Yorkſhire. I chooſe to begin at Cataractonium, Merton, becauſe two grand roads fall in together, one of which comes from Carliſle, the other from Northumberland through Durham. The numbers of the Itinerary bring us to this place, if we reckon from the N. and N.W. hither, or if we reckon from York hither. York is a place ſo indiſputably Roman, and its name Eburacum ſo well eſtabliſhed and agreed upon, that we may ſafely meaſure from hence to find the ſtations before and after it. Cataractonium muſt be the diſtance of forty miles from York, and ſo it is if we go by Rippon. Merton-upon-the-Tees and Greta we fix upon for that city. The military way from Merton towards the N. ſeems to croſs the Tees at Barnard-caſtle, no veſtigia remaining of it at preſent, but on Durham ſide it is viſible, and leads towards Ebchefter. This is acknowledged a military way, but ſuppoſed to lead from Bowes, which muſt be allowed to have Roman remains, as of a villa, but not to be Lavatris, as hath generally been received. The exact diſtance from York agrees with the numbers of the Itinerary. Here are moſt viſible remains of a city, and the name is properly fixed from the contract upon the Tees. At Cataractonium, wherever it is, the two roads part, the one for Carliſle, the other for Durham. Merton being allowed the place, all the remaining difficulties vaniſh, and the mangled Itinerary will maintain its exactneſs.

Let us go on Southward to our Iſurium, Rippon, twenty-four miles, as ſaith the Itinerary. This way mounts the hill from Greta-bridge, pointing Weſtward to avoid ſome boggy ground, then turns Southward, and keeping its courſe up another hill to Gattery Moor. In the lane where is a ſtrong pavement to carry us over the narrow part of the boggy ground, the curious have thought ſome part of the work Roman, and in its moſt ancient form. Upon the moor nothing is obſervable but the ſtraightneſs of the way; whatever agger there has been, is ſunk and defaced. We go over Cattarick-bridge, and about eight miles off Rippon, we ſtrike out of the preſent Borrow-bridge road and go by Burnaſton to Rippon. This place is in the fifth journey called Iſubrigantium, contracted doubtleſs from Iſurium Brigantum, and this is interpreted the principal town of the Brigantes, in the Britiſh times.

Whether the military way from Rippon to York lay by Burrow-bridge is very much queſtioned. The Romans, who dealt but little in bridges, and forded wherever the water was fordable, would hardly paſs the Urus twice to

come at Rippon from York, where they need not paſs it at all. They did probably make a deflection towards Knaresborough, that they might fall into the way from Rippon to Calcaria; for they did not multiply ways, but choſe a ſmall circuit to come into the one already erected. Though the ſecond journey carries us from Rippon to Calcaria by the way of York, which was viſited perhaps as the Romam place of arms, and the metropolis of the country, we have no reaſon to doubt but there was a nearer way between the two places for common travellers.

And the falling into this nearer way for a few miles next to Rippon, may be the reaſon of the ſuperfluous mile we have in the Itinerary, which calls the diſtance from York to Iſurium ſeventeen miles. We do not pretend to trace the veſtigia of every military way, which has had ſo many years to efface it; but the road from York towards Knaresborough, where it parts from that leading to Burrow-bridge, would tempt a ſtranger to take it for Roman, rather than the other with ſo many windings.

We keep the thread of Antoninus's firſt journey to its period, which is in this county, before we go to the Southern ſtations of this county. From hence we go to Derbentio, Aldby, upon the river Derwent ſeven miles. From Camden's time to ours the world has agreed in fixing the ſtation here. Aldby ſhews only the rubbiſh of a caſtle upon the eminence above the river, and probably there was no more than a fort here, the colony lying ſo nigh. It may be the Derventio where the Præfectus numeri Derventionenſis was ſtationed, ſub diſpoſitione viri ſpectabilis ducis Britanniæ.

Our next ſtation is Delgovitia, Godmundham, twelve miles from Aldby. The road ſeems to fall in with the preſent road from York to Beverley upon Newton common, leaving Pocklington on the left.

Hence we are to go to Prætorium, according to the Itinerary twenty-five miles; this is the termination of the firſt journey, beginning à Limite. This ſtation we take to be the ſame with Curia and Detuaria. Prætorium, according to the diſtance, ſeems to have lain upon the German ocean, it may have long ſince been waſhed away. Hornſey upon the coaſt has loſt, we are told, twelve miles within the memory of man. It is hard to determine upon what part of the coaſt Prætorium ſtood, but if we take that for the military way which leads for Delgovitia through Beverley, it points to Aldborough, S. of Hornſey. To view the reſt of the ſtations of Yorkſhire, we muſt go back to York, from whence are the two other branches of the military way, one leading by Doncaſter to Little-Brough in Nottinghamſhire, upon the river Wherfe, towards Lancaſhire.

The fifth journey of Antoninus hath Legeolium twenty-one miles from York, the eighth journey hath Lagecium at the ſame diſtance. The next ſtation in both is Danum. It is not doubted but theſe different names belong to the ſame place; as Agelocum and Segelocum are allowed to be, and Magiovinium and Magiovintum, as Mancunium and Manucium.

This ſtation we call Doncaſter: firſt, becauſe the diſtance anſwers to York of twenty-one miles, and to Danum, Little-Brough, of ſixteen. Next, that Doncaſter is allowed to be a ſtation, and that it ſtands upon a military way. The branch that leads from York to Lancaſhire, according to the ſecond journey, lies ſeven miles from York by the name of Calcaria.

This, as it points to Lancaſhire, muſt paſs the river Wherfe, and moſt probably is upon a paſs of that river. The annotations upon Camden have laid down good reaſons to find it ſomething higher than Tadcaſter up the ſtream, about Helenſford and Newton-Kyme. There are ſome remains of a bridge, but muſt be more modern than the time of the Romans. The name of ford ſhews the river was fordable; and it to any people, the Romans

would use it as such; and the distance of seven miles suits better than with Tadcaster.

The last station of this county is Cambodunum. Every one hath placed it at Aldmonbury, six miles from Halifax. The Romans had probably a fort here, as a security to their military way, and at a proper distance between Calcaria and Mancunium, from the first twenty miles, from the other eighteen, the just distance according to the Itinerary.

This part of the survey will trace the second journey from its termination to Cataractonium, from whence we have brought it hither, and from hence it will appear to have gone to Manchester.

DURHAM.

In this county are five Roman stations, of which two belong to the Itinerary, three to the Notitia. One of the two first is in the Itinerary, and the Notitia both. These are Ebchester, Lanchester, South-Shields, Chester-in-the-Street, Binchester. Ebchester on the Derwent, at the N. W. corner of Durham, we call Vinovia, twenty-two miles from Cataractonium. The military way by which we pass, is already confessed and traced out for us, on each side the Tees, by those that make Bowes in Richmondshire, Lavatris, and Binchester, Vinovia. The fortified ground we see on the Yorkshire side the Tees, is called Stratford from the passage at Barnard-castle. Then we have Streetham, in Durham, named from the military way. This way, we take it, divides at Streetham; ours to Ebchester, the grand Watling-street, passes the Weare at Walsingham, and goes in a line by Ebchester to Corbridge, and so to Scotland, as will appear in the next county. The other went to Binchester, Chester, Shields, &c.

We need not name names, and give the opinion of authors singly, because with one voice they call Vinovia, Binchester. If our Cataractonium be right, as we hope we have proved, distance will not suffer Binchester to be the place. Its remains and military ways are no objection to our scheme, because we can otherways account for it as Roman. On the other hand, Ebchester is confessed a station by the right reverend annotator upon Camden. The traces of a fort are measured 200 yards square: an altar and some sacrificing vessels found to confirm the notion.

The second station of Durham is Lanchester, which is presumed to be the Glanoventa of Antoninus.

Lanchester stands upon the little river Brune, which falls into the Weare, a mile S. of Durham, near Burn-hall. This river's name seems to be only a general Saxon name for a stream, called brun or burn; it lies between Ebchester and Binchester, and hath another military-way from it to South-Shields, which seems to cross that from Chester to Newcastle on Gateshead-Fell, two miles S. of Newcastle.

Alone we take in this tenth journey for our center; whence we are to find Galava and Glanoventa. Alone is in Cumberland, Galava in Northumberland; we therefore bespeak Old-town upon Alon-water for our Galava, and and postpone its proof, which is our foundation for calling Lanchester, Glanoventa, till we come to Northumberland, observing only that the distance from Lanchester to Old-town is eighteen miles.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

From Cataractonium, Merton in Yorkshire, we pass the Tees and come to Ebchester in Durham for Vinovia. From Ebchester we enter this county, and keep the remarkable known military way leading over the united Tine at Corbridge, directly into Scotland. This way is called at

Corbridge and farther N. conſtantly Watling-ſtreet. It leads on the E. ſide of N. Tine, by Riſingham and Ribcheſter, to the borders. The diſtance at which we are to find it from Vinovia, according to the Itinerary, is nineteen miles.

Greenchester, which lies half a mile E. of the great ſtreet, is what we pitch upon for Vindomora. There is an appearance of a vicinal way from the ſtreet to Greenchester. The place ſtands well for a proſpect, and ſome remains of a vallum and foſs near it. Returning half a mile to the Watling-ſtreet, as it is called, we go Northward nine miles farther to Corſtopium, according to the Itinerary which we take the liberty to fix upon the borders: it is at Gemſteth, which lies upon the ſtreet, at nine miles diſtant from Greenchester, near the head of Coquet, and hath the veſtigia of a Roman fort. We are next to go to Bramenium, which muſt be twenty miles within Scotland. We will not undertake to name the place, ſince it is out of our province; but we would keep the military way which led in a line from Cataractonium through Durham and Northumberland. This ſeems to point at Lauder, or thereabouts

Having purſued the firſt journey from Cataractonium, through Durham, and through this county to Bramenium, twenty miles within Scotland, we leave it to come to the ſecond. We ſhould have begun at Bramenium, and carried on the journey Southward; but depending on Cataractonium as a ſure terminus, we took the liberty of moving Northward.

The ſecond journey begins a Vallo ad Portum Ritupis, ſo that we have no pretence to carry it beyond the wall, and that wall muſt mean Adrian's. There are from Cataractonium to Blatum Bulgium, the Northern termination of the ſecond journey, ſeven ſtations or ſtages. According to our ſcheme, which follows the numbers of the Itinerary, three of theſe, viz. Lavatris, Verteris, and Brovoniacis, bring us to the wall. What have we then to do but to keep along the wall for the remaining four, which agrees with the title, and with the numbers of the Itinerary from Brovoniacis to the E. ſea. The favour we aſk is no more than patience to hear the cauſe debated, and to come forward three ſtages to Cataractonium. At Brovoniacis they will find themſelves in poſſeſſion of the wall. It keeping along the wall to the extreme Eaſtern limit of it, anſwers to the numbers of the four remaining ſtages, and if the moſt remarkable of theſe ſtages may be traced in ruins, and in name both, it may be left to any unprejudiced judge, whether it is not more natural to begin from the Eaſtern point of the wall, than to leave out figures, and the wall too, in order to maintain a ſcheme that is attended with inſuperable difficulties.

We go then from Carliſle, our Brovoniacis, to Caer Vorran, thirteen miles, as we muſt to Voreda; here we have viſible remains of a razed fortreſs. Thence we go to a ſtation upon the Tine, a mile from Walwick, to our Luguvallum, at fourteen miles diſtant, as ſaith the Itinerary, and here is ſomething of the vallum remaining.

For the other two ſtations we look for Caſtra Exploratorum, half way to Tinemouth, which is our Blatum Bulgium. The ſituation of Tinemouth is ſuch as makes it neceſſary for the defence of thoſe within the wall. It is generally ſaid that the wall reached no farther than what we call the wall's-end. We undertake not to determine where the ſtation was which is in the Itinerary called Caſtra Exploratorum. That is was Ad Lineam Valli, and that it was in the military way from Tinemouth to Walwick we conclude. It may be about or to the E. of Rutcheſter.

The road from Newcaſtle to Carliſle leads through Corbridge on S. Tine, two or three miles S. of the wall; it croſſes here the grand Watling-ſtreet as it is called here, and farther N. upon which we come from Bramenium in

Scotland to Gembleſpeth, on the borders of our Coritopitum, thence to Greenchester, our Vindamora, thence by Corbridge to Vinovia, Ebchester, ſo to Cataractonium and York to the coaſt of Holderneſs.

Of the Northern military ways that paſs through this county we have traced two, upon theſe two go the two firſt journeys of the Itinerary, that from Scotland directly forward to Cataractonium, then inclining to the left through York to Prætorium. And the other from Tinemouth, keeping company with the wall to Port Roſs, where it enters Cumberland, and goes on to Carliſle, and thence to the coaſt of Kent.

A third, upon which the tenth journey is made, paſſes through a part of this county from Lanchester in Durham, the Glanoventa, as we preſume, of the Romans. It makes a little deflection to come at its firſt ſtation in this county, then goes forward in a line by the Mayden-way, through Weſtmorland, Lancaſhire, Cheſhire, to its period in Staffordſhire. Galava, eighteen miles from Lanchester, we place at Old-town on Alon-water.

Alone is, without all doubt, Whitley-caſtle on S. Tine on the utmoſt border between Alſton in Cumberland and Kirkbaugh in Northumberland, but reckoned in Cumberland, whither we muſt go for the proofs. The way I would go to Whitley-caſtle from Old-town, points Eaſtward till it falls into the Mayden-way leading through Weſtmorland and Cumberland, and near Caer-Vorran, going to Bewcaſtle, and thence falling into the Wheel cauſeway of Scotland, which keeps pretty near to the Engliſh borders.

CUMBERLAND.

A military way leads through this county from Carliſle to Penrith, ſo through Weſtmorland to Lancaſhire, upon which the ſecond journey of Antoninus is made. Another vicinal one we have from Penrith to the wall, mentioned in the fifth journey. We have traced the military way leading hither from York to Iſurium, and thence to Cataractonium, Merton, at the confluence of the Tees and Greta. There are five ſtages, according to the Itinerary, from thence to Luguvallum. To Carliſle are but three, ſo that two more are to be ſought for elſewhere. To Brough in Weſtmorland is the firſt, by the name of Lavatris, at ſixteen miles diſtant; thence to Old-Penrith in this county, at fourteen miles farther, by the name of Verteris; from Verteris to Brovoniacis we go thirteen miles more, and find ourſelves at Carliſle. What then can Carliſle be but Brovoniacis?

The two next ſtations in Northumberland, which have been mentioned upon the county, put the thing beyond diſpute. Going by the wall thirteen miles we come to Caer-Vorran, Voreda, where the name is plainly remaining; and fourteen miles farther by the wall, we come to a ſtation upon Tine, within a mile of Walwick, to which place this ſtation ſeems to have given name, and in which name appear the remains of Luguvallum. Hence to Verteris is, according to the Itinerary, thirteen miles, and ſo we find it to a place called Old-Penrith, upon the W. ſide of the military way from Carliſle: it is upon the river Peteril. Foundations of the town and fort, which ſtood towards the river, are daily dug up. From this Verteræ we have a ſtation at twenty miles diſtant, Brocavum. It is mentioned only in the fifth journey at twenty miles diſtant from Verteris, and twenty-two from Luguvallum. I would go from Verteræ through Brampton to Bewcaſtle, and back from Bewcaſtle by the Mayden-way to the wall, and keep the wall cauſeway to Walwick, near the ſtation upon the Tee, where we fixed our Luguvallums.

I would not go to any ſtation through Carliſle, then to turn again upon the wall, becauſe we do not find we are any where by the Itinerary carried

through a ſtation, but that ſtation is named. The laſt ſtation of this county is Alone. Alone, or A lone, was, according to the Notitia, the ſtation of the third cohort of the Nervians.

WESTMORLAND.

To keep on with our line and military way from Carliſle and Old-Penrith, we croſs the united Emmot and Loder firſt, and afterwards the Eden. About Kirkby-Thore we have an intersection with the other military way that leads from Alone to Galacum, and thence to Lancaſter. Having croſſed that way, we paſs through Appleby to Stainmore. Brough under Stainmore is our Lavatris, where was a fort, allowed by all writers to be Roman. The preſcribed diſtance from Old-Penrith is fourteen miles.

From Lavatris we go to Cataractonium, Merton, ſixteen miles, as ſaith the Itinerary.

Our next buſineſs is to trace the military way, on which the tenth journey proceeds through this county. It enters the county at the N. from Alone, Whitley-caſtle, as hath been ſaid upon Cumberland, at nineteen miles diſtant, as ſaith the Itinerary; it is what the people call Mayden-way, and comes to Shap, which we call Galacum. From hence the military way hath a courſe as direct as the mountains will admit, by Kendal to Lancaſter. Shap lies about five miles diſtant from the road that leads from Penrith to Brough; therefore we may conclude there was a vicinal way from Penrith to Shap, and this muſt be the preſent road. From Shap we go through Kendal, ſtanding above the Weſtern banks of Can, viewing the ruins of the caſtle, which is at the ſame height on the Eaſtern. Hence our way leads to the borders of Lancaſhire, where Burton ſtands, through which we go to Lancaſter.

LANCASHIRE.

We have two military ways from the N. that enter this county, one from Weſtmorland, the other from Yorkſhire. The tenth journey goes upon that from Weſtmorland, the ſecond upon that from Yorkſhire. From Alone in Cumberland to Galacum in Weſtmorland, thence in as ſtraight a courſe through Kendal and Burton to Lancaſter, the way is viſible, and the common road at preſent. From Galacum in Weſtmorland we come to Lancaſter for Bremetonacis, at the computed diſtance of twenty-eight miles; the Itineray calls them twenty-ſeven: the account at preſent, is twelve to Kendal, eight to Burton, and eight to Lancaſter. The difficulty of the way from Shap to Kendal, which is all upon a rock, and up and down ſteep hills, may have brought the moderns to add one mile to the number. From hence we go to Coccium, Ribcheſter, twenty miles, as ſaith the Itinerary. One way towards the South, as has been obſerved, led from Almonbury to Manchester; this upon which we are going takes in Ribcheſter, and then goes to Manchester. The ridge of hills that divides this county from Yorkſhire, have on each ſide a military way; hence we go to Mancunium, by every body allowed to be Manchester, ſeventeen miles, as ſaith the Itinerary.

CHESHIRE.

Having ended Lancaſhire, the ſecond journey brings us to this county. From Manchester, Mancunium or Manucium, we come to Congleton, eighteen miles, the Condate, as is generally thought, of the Romans. The military way to it is not ſo viſible as to make one ſanguine upon the diſcovery of it. There are two roads that lead from Manchester, one from Knotsford,

the other nearer to Macclesfield. The first seems to have been the road, because it passes by the fortress S. W. of Manchester, whereas the other never comes near it. At Congleton there are no remains to ascertain the station. The distance is right both from Manchester and West-Chester, and the situation worthy of Roman choice. From Congleton we go to Deva, Chester, twenty miles, as saith the Itinerary; and such is the number. That it hath been a colony is proved from inscriptions and coins, and Roman from the remains frequently discovered there.

Bovium, though in Wales, and therefore out of our province, shall be mentioned, because it is the single link of the chain from Blutum Bulgium to the coast of Kent. Bovium, Banchor, is a place upon the Dee, ten miles from Chester, as saith the Itinerary; the distance is so exact as to please all authors. Camden brings it in under the county of Chester, though he owns the greatest part to be in Flintshire, and the other between Cheshire and Shropshire.

SHROPSHIRE.

There is but one station in this county, and that is Rutunium, which we call Wroxeter, which stands from Knightly, Mediolanium, as saith the Itinerary. Here is a fair road to it through Newport, which name has a pretence to a military way. Again from Wroxeter to Wrottesley, our Uriconium, we have eleven miles, the distance of the Itinerary. The traces of the walls shew it to have been about three miles in circumference.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester we take to be the Bravinium of the Romans, a station of the twelfth journey, twenty-four miles from Magnis, which we call Kenchester in Herefordshire, twenty-seven miles from Uriconium, which we have called Wrottesley in Staffordshire. What works the Romans had here, it does by nothing appear. There is a raised way between Worcester and Alcester, on the edge of the county, called the Ridge-way. There is a paved way from Kenchester leading to a passage of the Lug, and so towards Ledbury, pointing to Worcester. There is a way from Worcester, crossing Shropshire, and pointing towards Wrottesley. The other leads by Upton, already mentioned for its coins, to Gloucester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

We make no doubt but the city of Hereford is named from a military pass over the Wye from Kenchester. The neighbouring Kenchester is sufficiently proved to us to be Roman, by its walls, bricks, urns, coins, mosaic pavement, baths, pipes of lead and of brick. Remains of a military way are visible from hence to Lug-bridge, within a mile of Hereford, which river is crossed, pointing towards Worcester. A lane within half a mile of the bridge had, within a few years, a stone pavement. One direct broad way leads from it to Hereford, another leading to Radnorshire, and one to the ford of Wye, at Eaton, in the neighbourhood. The town stood upon a spot watered by a brook, that falls into the Wye at Hereford. The great hills of Bishopston, Brinsop, Wormley, with Credon-hill, fenced it from the cold. This Kenchester was, we presume, the station by the name of Magnis, when the Itinerary was compiled, and was taken from the fortress of Credon-Hill. Hereford is said to have risen out of its ruins.

On the Southern border of this county, where it touches upon Monmouthshire, on the Western bank of the Wye, a little before it receives the Monow, we must look for, according to distance, the Burrium of Antoninus. This

Burrium is found both in the twelfth and thirteenth journies, and in both it is placed nine miles from Iſca, or Iſcalegua Auguſta. In the twelfth, at twelve miles from Gobannium, which, according to the general voice, we call Abergavenny. In the thirteenth, at eleven miles diſtant from Bleſtium, which we call Gloceſter. The Burrium which we chooſe, at the place above deſcribed, above the confluence of the Wye and Monow, is called Doward; it is upon an eminence, a little N. of Goodrow. Here are the remains of ſo many forts in this neighbourhood, razed and almoſt obliterated, that there can be no rule to determine which is the right, except one, and that is diſtant from Iſca. Our Iſca is the town of Uſk, which others call Burrium, becauſe they will have their Iſca Caer-Leon. If we may be allowed to have Iſca at Uſk, we can make both the twelfth and thirteenth journies anſwer to the preſcribed diſtance; whereas thoſe that make it Caer-Leon, and proceed from thence, have inſuperable difficulties. To name but one for all, Dr. Gale admits that Kencheſter being Ariconium, and Clevum, Gloceſter, according to the prevailing ſcheme, theſe will be thirty miles aſunder, which ſhould be but fifteen. It is one advantage to us that all our authors allow Uſk to be Burrium, or Breboge, becauſe at the ſame time they allow it to be a Roman town. When we come to Monmouthſhire we hope to ſhow our ſcheme, in which Iſca is *Uſk*, better reconcileable to the numbers of the Itinerary than the other. If we were to make Monmouth, Goderich-caſtle, Dembridge or Doward, we muſt be equally at a loſs to determine, if diſtance did not determine for us. Burrium muſt be nine miles from Uſk, and eleven from Gloceſter; it muſt be alſo twelve miles from Abergavenny. No ſituation anſwers to this but Doward, which is thus deſcribed by the right reverend annotator upon Camden:—"In the S. limits of this county is Doward (in the parith of Whitchurch) a pretty high hill, on the top whereof one would gueſs by the ditches, that there had been an ancient fortification, and what makes it more probable is, that in digging for iron ore and lime-ſtone, broad arrow-heads have been found there of late years, &c."

The chief difficulty we have to encounter is, the ſupporting Bleſtium for Gloceſter, becauſe if that were admitted, our triangle of Uſk, Abergavenny, and Doward, muſt be infallibly right, for no other angle from the two former, but Doward, can come within the preſcribed diſtance of Gloceſter. This we ſhall ſay more upon when we come at Gloceſter, repeating only the impoſſibility of making Clevum, Gloceſter, and Ariconium, Kencheſter, if we believe the figures of the Itinerary to be right.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

In this county are three ſtations, the one called Iſca and Iſcalegua Auguſti, which we take to be the preſent town of Uſk. The ſecond is Gobannium, Abergavenny. The third Venta Siluruм, Caer-Gwent.

If Iſca be Caer-Leon; if Burrium be Uſk; Bleſtium, Old-Town; and Ariconium, Kencheſter; Clevum muſt of courſe be Gloceſter; to which the numbers of the Itinerary are very diſagreeable. By this method we leave out Dorcheſter, and take Henly or Wallingford for a ſtation, for which we have no manner of proof, nor any reaſon for doing it, but that otherwiſe we are at a loſs to diſpoſe of Calleva. On the contrary, if Uſk be allowed Iſca, and Kencheſter, Magnis, we may find Gloceſter a ſtation, though by a new name; we may find Dorcheſter to be Corinium or Durocornovium; we may fix Calleva where it ſhall anſwer to Venta Belgarum, and ſo Pontes, without altering a figure.

We take the liberty therefore to conclude, that what upon a fair hearing leaves the Itinerary moſt entire, is moſt eligible, if there be no inſcriptions

or altars to determine otherwise. But it must be admitted, that the distance of nine Monmouthshire miles does not answer between Usk, as Burrium in the twelfth and thirteenth journies, nor between Caer-Gwent, as Venta Silurum in the fourteenth. But if Usk was Burrium, we shall never come at Glocester for Blestium, by which name we presume it must be found. The arguments we shall offer to prove the present town Usk the Isca of the Romans are these: First, it is allowed by all authors to be Roman, because they make it Burrium. Secondly, that it answers in distance to Blestium, Glocester, and to the remaining part of the thirteenth journey, which it is not found to do according to any scheme now subsisting. Lastly, that besides the situation proper for a port, it still carries the Roman name Isca, which Caer-Leon does not. In the twelfth journey it is called Iscalegua Augusti. Isca Leg. secundus Augustæ, as we presume it should be written, meaning Isca, where a part of the second Augustan legion was in garrison.

From Isca we have no less than three journies of the Itinerary.—One to Caer-Gwent, and over the Severn to Bath.—A second to Glocester and Dorchester.—A third to Abergavenny and Kenchester. The two last for one stage are the same to Burrium, Doward in Herefordshire, one leading Eastward to Glocester, the other Westward to Abergavenny. The distance is nine miles to Doward, and the same to Caer-Gwent. Caer-Gwent is by all authors allowed to be Venta Silurum of the fourteenth journey. Its mosaic pavements, coins, and other remains, prove it Roman. The place was once, as may be traced, a mile in circuit. The Roman agger from Caer-Leon hither is very grand, as it is from this place to the passage of the Severn below Chepstow.

Our third station of this county is Gobannium, Abergavenny, found in the twelfth journey at twelve miles distant from Burrium, Doward, and twenty-two from Magnis, Kenchester, both in the county of Hereford, upon which they have been described. This on all hands is agreed to be named from the confluence of the Wye and Govenni. The situation of this place is also delightful, and it has been strong in its walls as well as castle. It had the evidence both of Roman bricks and coins.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Through this county runs the famous Roman Fosse-way, one of the four Chemini Majores. It begins at Saltfleet on the Lincolnshire coast, runs by Louth to Lincoln, thence by Newark to Leicester, thence through the county of Warwick by Brinklow, Chester, Compton, and enters this county a little way from Camden; thence it leads by Stow-in-the-Would to Northidge, Cirencester, and Bath. Upon this grand military way we do not find one station between Brinklow and Cirencester.

The Roman stations of this county are four, and we come at them by two several journies, the thirteenth and fourteenth, each of them having Isca in Monmouthshire for its termination. We begin with the fourteenth, because that passeth through but a corner of the county, striking over the river Avon to Bath; whereas the thirteenth leads through the heart of the county, and is continued to Berkshire, which is the next county we shall treat of. Upon Monmouthshire we pursued the fourteenth journey as far as the stations of that county reached, which was from Isca, Usk, to Venta Silurum, Caer-Gwent. The next must be on the Eastern banks of Severn, nine miles from Caer-Gwent. So many are the traces of razed forts, and the vestigia of some camps, that it will be hard to determine which is the particular one that the Itinerary calls Alone.

The place must be found somewhere about Aust passage, either N. or S. of it, if Aust itself be not nearest the spot. From Severn side we go S. to

Trajectus, which we call the paſſage of the Avon. There is nothing upon either bank of this river claiming the name of a military ſtation, yet it will be allowed us, that there muſt have been a paſſage here between the Severn and Bath.

Upon the thirteenth journey, ab Iſca Callevam, we come from Uſk in Monmouthſhire to Burrium, Doward in Herefordſhire. Our next ſtation is Bleſtium, which we call Glocester. We paſs the Wye at Goderick ferry, or lower, but upon that turn of the river is the ſmootheſt and ſhalloweſt paſſage; hence over Dean foreſt to the Severn, which making two channels, is narrower than any where elſe. The city of Glocester ſtands on the Eaſtern ſide of the ſmaller channel.

From Bleſtium, Glocester, we go to Ariconium, Cirencester, eleven miles, as ſaith the Itinerary. This town has been conſiderable, and ſuch its ſituation muſt render it, ſtanding upon the interſection of the Foſſe and military way of the thirteenth journey, which leads from Glocester to Berkſhire. The Foſſe may be fairly traced through this county and this town, nea Tetbury to Bath. The military way from hence to Berkſhire is in ſeveral places viſible, but the other branch of it to Birdlip-hill, in the way to Glocester, is much more ſo. In the neighbourhood of this place, and near the Foſſe way, is the head of the river Thames; the water bubbles out from many ſprings in a ſmall opening of a hill.

BERKSHIRE.

We are convinced Calleva is about Farnham; and it was from Doctor Stukeley that we came into that opinion. We rather believe the ſite of the Roman town to have been within Hampſhire, or on its borders, above the Biſhop of Wincheſter's caſtle, which was perhaps included in it.

This corner of Hampſhire, and perhaps a part of Surry, might be under the Attrebates, and this ſeems to us to be the reaſon of the addition of Attrebatum to Calleva, in the Itinerary, to aſcertain the county in which Calleva ſtands, becauſe it was upon the border of another.

This county, according to our ſcheme, affords us two Roman ſtations, Clevum and Spinæ, both belong to the thirteenth journey, ab Iſca Callevam. The latter of theſe is alſo in the fourteenth journey, ab Iſca Callevam, which leads from Monmouthſhire to Bath.

For Clevum we pitch upon the neighbourhood of Wantage. This place is to be from Ariconium fifteen miles, from Durocornovium fourteen; and ſuch it will be found from Cirencester and Dorcheſter, if we allow the Berkſhire meaſure for miles. The ancient computed miles of this county exceed moſt others on this ſide the iſland, except Warwickſhire, and thoſe from Cheſter through Shropſhire and Monmouthſhire.

For the ſecond ſtation of this county, Spinis or Spinæ, we go to Reading, and this muſt be the ſame the Itinerary hath Spinis, becauſe it comes in cloſe to Durocornovium. The diſtance is right from all the points it ſhould anſwer to, admitting the miles of the Attrebates to be long. From Durocornovium, Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire, fourteen miles. From Calleva, on the borders of Hampſhire, above Farnham, fifteen miles. To theſe it hath reſpect in the thirteenth journey. Its diſtance from Cunetio, near Edgbury in Hampſhire, is fifteen miles, according to the fourteenth journey. There is no pretence for Reading's being Spinæ, but ſituation and diſtance, and upon this foundation only doth our ſcheme here ſtand; the diſtance hath been already mentioned. The choice of ground well enough becomes Roman choice, being a point of land above the level of the country, defended by the confluence of two rivers.

But we have ſtill leſs proof at Speen by Newbury, generally allowed the Spinæ of Antoninus. Here we want diſtance according to the Itinerary,

and have nothing to ſhow but a place elder, from which Newbury had its name as younger. There has been a caſtle at Speen, and Newbury may have been under it. But we ſee no evidence, except the name of Speen and Spinham-lands, which are not enough to eſtabliſh it; and it lies from Cirencester, the allowed Durocornovium, enormouſly out of diſtance. Dr. Gale calls it thirty-one miles inſtead of fifteen. Of Berkſhire miles it makes a great many more than the complement of Antoninus. The Roman ſtreet, by Saxons called Ickenild, we have traced from Colcheſter, our Iciani, as we preſume, its terminus from the E. We have followed it Weſtward through the counties of Eſſex, Hertfordſhire, Bucks, Oxfordſhire, over the the Thames at Goring, ſo through Berkſhire to Hampſhire.

HAMPSHIRE.

This county, though leſs than a great many others in England, hath, according to our ſcheme, ſix Roman ſtations in it, if Farnham be reckoned one. As we came laſt upon the thirteenth and fourteenth journies from Spinæ in Berkſhire, both of which terminate in Calleva, we begin with that ſtation. The ſix are, Calleva, Vindoma, Venta Belgarum, Clauſentum, Brigæ, Cunetio.

Calleva, we have already ſaid, was in the country of the Attrebates, who muſt therefore have enjoyed the N. E. part of Hampſhire, and perhaps a ſlip of Surry. It appears to have been conſiderable, in that it is the termination of four of the journies of Antoninus, and is mentioned in a fifth. No ſtation of the Itinerary is ſo often ſpoke of except London; York comes but into four.

This city, Calleva, by its diſtance from Venta Belgarum, from Vindomi, from Spinæ, from Pontes, muſt ſtand upon the confines of Hampſhire and Surry; and the diſtance from the above recited places is the chief help to the finding it. The diſtance from Vindomi, and Venta Belgarum, Silcheſter and Wincheſter, and being forty-two miles from London, aſcertain the thing. Yet when one looks at Farnham for it, there is no appearance of Roman remains. We chooſe therefore to go up the hill to the borders of this county, where the ſituation invites us. It hath certainly been a city, according to Ptolemy, and there muſt have been buildings upon it, but they are ſo entirely razed, that no veſtigia of them are left. We doubt not but the ſite of the caſtle and part of the park were taken in, and perhaps the preſent town of Farnham.

From Calleva the Itinerary carries us, in the fifteenth journey, to Vindomi, Silcheſter, at the diſtance of fifteen miles; thence to Venta Belgarum, at the diſtance of twenty-one miles. In the ſeventh journey we go Southward from Venta Belgarum directly to Calleva, at the diſtance of twenty-two miles. Silcheſter lies juſt upon the borders of this county, next to Berkſhire. The military ways leading from hence are confeſſed on all hands: Camden acknowledges one towards Wincheſter, another through Chut foreſt by Litchfield, towards our Cunetio. From Silcheſter we go to Venta Belgarum, Wincheſter, twenty-one miles, as ſaith the Itinerary. In this, as well as the laſt mentioned ſtation, we have no oppoſers, every body hitherto admitting them ſuch by theſe names. Venta, according to the beſt etymologiſts, comes from Pen, in Britiſh, Head, and is the head of a kingdom, or province, and thus it is to be interpreted in Venta Silurum and Venta Belgarum, &c. From Wincheſter we go Southward to Southampton, or its neighbourhood, for Clauſentum, ten miles, as we have it in the ſeventh journey. We have no oppoſition any more than at Wincheſter and Silcheſter, all authors agreeing in Southampton or its neighbourhood for Clauſentum. The Roman town is thought to have ſtood in St. Mary's field; and it is the

common opinion, that the traces of a fortreſs on the other ſide the river being half a mile in circuit, ſhew that the Romans fortified both ſides of the river.

The fifth ſtation is Brigæ, between Wincheſter and Salisbury: it is upon a hill near Broughton. The cauſeway from Wincheſter to Salisbury, the way is yet in many places viſible, which runs the ſame beyond our ſite. Brigæ, in the fifteenth journey, is ſet at eight miles diſtance from Salisbury, in the twelfth at nine; in both the diſtance from Wincheſter is nine miles, the preſent computed diſtance from Salisbury (Old Sarum) to Wincheſter is twenty-one miles; but as both the roads now in uſe, that by Stockbridge, and the other by Rumſey, are leſs direct than the ancient one by Weſt Tytherley and Brigæ, we may take nineteen for the right computation; for this ſeems to be a mile nearer than the other.

The ſixth ſtation is, we preſume, Cunetio, twenty miles from Verlucio, the Devizes in Wiltſhire, and fifteen from Spinæ, Reading in Berkſhire. According to the diſtance of the Itinerary we muſt look for it at Edgbury in this county, near Whitchurch, in the Hundred of Kinwarſton. We have indeed here a conflellation of Roman fortreſſes; but the diſtance we think from the ſtation before and after it muſt determine us to that. Hereabouts runs the Ickenild-ſtreet from Berkſhire to Wiltſhire.

WILTSHIRE.

We have in this county three Roman ways, the Foſſe, the Ickenild, and a third upon which ſtands Verlucio, between Aquæ Solis and Cunetio, beſides that which leads through a ſmall part of it from Wincheſter, and falls in with the grand Ickenild at Old Sarum. The Foſſe is viſible, and obſerved by every body, in its courſe from Cirencester in Gloceſterſhire, for about fourteen miles through this county, till it ſtrikes into Somerſetſhire for Bath. The Ickenild which croſſed the Thames at Goring, and paſſed through Berks, and a corner of Hampſhire, where Cunetio, as we preſume, ſtanus, pointed to Old Sarum, through which it goes on for Cranburn-Chace, and thence into Dorſetſhire. Upon this Ickenild-ſtreet ſtands the Sorbiodunum of Antoninus, now called Old Sarum, as it is univerſally agreed.

The ſecond ſtation is Verlucio. The fourteenth journey ſets in between Aquæ Solis and Cunetione, from this twenty miles, from that fifteen. The preceding thirteenth journey had carried us, ab Iſca Callevam, in a more Northern courſe, taking in the ſtations of Gloceſterſhire, Berkſhire, and Oxfordſhire. That which goes under the title of the twelfth journey (the latter part of it) which is a journey intercalated, hath Iſca for its terminus, and carries us more northerly ſtill, pointing at laſt directly North.

There are in Wiltſhire, as in ſeveral of its neighbouring counties, great plenty of camps and fortreſſes, which may with much more probability be called the works of the Romans than of any other people.

But none of theſe anſwer ſo well to a more Southern courſe of a way from Iſca to Calleva, and to the diſtances aſſigned by the Itinerary, as the Devizes, where our ſcheme places it.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It has but one Roman ſtation, by Antoninus called Aquæ Solis, Bath.

The Foſſe, which we have followed from Saltfleet in Lincolnſhire, through Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Gloceſterſhire, to Bath, comes forward through this county towards its Southern termination. It goes through Ilcheſter, and preſerves its name in the neighbourhood.

Bath muſt be the Aquæ Solis of the fourteenth journey, at ſix miles diſtant from Trajectus, and fifteen from Verluccio.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Ickenild-ſtreet, which we have traced to Sorbiodunum, Old-Sarum, leads through this county by Vindogladia and Durnovaria.

Vindogladia with us is Badbury, near Crayford-Blandford, and is computed at fifteen from Saliſbury.

This, two or three miles nearer, ſtands upon a conſeſſed military way, and has evident remains of a fortreſs.

From hence our Durnovaria is Wareham, nine miles off, at the confluence of the Frome and Piddle, by geographers called Trent. Here was a harbour, which being choaked up, gave riſe to Pool.

From Wareham we would go thirty-ſix miles by Dorcheſter, to Moridunum in Devonſhire, the diſtance of the Itinerary.

DEVONSHIRE.

A little way within this county the two grand military ways, the Ickenild and the Foſſe, are allowed to meet; this laſt from Somerſetſhire, the other from Dorſetſhire. If we were put to gueſs which of theſe is at its termination here, and which goes on to Exeter, the Ickenild ſeems to be continued, becauſe the pointing of the Foſſe towards Moridunum more Southerly than the other, is moſt ſuitable to its South-Weſterly courſe from Lincolnſhire; and the courſe of the Ickenild from Eſſex being more Weſterly, is neareſt a line to Exeter and beyond it.

Two Roman ſtations are by all authors allotted to Devonſhire; Moridunum and Iſca Dumnoniorum, or Scadum Nunniorum.

The firſt of theſe is Seaton, Moridunum, thirty-ſix miles from Durnovaria, fifteen from Iſca Dumnoniorum.

From hence we go to Exeter, fifteen miles, the Iſca Dumnoniorum of Antoninus. The corrupt way of writing it in the twelfth journey Scadum Nunniorum, is eaſily ſeen through, the firſt word hath robbed the other of its firſt ſyllable, and hath dropped one ſyllable by the loſs of its vowel *I*.

Here Salmon ſays he was diſappointed of proceeding to the other three ſtations on the Ickenild-ſtreet.

The twelfth journey is generally called a jumble of two journeys, the firſt concluded at Exeter, the other at Uriconium.

We do not find any jumble in it at all, but that there are three journeys in their order, but undiſtinguiſhed. The title of the firſt is complete. The title of the ſecond omitted. The title of the third defective, the terminus mentioned to which it led, but not from whence; and that terminus miſplaced, following of the firſt. We imagine theſe titles of three journeys: firſt, Callevo Muriduno; ſecond, Muriduno Nido; third, Ab Iſcalegua Uriconium. Leucarum, Bomium, Nidum, we therefore look for beyond Exeter.

Having but forty-five miles in all to go beyond Exeter, and theſe every one at fifteen miles diſtant, we chooſe the direct courſe to the Land's-End. It is commonly ſaid, that for the fifteenth journey we have only a repetition of what paſſed for the beginning of the twelfth; but if the firſt of the third, as we have ſaid, ends with Muriduno, it is not a bare repetition, but a continuance to the next ſtation, Iſca Dumnoniorum.

ORIGIN OF NAMES OF PLACES.

CORNWALL.

Antoninus cannot have above two ſtations in this county, Bomium and Nidum, if his military way came from Exeter, as we believe it does. If it goes by Totneſs, we conclude we can have only Nidum, if we have that, for by a circuit it may be in Devonſhire.

MAYDEN-WAYS.

We have in England ſo many Mayden-Caſtles and Mayden-Ways, that it were worth knowing whence the name came. In fact, by Mayden-Way is generally reckoned a Roman way; and by Mayden-Caſtle, one that ſtood upon ſuch a way. This may have been originally uſed to build a fort upon by the Romans, and later ages may have gone upon their foundation; or it may be a modern fortreſs built to command the moſt conſiderable road.

The name is without queſtion Saxon. If we allow it to have been Mowden-way, there is ſomething of the Roman agger expreſſed in it. Mowe ſignifies a heap; and as the way was frequently upon the ridge of a hill, particularly that Mayden-Way which leads through Weſtmorland to Yorkſhire, it may be the Hill-cauſeway, or the High-way, ſince this laſt came from its riſing creſt.

GENERAL RULES whereby to know the NAMES of the Places in ENGLAND.

AB, in the beginning of the names of places, is often a contraction of abbot, and implies either that a monaſtery was there, or that it belonged to ſome monaſtery.

Ac, *ak*, being initials, ſignify an oak.

Al, *attle*, *adle*, noble, famous.

Alling, *adling*, noble, ſplendid, famous.

Al, *ald*, being initials, ſignify ancient, ſo is oftentimes the initial *All*.

Aſh, *aſh*, *as*, an aſh tree.

Al, *hal*, a hall, a palace.

Bac, a ferry.

Bach, *bec*, a river.

Bam, *beam*, being initials, uſually imply the place to be, or to have been, woody.

Barrow, whether in the beginning or end ſignifies a grove.

Bearne, a wood.

Berry, a court, by ſome a hill, by others burrow.

Bold, a fenn.

Bon, a wood.

Borough, a fortified place or defence, pronounced in the Southern parts Berry, Bury, in others Burgh, and Brough, and often Barrow.

Born or *burne*, a river.

Brad, being an initial, ſignifies broad, ſpacious.

Brig, and poſſibly alſo *Brix*, a bridge.

Brun, *bran*, *brown*, *bourn*, *burn*, all ſignify a river.

Brunn, a fountain, from Burne.

Bur, *bour*, *bor*, an inner chamber, or place of ſhade and retirement.

Burrow, *burh*, *burg*, a city, town, tower, or caſtle.

Bye, *bee*, a dwelling, an habitation.

Caer, a fortified place or city.

Car, *char*, in the names of places, ſeems to have relation to the Britiſh Caer, a city.

Car, a low watry place where alders grow.

Carnes, the ſame as ſtones.

Caſter, *cheſter*, *ceſter*, *ceaſter*, *chaſter*, are all the ſame, but varied in dialect. A city or walled place, derived from Caſtrum.

Chip, *cheap*, *chipping*, in the names of places implies a market.

Clough, a deep deſcent between two hills.

Combe, a valley between two hills.

Comb, in the end, and *Comp*, in the beginning of names, ſignifies a low ſituation.

Cope, the top of an high hill.

Cot, *cote*, *coat*, a cottage.

Cove, a ſmall creek.

Crag, a rough ſteep rock.

Delle, a dike.

Den, a valley, or woody place.

Der, in the beginning is generally to be derived from deop, a wild beaſt; unleſs the place ſtand upon a river, and then it may rather be fetched from the Britiſh Dur, i. e. water.

Don, *doune*, *dune*, an high hill, or mount.

Dor, *dour*, *dur*, water.

Er, a ſyllable in the middle is dwellers.

Erne, *eron*, a cottage or place of retirement.

Ey, *eye*, *ea*, *ee*, a watry place, a river, an iſland, &c. or a field.

Fell, craggs, barren ſtony places, or hills.

Fleet, a ſmall ſtream.

Fleet, *fleot*, *flot*, a bay or gulf.

Font or *funt*, a ſpring.

Garnet, a great granary.

Garth, a yard.

Gill, a ſmall water.

Glin, a dale.

Grange, a barn.

Grave, a ditch or trench; a final ſyllable, a grove or cave.

Ham, which we now call home or houſe, often abridged into *am*. Whether initial or final, a houſe, farm, or village, a ſeat.

Head and *heveth*, a foreland promontory, or high place.

Herne, a houſe.

Here, an army.

Hereman, a ſoldier.

Hereford, the ſoldiers', or military ford.

Hith, a haven.

Holme, plain graſſy ground upon water-ſides, or in the water.

Holme, *Howme*, whether jointly or ſingly, a river-iſland; or if the place be not ſuch, is a hill or mountain.

Holt, whether at the beginning or end, ſignifies that it is, or hath been woody; or it is ſometimes poſſibly hollow, eſpecially when the name ends in *dun* or *tun*.

Hold, a tenement or wood.

How or *hoo*, an high place.

Hurne or *horn*, a corner.

Hyrſt, *hurſt*, *herſt*, a wood or grove.

Ing or *Inge*, a meadow or low-land.

Kay, a landing place or wharf.

Knoll, the top of a hill.

Lade, a paſſage of waters, the mouth of a river.

Le, a place.

Ley, *lee*, *leigh*, *lay*, the ſame, or a paſture, field, or meadow.

Lowe, *loe*, a hill, heap, or barrow.

March, a limit or confines.

Marſh, *mars*, *mas*, a fen, or fenny place.

Mer, *mere*, whether in the beginning, middle, or end, always ſignifies a pool or lake.

Mere, a border; as *Merton* a border town.

Meſnill or *menill*, a manſion-houſe.

Minſter, contracted from monaſtery. In the N. Monſter. In the S. Miſter.

Mouth, where a river falleth into the ſea, or into another water.

Neſs, a promontory, for that it runneth into the ſea as a noſe.

Over, hath a double ſignification in the names of places, according to their different ſituation. If the place be upon or near a river, it is a brink or bank; but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the ſame name, diſtinguiſhed by the addition of Nether, the Over is Upper, and Nether is Lower.

Pen, the top of a hill or mountain.

Pres, *preſt*, a prieſt.

Rid, *ridge*, the top of an hill falling on each ſide.

Ry, from *Rive*, a ſhore, coaſt, or bank.

Rill, a ſmall brook.

Rithy, from *Rith*, a ford.

Schell, a ſpring.

Shot or *ſhut*, a keepe.

Strond, a bank of a river.

Stale and *ſtaple*, a ſtore-houſe.

Stey, a bank.

Stone or *ſtane*, are the ſame.

Straith, a vale along a river.

Stead, *ſted*, being in the name of a place diſtant from any river, a place; but if it be upon a river or harbour, a ſhore or ſtation for ſhips.

Stoke, *ſtock*, the ſtock or body of a tree.

Thorp, *throp*, *threp*, *trep*, *trop*, all ſignify a village.

Thwait, a word only uſed in the North, in addition of towns.

Tor, a high place or tower.

Ton, *tun*, a hedge or wall; and this ſeems to be from Dun, a hill; the towns being anciently built on hills for the ſake of defence and protection in times of war.

Weald, *wild*, *wald*, *walt*, whether ſingly or jointly, ſignifies a wood or grove.

Waltham, the houſe in the wood.

Werth, *weorth*, *wyrth*, whether initial or final, ſignifies a farm, court, or village.

Wich, *i long*, a ſalt ſpring.

Wic, *wich*, *i ſhort*, according to the different nature and condition of places hath a three-fold ſignification, implying either a village, or a bay made by the winding banks of a river or caſtle.

Win, implies a battle fought there.

Wold, whether ſingly or jointly, ſignifies a plain open country; hills without a wood.

Worth, a poſſeſſion or farm; a court or place; a fort and an iſle.

FINIS.